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OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

One main Object of which, is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent

STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

Quo minus ſunt ferendi qui hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam cavillantur; quæ niſi oratori futuro fundamenta fideliter jecerit, quicquid ſuperſtruxeris, corruet. Neceſſaria pueris, jucunda ſenibus, dulcis ſecretorum comes; et quæ vel ſola, omni ſtudiorum genere, plus habet operis, quam oſtentationis.

QUINCT. L. 1. C. 4.

DEDICATED TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND.

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OF THE

VOLUNTEER ASSOSIATIONS

OF

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PREFACE.

OF all the languages known in the world, the Engliſh is ſuppoſed to be the moſt difficult; and foreigners in general look upon it as impracticable to arrive at any degree of perfection, either in writing or ſpeaking it. Yet from its nature and conſtitution, with regard to the grammatical part, it ought to be the moſt eaſy of attainment of any other; as upon examination it would appear, that it is built upon the ſimpleſt principles, and governed by the feweſt rules, of any language yet known. In which reſpects it exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto ſuppoſed to be the moſt ſimple of any. With regard indeed to the pronunciation of our tongue, the obſtacles are great; and in the preſent ſtate of things almoſt inſuperable. But all this apparent difficulty ariſes from our utter neglect of examining and regulating our ſpeech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or ſocieties, towards a right method of teaching it.

Whilſt the ingenious natives of other countries in Europe, particularly the Italians, French and Spaniards, in proportion to their progreſs in civilization and politeneſs, have for more than a century been employed, with the utmoſt induſtry, in cultivating and regulating their ſpeech; we ſtill remain in the ſtate of all barbarous countries in that reſpect, having left ours wholly to chance. Whoever has a mind to attain any of thoſe tongues, may arrive at the utmoſt perfection in them, by the inſtruction of ſkilful maſters, and the aid of accurate grammars and dictionaries; together with various treatiſes on the peculiar niceties and elegances of each. But when a foreigner arrives in London, and, as the firſt neceſſary point, enquires for a maſter to teach him the language, to his utter aſtoniſhment he is told, that there are none to be found; and thus he is left to pick it up as well as he can, in the ſame way as if he had landed among ſavages.

This is the more ſurpriſing, as perhaps there never was a language, which required or merited cultivation more; and certainly there never was a people upon earth, to whom a perfect uſe of the powers of ſpeech were ſo eſſentially neceſſary, to ſupport their rights, privileges, and all the bleſſings ariſing from the nobleſt conſtitution that ever was formed. This amazing neglect has been owing to a mode of education, eſtabliſhed more than two centuries ago; and which, notwithſtanding a total change in every circumſtance, that made ſuch a mode of education the moſt proper for thoſe times, has, to the diſgrace of human reaſon, and to the indelible reproach of the legiſlature of this country, remained invariably the ſame ever ſince. On the revival of letters, the ſtudy of the Greek and Roman languages, in a ſhort time, became general, in the more civilized nations of Europe; and in this they were wiſe; becauſe a treaſure of knowledge, the collected wiſdom of ages, was here opened to their view, which could be acquired in no other way; as their own languages were then poor and barbarous, and the works of their authors, neither fit for entertainment or uſe. Whereas in the noble works of antiquity, they found every thing neceſſary to enlighten the underſtanding, regulate the fancy, and refine the taſte; and in proportion to their progreſs in this way, they who applied themſelves to thoſe ſtudies gained a ſuperiority over the reſt of mankind, not in fame only, but in rank and fortune. Thus were they ſtimulated in the purſuit, not only by the pleaſure attending the chaſe, but by the great ends to be attained by it. The temples of fame and

fortune were ſhut to all, who could not make their offerings in Greek and Latin. Latin particularly was the general language, in which all people of education both converſed and wrote; and became, for a conſiderable length of time, the currency of Europe, as French is at this day. Our anceſtors, not to be behindhand with other nations, made many endowments of ſchools and colleges, for the perpetual propagation of thoſe ſtudies, in their days ſo juſtly held in the higheſt eſtimation. They could not *look into the ſeeds of time*, nor foreſee that future generations, upon a total change of circumſtances, might ſuffer much by a continuation of thoſe inſtitutions; or that an enlightened poſterity would not make ſuch alterations in them, as a change of times might render neceſſary.

The change indeed, ſince their days, has been ſo great, that the two learned languages are fallen into utter diſuſe. No one now either writes, or converſes in them. Nay ſo totally are they gone out of faſhion, that in order to avoid the imputation of pedantry, no gentleman muſt let it appear in converſation, that he ever had the leaſt tincture of thoſe ſtudies; and far from contributing to any man's advancement to poſts of honour or profit, the utmoſt ſkill in thoſe languages will only qualify perſons for the office of ſchoolmaſters, or private tutors. Whilſt a complete maſtery of the Engliſh, both in writing and ſpeaking, would be the ſureſt means of attaining thoſe ends, and anſwer every other purpoſe of ſpeech, with regard to ornament, as well as uſe, to an inhabitant of theſe countries, better than a command of all the other languages known in the world. Yet ſo little regard has been paid to it in either reſpect, that out of our numerous army of authors, very few can be ſelected who write with accuracy; and among the multitude of our orators, even a tolerable ſpeaker is a prodigy.

All this ariſes from a wrong bias given to the mind, in our courſe of education, with regard to two material articles. The firſt is, a total neglect of our own tongue, from the time and pains neceſſary to the attainment of two dead languages. The ſecond, an utter inattention to the living language, as delivered to the ear by the organs of ſpeech; from making the written, as preſented to the eye by the pen, the ſole object of inſtruction.

With regard to the firſt of theſe, it has been taken for granted, that a knowledge of Greek and Latin will of courſe produce a ſufficient knowledge of our own tongue: though it is notorious that many who have acquired an accurate ſkill in writing Latin, make but a very poor figure in their Engliſh ſtyle. Nay it has lately been proved by a learned Prelate, in a ſhort eſſay upon our grammar, that ſome of our moſt celebrated writers, and ſuch as have hitherto paſſed for our Engliſh claſſics, have been guilty of great ſoleciſms, inaccuracies, and even grammatical improprieties, in many places of their moſt finiſhed works. Nor is this at all ſurpriſing, when we conſider that grammar has never been taught amongſt us as a ſcience; and that in learning Latin, our youth are inſtructed only in the mechanical rules peculiarly adapted to that language; where therefore theſe do not ſquare with another, they are as much at a loſs, as if they knew no rules at all. Will any of theſe, preſuming upon their knowledge of Latin, think they can maſter the French or Italian, without learning the grammars of their reſpective tongues? And is there not the ſame reaſon for examining the peculiar rules by which the Engliſh is governed? This would certainly be done by all in the liberal line of life, were the means open to them. But the fact is, that there has been no method laid down for attaining this knowledge. Nothing worthy the name of a grammar has hitherto appeared; and it is not many years ſince a dictionary of any value was produced; which, though it muſt be allowed to have been an Herculean labour, when conſidered as the work of one man, yet ſtill is capable of great improvement. Hence each individual is left to acquire any critical ſkill in his own language, as well as he can, by his own labour. The difficulties that perpetually ſtart in his way, through want of ſome principles and rules to guide him, ſoon make him weary of the fruitleſs purſuit; and people in general are ſatisfied with copying others, or making innovations upon unſure grounds. In conſequence of which, it has been in a perpetual ſtate of fluctuation, being left wholly to the guidance of caprice and faſhion. The

learned

learned compiler of the Engliſh Dictionary, in ſpeaking of our language, ſays, 'That while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, it 'has itſelf been neglected; ſuffered to ſpread under the direction of chance, into 'wild exuberance; reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion; and expoſed 'to the corruption of ignorance, and caprice of innovation. When I took 'the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, 'and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplex-'ity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated.' And Swift, in his letter to Lord Oxford, is of opinion, that the corruptions crept into our language, have more than counterbalanced any improvements it has received, ſince the days of Charles the Firſt. No wonder indeed our written language ſhould be in this ſtate, when the only article attended to, and regularly taught, is that of ſpelling words properly.

But low as the ſtate of the written language is, that of the ſpoken is infinitely worſe; with regard to which, nothing has been done, even to render a right pronunciation of the words attainable. And with reſpect to every other point, we are ſo far from having any way opened for teaching a juſt and graceful delivery, that even from our learning the firſt elements of ſpeech, we are ſo wholly perverted by falſe rules, and afterwards corrupted by bad habits, that there is ſcarce a poſſibility of arriving at any degree of perfection in the moſt uſeful and pleaſing art that can adorn and dignify human nature.

The total neglect of this art has been productive of the worſt conſequences. It is by ſpeech that all affairs relative to the nation at large, or particular ſocieties, are carried on. In the conduct of all affairs eccleſiaſtical and civil, in church, in parliament, courts of juſtice, county courts, grand and petty juries, veſtries in pariſhes, are the powers of ſpeech eſſentially requiſite. In all which places, the wretched ſtate of elocution is apparent to perſons of any diſcernment and taſte; more particularly in the church, where that talent is of the utmoſt moment to the ſupport of religion. But in general, the ſpeakers conſole themſelves with the thought, that they are not worſe than their neighbours: and numbers, hopeleſs of arriving at any degree of excellence in that way, endeavour, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, to depreciate what they cannot attain. Nay it has been gravely maintained by many writers, that oratory is not ſuited to the genius of the nation, or nature of the conſtitution; and that any uſe of it, in the pulpit, the ſenate-houſe, or bar, would even be improper. To this term of *Oratory*, from the erroneous ideas entertained of that art, they annex ſtrange confuſed notions, of ſomething artificial in tones, looks, and geſture, that have no foundation in nature, and are the mere inventions of man. But if the true art of oratory be only to exhibit nature dreſt to advantage; if its objects be, to enable the ſpeaker to diſplay his thoughts and ſentiments, in the moſt perſpicuous, pleaſing, and forcible manner; ſo as to enlighten the underſtanding, charm the ear, and leave the deepeſt impreſſions on the minds of the hearers — Can any one but the moſt vain pedant, or ſtupid barbarian, ſay, that ſuch an art is improper for this or any other ſociety in the world? To reaſon with blind prejudice, or invincible ignorance, would be fruitleſs; but I would beg leave to aſk all who aſſert this doctrine a few queſtions.

Whether it would not contribute much to promote the cauſe of religion, if the ſervice of the church were always performed with propriety, and ſermons delivered with due force?

Whether it would not be of ſervice to the ſtate, if all our ſenators, who had from nature the abilities, ſhould alſo be furniſhed, from art and practice, with the habitual power of delivering their ſentiments readily, in a correct, perſpicuous, and forcible manner? And whether this would not be equally uſeful to the gentlemen of the bar?

Whether it would not contribute much to the eaſe and pleaſure of ſociety, and improvement of politeneſs, if all gentlemen in public meetings, or private company, ſhould be able to expreſs their thoughts clearly, and

with an utterance ſo regulated, as not to give pain to the underſtanding, or offence to the ears of their auditors?

Whether it would not greatly contribute to put an end to the odious diſtinction kept up between the ſubjects of the ſame king, if a way were opened, by which the attainment of the Engliſh tongue in its purity, both in point of phraſeology and pronunciation, might be rendered eaſy to all inhabitants of his Majeſty's dominions, whether of South or North Britain, of Ireland, or the other Britiſh dependencies?

Whether it would not redound much to the honour of this nation, if the attainment of our tongue were rendered eaſy to foreigners, ſo as to enable them to read our excellent authors in the original, and converſe with the natives of theſe countries upon equal terms?

Whether many important advantages would not accrue both to the preſent age, and to poſterity, if the Engliſh language were aſcertained, and reduced to a fixed and permanent ſtandard?

Whether the firſt ſtep neceſſary to the accompliſhment of theſe points, be not that of opening a method, whereby all children of theſe realms, whether male or female, may be inſtructed from the firſt rudiments, in a grammatical knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, and the art of reading and ſpeaking it with propriety and grace; in the ſame regular way as other languages, and other arts, of infinitely leſs conſequence to them, are now taught?

To compaſs theſe points, and others perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence which may flow from them, has been the chief object of the Author's purſuits in life, and the main end of the preſent publication.

It muſt be obvious, that in order to ſpread abroad the Engliſh language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its ſpeech, it is neceſſary in the firſt place that a ſtandard of pronunciation ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and a method of acquiring a juſt one ſhould be laid open. That the preſent ſtate of the written language is not at all calculated to anſwer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who ſpeak Engliſh, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently, but each county in England has its peculiar dialect, which infects not only their ſpeech, but their reading alſo. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable: And the only plan which could poſſibly be followed with any proſpect of ſucceſs, is what the Author has purſued in his Rhetorical Grammar and Dictionary.

In his Grammar, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards ſound, from the firſt ſimple elements, to their moſt extended combinations in words and ſentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

In his Dictionary he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and viſible marks; the only way by which uniformity of ſound could be propagated to any diſtance. This we find effectually done in the art of muſic by notes; for in whatever part of the globe muſic is ſo taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the ſame way. A ſimilar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this Grammar and Dictionary, may be ſpread through all parts of the globe, wherever Engliſh ſhall be taught by their aid.

But it may be aſked, what right the Author has to aſſume to himſelf the office of a legiſlator on this occaſion, and what his pretenſions are to eſtabliſh an abſolute ſtandard in an article, which is far from being in a ſettled ſtate among any claſs of people? It is well known, that there is a great diverſity of pronunciation of the ſame words, not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are ſome adopted by the univerſities; ſome prevail at the bar, and ſome in the ſenate-houſe. That the propriety of theſe ſeveral pronunciations is controverted by the ſeveral perſons who have adopted them; and what right has this ſelf-appointed judge to determine which is the beſt?

The Author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it neceſſary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

There

There was a time, and that at no very diſtant period, which may be called the Auguſtan age of England, I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when Engliſh was the language ſpoken at court; and when the ſame attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Verſailles. This produced a uniformity in that article in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much aſhamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as perſons of a liberal education would now be of miſ-ſpelling words. But on the acceſſion of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many bleſſings conferred by that happy event, the Engliſh language ſuffered much by being baniſhed the court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining; ſo that now the greateſt impropriеties in that point are to be found among people of faſhion; many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground; and if ſomething be not done to ſtop this growing evil, and fix a general ſtandard at preſent, the Engliſh is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleaſes. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch a ſtandard had been eſtabliſhed at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that Engliſh was then ſpoken in its higheſt ſtate of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very ſtate. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a maſter, who made that a material object of inſtruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and choſen companion of Swift; who had paſſed great part of his life in a familiar intercourſe with the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his ſtyle, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactneſs of pronunciation in ſpeaking. Nor could he bear to hear any miſtakes committed by his friends in that reſpect, without correcting them. I had the happineſs to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for ſeveral months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving ſtill the benefit of his inſtruction. I have ſince had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many diſtinguiſhed perſonages who were there initiated into life; among the number of which were the Duke of Dorſet and the Earl of Cheſterfield. And that very pronunciation is ſtill the cuſtomary one among the deſcendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon inveſtigating the principles on which the pronunciation of that time was formed, I found, that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a ſecret influence of analogy conſtantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their ſeveral claſſes, to itſelf as their center. And where there were any deviations from that analogy, the anomalies were founded upon the beſt principle by which ſpeech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the moſt eaſy to the organs of ſpeech, and conſequently moſt agreeable to the ear. So far the Author has laid open his pretenſions, upon a ſuppoſition that pronunciation depended only upon cuſtom and faſhion. But when he adds, that he is the firſt who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken, will not be conſidered as either vain or preſumptuous.

When we reflect, that no evil ſo great can befall any language, as a perpetual fluctuation both in point of ſpelling and pronouncing, it is ſurely a point to be wiſhed, that a permanent and obvious ſtandard to both ſhould at ſome certain period be eſtabliſhed: and if poſſible, that period ſhould be fixed upon, when probably they were in the greateſt degree of perfection. Dr. Johnſon's ſpelling has been implicitly followed in the preſent Dictionary. It ſcarce deviates from that uſed by the writers in Queen Anne's reign; as he has judiciouſly rejected ſeveral innovations attempted ſince that time by vain and pragmatical writers, who, from an affectation of ſingularity, have attempted to introduce changes,

upon

upon principles which will by no means ſtand the teſt of examination: and it might indiſputably be proved, that no alterations in that reſpect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making a conſiderable addition to its characters; a point utterly impracticable.

With regard to pronunciation, the Author has laid his reaſons before the public of his having followed that which was eſtabliſhed at the ſame æra. Thus, in both theſe articles, has he in this one work endeavoured to fix two anchors to our floating language, in order to keep it ſteady againſt the gales of caprice, and current of faſhion.

In the explanatory part he has chiefly followed Dr. Johnſon; only ſometimes making uſe of plainer words, more adapted to the capacity of Engliſh readers.

As the utmoſt accuracy was neceſſary in uſing the marks of pronunciation, he has exerted ſuch induſtry in this reſpect, by reiterated examination of each proof ſheet before it was printed off, that he hopes there is not an error of any conſequence throughout the whole.

A

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Calculated ſolely for the Purpoſes of teaching Propriety of PRONUNCIATION, and Juſtneſs of DELIVERY, in that Tongue, by the Organs of Speech.

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A

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Simple Sounds.

IN the Engliſh alphabet there appear twenty-ſix letters,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

But this alphabet is ill calculated to repreſent the ſimple ſounds of the Engliſh tongue, as there are many of thoſe ſounds which have no letters to ſtand for their marks. Two of the conſonants are ſuperfluous; *c* and *q*: *c* having the ſound either of *k* or *s*; and *q* that of *k* before a *u* when preceding another vowel in the ſame ſyllable. Two are marks of compound ſounds; *j*, which ſtands for *dzh*; and *x*, for *ks* or *gz*. And *h* is no letter, but merely a mark of aſpiration. With regard to the vowels, two of them, *i* and *u*, as pronounced by us, are marks of diphthongs; and the only ſounds we hear of real ſimple vowels are thoſe of *a*, *e*, and *o*. Thus, deducting the five conſonant marks above mentioned, and thoſe of the two vowels, there remain but nineteen letters to repreſent all the ſimple ſounds in our tongue, which in reality amount to twenty-eight; conſequently to make a complete alphabet, in which every ſimple ſound ought to have a mark peculiar to itſelf, there ought to be nine more characters or letters. The reaſon of this deficiency is, that after the revival of letters we adopted the Roman alphabet, which became of general uſe throughout Europe, though it was by no means ſuited to our tongue, on account of the great number of ſimple ſounds contained in it, which were not found in the ancient Latin. To make up for this deficiency in the adopted alphabet, there were in thoſe days of ignorance ſo many clumſy contrivances uſed, and from that time to this ſuch diverſity and irregularity, in marking the ſuperabounding ſounds, not upon ſettled principles, but according to the whim and faſhion of the times, that it became a work of immenſe time and labour, even to the beſt educated natives, to give a right pronunciation to words in reading; and it is rendered wholly impoſſible for foreigners or provincials ever to acquire it, from any aſſiſtance hitherto given them by books.

To afford a clue through this intricate labyrinth, and to enable all, who will take the pains of becoming maſters of the method here laid down, to acquire a juſt pronunciation of our tongue, is one of the main objects propoſed in the following work.

In order to this it will be neceſſary in the firſt place to aſcertain the number of ſimple ſounds in our tongue. And firſt I ſhall begin with the vowels.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hāte	hâll.
e	bĕt	bēar	bēer.
i	fĭt	fīght	fīeld.
o	nŏt	nōte	nôoſe.
u	bŭt	būſh	blūe.
y	love-lў	lўe,	

Before they proceed any farther, it will be neceſſary that all who would readily and clearly comprehend what is laid down in the following treatiſe with regard to the vowels, ſhould get the above ſcheme by heart, ſo as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line; as,

hăt hāte hâll.
bĕt bēar, &c.

In this ſcheme * we ſee that each vowel ſtands for three different ſounds: and I have claſſed them in this manner, becauſe I ſhall have occaſion to particularize them hereafter by the titles of Firſt, Second, and Third ſounds, according to the order in which they lie, and as they are marked by thoſe figures.

At firſt view of this ſcheme, one would be apt to imagine that we have no leſs than 17 ſounds of vowels in our tongue; but, on a nearer examination, we ſhall find that there are ſeveral duplicates of the ſame ſounds, only differently marked. Thus the ſecond ſounds of *a* and *e*, as in hāte, bēar, are the ſame. The third ſounds in *e* and *i*, bēer, fīeld, are alſo the ſame. The ſound of *o* in nŏt, is only the ſhort ſound of â in hâll. The ſecond ſound of *u* in būſh is only the ſhort ſound of ô in nôoſe. The ſecond ſound of *i* in fight, and the third ſound of *u* in cūbe, are not ſimple ſounds, but diphthongs. And with regard to the two ſounds of *y*, the firſt perceived in the laſt ſyllable of lovelў, is only the ſhort ſound of ē in bēer, and the ſecond in lўe is the ſame as ī in fīght.

So that ſubducting theſe eight duplicates, there remain only nine ſimple vocal ſounds or vowels, which are as follow:

â	ă	ā	ē	ŏ	ô	ĕ	ĭ	ŭ
hall	hat	hate	bēer	nŏte	nôoſe	bĕt	fĭt	but

Number of ſimple Sounds of Conſonants.

Theſe amount to nineteen, which are as follow:

eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth ſh ezh ing.

From the number of characters which appear in the Roman alphabet as marks of ſimple ſounds, five muſt be excluded as improper: two are ſuperfluous; *c* and *q*; *c* having the ſame power only as a *k*, or an *s*; of a *k*, as in *c*ard; or an *s*, as in *c*eaſe: and *q* that of *k* when it precedes a diphthong whoſe firſt vowel is *u*, as in *q*uality. *H* is no letter, as it repreſents no articulate ſound, and is merely an effort of the breath, or aſpiration: and two are marks of compound, not ſimple ſounds; *j* of *zh* preceded by a *d*, as ezh, edzh; james, dzhames; and *x* of *ks*, or *gz*; *ks*, as in excel; *gz*, as in example.

The laſt five conſonants of the Engliſh alphabet as enumerated above, are marked, each by two characters, and therefore have been conſidered by our grammarians as compound ſounds, though in reality they are as ſimple as any of the reſt. But the truth is, the Roman language was without thoſe ſounds.

* Till they ſhall have got it by heart, the beſt way will be, that each reader ſhould copy the above ſcheme, and hold it in his hand, in order to be ſure that he does not miſtake the marks.

conſequen

conſequently they had no letters in their alphabet to mark them. The ſound of *eth*, or the Greek theta, indeed, they had adopted together with ſome words from that language, ſuch as theatrum, theologia, &c.; but not being able to introduce the Greek letter into their alphabet, they fell upon the expedient of marking it by a junction of their *h*, or mark of aſpiration, with a *t*, and this expedient we have adopted from them in marking three of thoſe ſounds; of *th*, as in the word thin; *th*, as in then; and *ſh*, as in ſhall. But we have as yet given no peculiar mark to the 4th ſound, *ezh*, being ſometimes repreſented by a ſingle *z*, as in azure; ſometimes by an *s*, as in oſier. The ſimple ſound *ing* is uniformly marked by a junction of *n* and *g*, as ſing, ring, &c.

There are beſides two letters in the Roman alphabet, *y* and *w*, whoſe nature and uſe have been utterly miſtaken by our grammarians, as ſhall be ſhewn when we come to ſpeak of diphthongs. The chief uſe of theſe characters is to ſtand as marks for the ſhort ſounds of ee, and oo, in the formation of diphthongs; by which names they ſhould therefore be called.

The whole of the Engliſh alphabet, with regard both to ſounds and letters, may be exhibited in one view by the following ſcheme.

Vowels.

å	å	ā	ē	ō	o͝	ĕ	ĭ	ŭ
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	nooſe	bet	ſit	but
			w		y			
			ſhort o͝o		ſhort e͝e			

Conſonants.

eb	ed	ef	eg	ek	el	em	en	ep	er	es	et	ev	ez	eth*	eth	eſh	ezh	ing
			h					c		j		q			x			
			ha					ek *or* eſs		edge		qua			eks *or* egz.			

By ſounding theſe latter characters in this manner, their nature and powers will be expreſſed in their names. And I have placed a vowel before the other conſonants, that they may be all ſounded in that manner, contrary to the uſual practice, for a reaſon to be given hereafter.

SECTION II.

Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds.

FIRST, of the vowels; which may be divided into long and ſhort. The firſt ſix are of the former kind; the three laſt, of the latter. In calling the firſt long vowels, I do not mean that they are neceſſarily long, but they are ſuch whoſe ſound may be prolonged *ad libitum*, though at the ſame time capable of being rendered ſhort; and therefore ſtrictly ſpeaking they ſhould be denominated doubtful.

Six long or doubtful Vowels.

hå̄ll hăt hāte bē̆er nō̆te nō̆oſe.

In pronouncing them in that order, we perceive a juſt and regular ſcale, by which the voice proceeds in marking thoſe ſounds. å is the fulleſt ſound, made

* Th has two ſounds; one in the word *thin*, the other in *then*. To diſtinguiſh them, the former ſound is marked by a ſtroke drawn acroſs the upper part of the h.

by the greateſt aperture of the mouth, and the voice ſtrikes upon that part of the palate which is neareſt to the paſſage by which the voice iſſues: å is formed by a gradually leſs aperture, and the ſtroke of the voice more advanced: ā in like proportion ſtill more ſo; and in ſounding ē the mouth is almoſt cloſed, and the ſtroke of the voice is near the teeth. Theſe are the only long vowels formed within the mouth. After that, the ſeat of articulation is advanced to the lips; ō being formed by a ſmall puſhing out of the lips in a figure reſembling the circular character which repreſents that ſound; and ō by advancing the lips ſtill more, and puſhing the ſound out through a chink or foramen more of the oblong kind. So that whoever will give but a ſlight attention in repeating the vowels in this order, will perceive a regular and gradual progreſſion of the voice, from the firſt ſeat of articulation to the extreme: as, å ā ā ē ō ō. The three laſt vowels, ſounded in the words bět, flt, bůt, are in their nature ſhort, being incapable of prolongation; on which account it would be found difficult to pronounce them ſeparately, and their true ſounds can be pointed out only in ſyllables when they are united to ſubſequent conſonants.

Of the Nature and Formation of Conſonants.

Conſonants may be divided into two claſſes, mutes and ſemivowels. The mutes, are thoſe whoſe ſounds cannot be prolonged; the ſemivowels, ſuch whoſe ſounds can be continued at pleaſure; partaking of the nature of vowels, from which they derive their name. There are ſix mutes, eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et. And thirteen ſemivocals, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth, eth, eſh, ezh, ing.

The mutes may be ſubdivided into pure and impure. The pure, are thoſe whoſe ſounds cannot be at all prolonged. Theſe are, ek, ep, et. The impure, are thoſe whoſe ſounds may be continued, though for a very ſhort ſpace. Theſe are, eb, ed, eg.

The ſemivowels may be ſubdivided into vocal and aſpirated. The vocal, are thoſe which are formed by the voice; the aſpirated, thoſe formed by the breath. There are nine vocal, and four aſpirated. The vocal are, el, em, en, er, ev, ez, eth, ezh, ing. The aſpirated, ef, es, eth, eſh. The vocal ſemivowels may be ſubdivided into pure, and impure. The pure, ſuch as are formed intirely by the voice: the impure, ſuch as have a mixture of breath with the voice. There are five pure--el, em, en, er, ing. Four impure--ev, ez, eth, ezh.

In order to know the manner of their formation, it will be proper to divide them into ſeparate claſſes, according to the different ſeats where they are formed, whether the lips, teeth, palate, or noſe: thence denominated, labial, dental, palatine, and naſal.

The labial are four,	eb	ep	ef	ev.				
Dental eight,	ed	et	eth	eth	ez	eſs	eſh	ezh.
Palatine four,	eg	ek	el	er.				
Naſal three,	em	en	ing.					

Eb and *ep* are formed exactly by the ſame action of the lips, which is, by cloſing them and intercepting the voice: and the only difference between them is, that in forming *eb*, the lips at firſt only gently touch each other, ſo as not wholly to prevent ſome ſounds iſſuing, and are ſoon after cloſed till the voice be entirely intercepted: whereas in forming *ep*, the lips are at once ſo forcibly preſſed together, as to prevent the iſſuing of any ſound. Theſe two are the only genuine labial conſonants; that is, entirely formed by the lips: the other two, being partly labial, and partly dental; that is, they are formed by the application of the under lip to the upper teeth, as *ef*, *ev*. Here it is alſo to be obſerved, that the two letters are formed by the ſame poſition of the organs, and the only difference between them is, that *ev*, is formed by the voice and breath mixed: *ef* by the breath only.

The next in order are the dental, as the ſeat of their formation is neareſt to the lips. In forming *ed* and *et* the tip of the tongue is preſſed againſt the upper gums, almoſt touching the teeth; and there is no other difference between them than what was before mentioned with regard to the labials *eb* and *ep*; that in the one, the ſound can be continued; in the other, it cannot. In forming *ed*, the tongue at firſt only gently touches the gum, and is gradually preſſed cloſer till the ſound is entirely obſtructed; whereas in forming *et*, the tongue is at once ſo forcibly and cloſely preſſed to the ſame part, that the ſound is inſtantly intercepted.

Eth and *eth* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and preſſing it againſt the upper teeth; and the only difference between them is, what was before obſerved with regard to *ev* and *ef*, that the one is formed by the breath only, the other by the breath and voice mixed.

Es and *ez* are both formed in the ſame manner, by turning up the tip of the tongue towards the upper gums, but ſo as not to touch them; and thus the breath and voice being cut by the ſharp point of the tongue, and paſſing through the narrow chink left between that and the gums, are modified into that hiſſing ſound perceptible in the one, and buzzing noiſe in the other. Here alſo the only difference between them is, the ſame that was juſt mentioned with regard to *eth*, and *eth*, that *ez* is formed by the voice and breath together, *es* by the breath only.

Esh and *ezh* are formed by protruding the tongue towards the teeth, but ſo as not to touch them; and thus the voice and breath paſſing over it through a wider chink, and not being cut by it on account of its flat poſition, have not ſo ſharp a ſound as *es* and *ez*. The ſame diſtinction is alſo to be obſerved here, they being both formed by the ſame poſition of the organs, only *ezh* is by the voice and breath, and *esh* by the breath only.

Of this claſs there are but two that in ſtrict propriety can be called dental; and thoſe are *eth*, and *eth*, formed by the application of the tongue to the upper teeth, which are not directly concerned in producing any of the other ſounds; but as the ſeat of their formation is cloſe to the teeth, they have obtained the name of dental, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe whoſe ſeat is farther removed back towards the palate, and thence called palatine.

The firſt of this claſs are *el* and *er*, whoſe ſeat of formation lies a little behind that of *ed* and *et*. *El* is formed by a gentle application of the end of the tongue to the roof of the mouth a little behind the ſeat of *ed*. The preſſure muſt be as ſoft as poſſible, ſo that the ſound may not be intercepted; and in this poſition the voice glides gently over the ſides of the tongue, which are in a horizontal poſture, in a ſtraight line through the mouth. *Er* is formed by a vibrating motion of the tip of the tongue between the upper and under jaw, without touching either, and at about the ſame diſtance from the teeth that *el* is formed.

Farther back towards the palate are formed *eg* and *ek*, by raiſing the middle of the tongue ſo as to touch the roof of the mouth; and the only difference of their formation is, that in *eg* the tongue is not ſo cloſely preſſed at firſt but that the ſound may continue for a little while; and in *ek*, the voice is wholly intercepted, in the ſame manner as was before mentioned in forming *ed* and *et*.

The three conſonants, *em*, *en*, *ing*, make up the laſt claſs, called naſal, on account of the ſound's iſſuing through the noſe. *Em* is formed by cloſing the lips much in the ſame manner and degree as in *eb*, with this difference, that the voice thus ſtopped at the lips, is permitted to paſs through the noſe.

En is formed much in the ſame ſeat, and by a like application of the organ as *el*; only there is more of the tongue, and more cloſely applied to the roof of the mouth, ſo as in a great meaſure to ſtop the voice from iſſuing through that paſſage, and to force the greater part of it back through the noſe.

Behind this, much in the ſame ſeat, and ſame diſpoſition of the organs as in forming the ſound *eg*, is produced the ſound *ing*, by raiſing the middle of the tongue to a gentle contact with the roof of the mouth, ſo as that part of the voice may iſſue through the mouth, and the remainder be forced back through the noſe.

I ſhall now exhibit at one view a ſcheme of the whole alphabet, according to the method above laid down.

SCHEME

SCHEME OF THE ALPHABET.

Number of ſimple Sounds in our Tongue 28.

9 *Vowels*, ā ă ä ē ŏ ō ĕ ĭ ŭ
hall hat hate beer note nooſe bet fit but

w y
ſhort oo ſhort ee

19 *Conſonants*, eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth̄ eth eſh ezh ing.

2 *Superfluous*, *c*, which has the power of *ek* or *eſs*;
q, that of *ek* before *u*.

2 *Compound*, *j*, which ſtands for *edzh*;
x, for *ks* or *gz*.

1 *No letter*, *h*, merely a mark of aſpiration.

Conſonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 *Mutes*, eb ed eg ek ep et.

3 *Pure Mutes*, ek ep et.
3 *Impure*, eb ed eg

13 *Semivowels*, ef el em en er eſs ev ez eth̄ eth eſh ezh ing.

9 *Vocal*, el em en er ev ez eth ezh ing.
4 *Aſpirated*, ef eſs eth̄ eſh.

Divided again into

4 *Labial*, eb ep ev ef.
8 *Dental*, ed et eth eth̄ ez eſs ezh eſh.
4 *Palatine*, eg ek el er.
3 *Naſal*, em en ing.

SECTION III.

Of Diphthongs.

HAVING examined all the ſimple ſounds in our tongue, I ſhall now proceed to the double ſounds or diphthongs.

There are two of our diphthongs which have uſually paſſed for ſimple ſounds becau

ecauſe they are for the moſt part marked by ſingle characters, which are ī and ū, as ſounded in the words flight, blūe; the ſounds given to thoſe vowels in repeating our alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs. The ſound ī is compoſed of the fulleſt and ſlendereſt of our vowels, å and ē; the firſt made by the largeſt, and the latter by the ſmalleſt aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the proceſs in forming this ſound, we ſhall find that the mouth is firſt opened to the ſame degree of aperture, and is in the ſame poſition as if it were going to ſound å; but before the voice can get a paſſage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper in the ſame poſition as when the vowel ē is formed; and thus the full ſound, checked by the ſlender one, and coaleſcing with it, produces a third ſound, different from both, which is the diphthong ī.

The diphthong ū of the ſounds ē and ŏ; the former ſo rapidly uttered, and falling ſo quickly into the ſound ŏ, that its own diſtinct power is not heard; and thus a third ſound or diphthong is formed by the junction of the two vowels.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is formed by a union of the ſame vowels as that of ī; that is å ē; with this difference, that the firſt vowel å, being dwelt upon, is diſtinctly heard before its ſound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel ē; as *oi*, noiſe.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is compoſed of the ſounds å and ŏ; and is formed much in the ſame manner as ī; the mouth being at firſt in the poſition of ſounding å, but before that ſound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the poſition of ſounding ŏ, the firſt ſound å is checked and blended with the latter ŏ, from which reſults the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the ſhort ſounds of ŏ and ĕ marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding all the other vowels and combining with them. As thus,

w or ſhort ŏ.			*y* or ſhort ĕ.		
wăſt	wâge	wăll.	yărd	yâre	yăwl.
wĕd		wĕed.	yĕt		yĕld.
wĭt	wŏe	wŏo.	yŏn′	yŏke	yŏuth.
ŭ			yoŭng.		
word.					

SECTION IV.

Of the Manner of forming certain Sounds.

IT will be neceſſary for all who wiſh to pronounce Engliſh properly, to make themſelves perfect in all the ſimple ſounds and diphthongs enumerated and explained above, before they proceed any farther. And more particularly foreigners ſhould be conſtantly exerciſed in thoſe ſounds which are peculiar to the Engliſh, and are not found in their own tongues. For which purpoſe I ſhall point out ſuch ſounds as the French have not, that being a language generally ſpoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the ſounds of all our vowels, and all our conſonants except *eth*, *eth̄*, and *ing*. I have already deſcribed the mode of forming the two ſounds of eth̄ and eth, but as theſe are the peculiar ſounds which ſcarce any Frenchman or foreigner can conquer, I ſhall be more full in my directions about them. It muſt be obſerved then, that in the French tongue all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; conſequently, unleſs they are told to do it, they will never

of

of themſelves place the organ in a poſition that it never had been in before; ſo that when they are urged to pronounce that new ſound, as in the word *then*, without having the mechaniſm of the organs pointed out to them, they naturally utter the ſound that is neareſt to it in their own tongue, and call it *den*; in like manner they pronounce *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth*, to a *t*. And this they continue to do all their lives in all words containing thoſe ſounds, for want of being informed of the following plain ſimple method of neceſſarily producing thoſe ſounds, if it be but ſtrictly followed. Suppoſe then you were deſirous of ſhewing a foreigner how he ſhould form the ſound *eth* when it begins a word or ſyllable. Deſire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and ſomewhat beyond them; in that poſition let him preſs it againſt the upper teeth without at all touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention to ſound the word *then*, and draw back the tongue at the ſame time behind his teeth, and the right ſound will neceſſarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, the organs muſt be exactly in the ſame poſition, but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, inſtead of any voice, he muſt emit breath only, which will as certainly produce the word *thin*.

When theſe ſounds end a word or ſyllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he muſt be told, that inſtantaneouſly after ſounding the preceding letters, he is to finiſh the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth as before; and in ſounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; whilſt in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the conſonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both caſes it will be of uſe to continue the tongue in the ſame poſition for ſome time after the formation of the letter, at the ſame time prolonging the ſound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till by practice the ſounds become familiar.

The Conſonant marked by *ing*, is perhaps peculiar to the Engliſh language. There is a ſound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in ſuch words as *dent* or *camp*, and in all their naſal vowels. The only difference between them is, that in forming the French ſounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth as in producing the Engliſh *ing*, though in other reſpects it be in a ſimilar poſition. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this ſound, he has only to raiſe the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the naſal vowels, and in this way the French naſal vowel ſounded in the word *dent* will be converted into the Engliſh conſonant heard in the word *ding-dong*.

With regard to diphthongs, the Engliſh have ſeveral not to be found in the French tongue. Of this number are the firſt four enumerated above, viz. ȧ, ȯ, *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*. There is a ſound in the French ſomewhat reſembling our ȧ, to be found in ſuch words as *vin*, *fine*, but that there is a difference between them will be immediately perceptible by ſounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*. And the difference conſiſts in this, that their diphthong is formed of the vowels ȧ ȧ, and ours of the vowels ȧ ȧ; ſo that in order to produce that ſound, you are to deſire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce ȧ, and meant to ſound that vowel; but on the firſt effort of the voice for that purpoſe, to check its progreſs by a ſudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper, ſtopping it in that ſituation in which the ſound ė is formed, and then inſtantly cutting off all ſound. Thus as the ſound of ȧ is not completed, nor the ſound of ė continued, there reſults from the union of the two a third ſound or diphthong which has no reſemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

Our diphthong ů has alſo a ſound that reſembles it in French, to be found in the words *Dieu*, *mieux*: but the difference will inſtantly be perceived by ſounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it conſiſts in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a ſound which we have not in our tongue, and is therefore found very hard to be formed by Engliſh organs; and ours terminates in ȯ. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is compoſed of the ſounds ė and ȯ, the firſt ſound not completed but rapidly run-

ning

ing into the laſt; and he is to conſider it as ending in the French *on*, not *eu*. Our pronoun *you* is an exact repreſentation to a French eye of the ſound of ù.

To form the diphthong *oi* or *oy* it is neceſſary to pronounce the full ſound of å, dwelling ſometime on the vowel, before the ſound is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the poſition of forming the ſlender ſound è, and then the voice is inſtantly to ceaſe. This diphthong differs from that of ì only in this, that the firſt vowel å is diſtinctly heard, before it unites with the latter vowel è. This diphthong is repreſented two ways, either by *oi* or *oy*, as in noiſe, boys.

To produce the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *out*, *owl*, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be the greateſt aperture of the mouth as if it were about to form the ſound å; but before that ſound is completed the organs are to change to the poſition of pronouncing ô, by a rapid motion of the under-jaw towards the upper, and proruding the lips in the form of ſounding ô, at the ſame time ſtopping the voice ſhort; and thus, as in the diphthong ì, by having neither the ſound of the former or latter vowel completed, there ariſes from the coaleſcence of the two, a third ſound different from both, which is the diphthong *ou* or *ow*.

All the other diphthongs in our tongue are formed by the ſhort ſounds of ô and è, repreſented by the characters *w* and *y*, and combining with all the other vowels when they precede them in the ſame ſyllable.

To inſtruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of theſe, it will be only neceſſary to inform them that our *w* anſwers exactly in ſound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for inſtance, our pronoun *we* is individually the ſame ſound as their affirmative *oui*; and the miſtake which they conſtantly commit of ſounding that letter like a *v*, has been owing to their not being informed of the true nature of the ſound, and taking up their idea of it from the character which repreſents it, wherein two interwoven vees, w, are exhibited to view: but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter they will place their lips in the poſition of forming the French *ou*, or Engliſh ô, they cannot fail of producing the proper ſound.

In like manner, all diphthongs formed by our ỳ are to be conſidered by them as anſwering to thoſe formed either by their *i*, as in the words *mieux*, *viande*, *bien*; or their *y*, as in the laſt ſyllables of the words *voyage*, *royaume*, *moyen*.

Beſide thoſe which I have enumerated and deſcribed, there is a vaſt variety of combinations of vowels in our tongue, which have been moſt abſurdly called diphthongs by our grammarians, when in reality they are only ſo many different ways of repreſenting the ſame ſimple ſounds of our vowels. To diſtinguiſh ſuch from the true diphthongs, which means double-ſounding, I ſhall take the liberty of coining a new word, and ſhall call them *digraphs*, or double-written.

SECTION V.

Of the Uſe and Abuſe of Letters in ſpelling or repreſenting Words.

WHEN written words are conſidered as the types of ſounds, in order to make them correſpond to their archetypes, the four following rules ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved.

1. No character ſhould be ſet down in any word which is not pronounced.

2. Every diſtinct ſimple ſound ſhould have a diſtinct character to mark it, for which it ſhould uniformly ſtand.

3. The ſame character ſhould never be ſet down as the repreſentative of two different ſounds.

4. All compound ſounds ſhould be marked only by ſuch characters, as will naturally and neceſſarily produce thoſe ſounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.

Theſe rules were ſtrictly obſerved in the two juſtly celebrated languages of old Greece and Rome, inſomuch that the knowledge of their alphabet alone, toge-

ther with the manner of their joining letters ſo as to make ſyllables and words, enabled every one, without farther aid of rules or maſters, to pronounce their words properly at ſight in reading; and the practice of a few weeks only might render them adepts in the art. Whereas in the Engliſh all theſe rules are ſo frequently violated, or rather indeed ſo totally diſregarded, that little or no aſſiſtance can be derived to pronunciation from books, and the art of reading properly requires the labour of many years.

Such indeed is the ſtate of our written language, that the darkeſt hieroglyphics, or moſt difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the ſentiments of thoſe who uſed them from all who had not the key, than the ſtate of our ſpelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all except a few well educated natives. The original ſource of this lay in a defective alphabet, as has been before mentioned; but there were other cauſes which contributed to increaſe the confuſion, that have been ſet forth in an expreſs treatiſe for that purpoſe, to which the curious reader is referred*.

At preſent I ſhall content myſelf with exhibiting to view ſuch ſpecimens of irregularity in marking our ſounds, as it is neceſſary the learner ſhould be aware of, before he enters upon the rules which are to guide him through this labyrinth to a juſt pronunciation.

Same Sounds of Vowels marked in a Variety of different Ways.

ă		â		ä	
a	far	a	favour	all	call
au	laugh	ai	pain	al	talk
ai	plaiſter	ay	pray	au	laud
ea	heart	ea	great	augh	taught
all	ſhall	e	there	aw	claw
i	ſirrah	ei	heir	oa	broad
		eig	feign	eo	George
		ey	grey	o	form
				ough	ought

ĕ		ŏ		ò	
e	he	o	go	o	who
ea	ſea	oa	load	oo	too
ei	deceit	oe	doe	ou	you
ey	key	ou	ſoul	ough	through
œ	fœtus	ough	dough	oe	ſhoe
ie	field	ow	blow	wo	two
ee	ſee	eau	beau		
eo	people	ew	ſew		
i	machine	oo	door		

ĭ		ŭ		ů	
i	fit	u	gun	u	cube
a	courage	o	work	eu	feud
ai	captain	ou	rough	ew	new
ia	marriage	oo	blood	ue	clue
e	college	i	ſir	iew	view
ee	breeches	e	her	eau	beauty
ei	forfeit				
eig	foreign				
ie	ſieve				
o	women				
u	buſy				

* Vid. Lectures on Elocution. Diſſertation, &c. p. 232.

Different

Different Sounds marked by the ſame Vowels.

thẽre	hẽre			whŏ	gŏ		
		ŭ				ŭ	
grŏve	prŏve	love		dŏor	nŏon	blood	
bẽar	hẽar	hẽad	heart	fŏurth	yŏuth	toŭgh	mouth.

With many more inſtances of irregularity in marking our vowels too tedious to enumerate. Nor ſhall we find the ſtate of our conſonants much better.

B	is often mute, as in - - - - - -		debt, tomb.
C	has three ſounds, - - - - - -	k	care,
		s	ceaſe,
		ſh	ſocial.
F	has its ſound marked by two different combinations of letters, - - - - - - -	ph	Philip,
		gh	laugh.
G	has two ſounds, - - - - - -		gold, gentle.
J	has the ſame ſound as that of ad G, - - -		joy.
S	has four ſounds, - - - - - -	s	yes,
		z	roſe,
		ſh	paſſion,
		zh	oſier.
T	alſo has four ſounds, - - - - -	t	tell,
		s	ſatiety,
		ſh	nation,
		ch	queſtion.
X	has three ſounds, - - - - - -	gz	example,
		ks	vex,
		z	Zerxes,
Th	has two ſounds, - - - - - -		then, thin.
Ch	has three ſounds, - - - - - -	k	chorus,
		ſh	chaiſe,
		ch	chair.
Gh	has two ſounds, - - - - - -	g	ghoſt,
		f	laugh;
and is often mute, as in - - - - - -			daughter.

From a view of ſuch amazing diſorder and confuſion in our manner of marking ſounds, it may be thought an impracticable taſk to attempt teaching a right pronunciation of our words by means of the written language; and yet I doubt not, if the learner will but take ſuitable pains, and commit to memory the rules hereafter to be laid down upon that head, but that he will compaſs the point in a much ſhorter ſpace of time than could be well imagined. For this purpoſe, I ſhall firſt lay down rules relative to the conſonants, as what regards the pronunciation of the vowels cannot be explained till I come to treat of words.

B.

This conſonant has always the ſame ſound when pronounced, but it is often ſilent. It is always ſo when followed by a *t* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *debt, doubt*; or preceded by an *m*, as *tomb, dumb*; as alſo in the word *ſubtle*.

C.

C is a redundant character when ſtanding by itſelf, ſupplying the place either of a *k* or an *s*. When it takes an *h* after it, it has its uſe, which ſhall be explained

plained hereafter. It has the ſound of *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; of *s* before *e* and *i*. So that ſounding this letter in the following manner,

ca	ce	ci	co	cu
kă	sĕ	sĭ	kŏ	kŭ

after the ſeveral vowels as marked above, will afford a certain rule for applying its different ſounds properly; except when preceded by an *s* in the ſame ſyllable before an *e*, of which more hereafter.

It is utterly uſeleſs when followed by a *k* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *ſtick*, *ſack*, *traffick*. It has alſo another ſound, ſupplying the place of *ſh*, when it precedes the termination *eous* or *ious*; as in cetac*eous*, grac*ious*, pronounced ſetaſhus, graſhus. It is ſometimes ſilent, as in the words *muſcle*, *indict*.

D.

This letter has always the ſame ſound by thoſe who pronounce Engliſh well; but the Provincials, particularly the Iriſh, Scotch, and Welſh, in many words thicken the ſound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they ſound the *d* right in the poſitives *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aſpiration; and ſound it as if it were written loudher, broadher. This vicious pronunciation is produced by puſhing the tongue forward ſo as to touch the teeth in forming that ſound; and the way to cure it is eaſy, for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word loud, let them reſt a little upon that ſyllable, keeping the tongue in the poſition of forming *d*, and then let them ſeparate it from the upper gum without puſhing it forward, and the ſound *der* will be produced of courſe. For the organ being left in the poſition of ſounding *d* at the end of the ſyllable *loud*, is neceſſarily in the poſition of forming the ſame *d* in uttering the laſt ſyllable, unleſs it makes a new movement, as in the caſe of protruding it ſo as to touch the teeth. This letter is ſometimes though not often quieſcent, as in the words handkerchief, handſome, handſel.

F.

F has always its own ſound except in the particle *of*, where it has the power of a *v*, and is ſounded *ov*, to diſtinguiſh it from the word *off* in ſound as well as in ſpelling. Though it is conſtant to its ſound when ſingle, yet is it often marked by two *ff*'s, as in *chaff*, *ſcoff*; ſometimes by *ph*, both in the beginning and ending of words, as in *philoſophy*, *epitaph*; and ſometimes by *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*: of which more in its proper place.

G.

G has two ſounds, one peculiar to itſelf, as in *gold*; the other in common with *j* or *i* conſonant, as in gentle. The firſt of theſe may be called hard, the other ſoft *g*. It has, like *c*, always its firſt or hard ſound before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; in general its ſecond or ſoft ſound before *e*, and *y*; but is very dubious before i, ſo as not to be reducible to any rule. However, its powers in general may be known by repeating the following ſyllables, ga, je, ji *or* gi, go, gu, jy.

Before the vowel *e*, it has its ſoft ſound in all words in common uſe, except *gear*, *geeſe*, *geld* and its derivatives; *get* and its derivatives; and its hard ſound is to be found only in ſome proper names derived from the Hebrew, or technical terms from the Greek.

This letter is frequently ſilent. 1ſt, When followed by an *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, By an *n*, as in *reign*, *condign*; 3dly, By an *h*, as in *light*, *ſought*; except where *gh* aſſumes the power of an *f*, as in *laugh*, of which more hereafter.

H.

This character is no mark of any articulate ſound, but is a mere ſign of aſpiration, or effort of the breath. This is the only power it has when ſingle, and all words

words beginning with that letter are to be preceded by an effort of the breath, except only the following: *heir, honeſt, honour, hoſpital, hoſtler, hour, humour, humble, humbles.* But it is put to a variety of other uſes wherever the defects of our alphabet are wanted to be ſupplied. United to *c*, *ch*, it ſtands for the compound ſound *tſh*, as *charm*, pronounced tſharm. With *t*, it ſtands for two ſounds, *then* and *thin*. With *s* for *eſh*, as ſhall. *Ch* likewiſe ſtands for *k* in chorus; for *ſ* in *philoſophy*; as does gh in laugh. In conjunction with *g* too, it ſerves to ſhew that it is ſilent, as in *thought*. With ſome others which ſhall be conſidered in treating of combined letters.

J.

This letter is the repreſentative of a compound ſound made up of *d* and *zh* or aſpirated *z*. This is a difficult ſound to ſuch foreigners as have it not in their ſeveral tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requiſite to deſire them firſt to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the poſition that it has when that letter is formed; then let them try to ſound the French *j*, which is exactly the ſame ſound as I have called the aſpirated *z* or *ezh*, and the compound ſound of *edzh* or *dzha*, will be produced. To facilitate this, it will be proper to preſent the firſt of theſe to the eye, ſpelt with the French *j*, as thus edje——and afterwards, in order to begin a ſyllable with that ſound, which is more difficult than concluding with it, let them place the tongue in the poſition of ſounding ed, and without uttering the previous vowel let them run the ſound of *d* into that of the ſubſequent *j* followed by a vowel, as djoy [joy], djoke [joke]. This letter is never ſilent, and has always the ſame ſound, which is alſo repreſented by ſoft *g*, as in *jeſt, geſture.*

K.

K has always the ſame ſound, repreſented alſo by hard *c*, as king, card. It is always ſilent when it precedes an *n* in the ſame ſyllable, as *know, knot*; pronounced *no, not*; and is ſuperfluous when annexed to a hard *c*, as in *lock, ſtick.*

L.

L has always one uniform ſound, and is never ſilent but when followed by an *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as *balm, pſalm.* In one word only it is ſounded as *r*, colonel——pronounced *curnel.*

M.

M is alſo uniform in its ſound, and is never ſilent.

N.

N is likewiſe uniform, but is always mute after *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *hymn, condemn.* When it precedes *g* it repreſents another ſimple ſound to be mentioned hereafter.

P.

This letter has always one uniform ſound except when joined to an *h*, and then it aſſumes the power of an *f*, as philoſophy.

Q.

Q has always the power of a *k*, for which letter it ſtands only when it precedes a *u* followed by ſome other vowel, as in the words *quarrel, queſtion, antiquity*; where the two vowels are combined in a diphthong ſound; or the words *pique, antique*, where the two latter vowels are ſilent, and the ſound of the conſonant *k* finiſhes the ſyllable.

This letter is always followed by a *u* in the French as well as in Engliſh; but the difference between their uſe of it and ours conſiſts in this, that in the French

French the *u* is ſilent, and the *q* unites itſelf immediately with the following vowel, having the ſound of *k*. With us the *u* forms a diphthong with the following vowel, in the ſame manner as in the word *quoi*, the only one in the French into which the diphthong ſound is admitted. This will be ſufficient to point out its true pronunciation to foreigners. It is never ſilent.

R.

This letter has always the ſame ſound, and is never ſilent.

S.

S ſtands for four different ſounds; 1ſt, Its own peculiar ſound, as in *ſo*, *yes*; 2dly, *z*, as in roſe; 3dly, *ſh*, as in *paſſion*; 4thly, *zh*, as in oſier.

It has its own proper ſound of *s* always at the beginning of words. The ſame at the end of words, 1ſt, When they terminate in *as*, except in the monoſyllables *as*, *has*, *was*, and the plurals of nouns ending in *ea*, ſuch as *fleas*, *pleas*, &c. 2dly, In all words ending in double *ſs*, as *faultleſs*, *depreſs*, &c. 3dly, All words ending in *is*, as *this tennis*; except the verb *is*, and the pronoun *his*, where it has the ſound of *z*. 4thly, All ending in *us* and *ous*; as *circus*, *genius*; *cataneous*, *nauſeous*. 5thly, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any of the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or th and *f*; as *locks*, *caps*, *hats*, *baths*, *ſcoffs*.

It has the ſound of *z*, 1ſt, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any other conſonant beſide the pure mutes, *th* and *f*; as *blabs*, *beds*, *begs*, *bells*, *dams*, &c. 2dly, It has the ſound of *z* when finiſhing a word preceded by the vowel *e*, as riches, ſeries; except when preceded by a pure mute in the ſame ſyllable, as dates, cakes, &c.

It has the ſound of *ſh* in all words ending in *ſion* preceded by a conſonant; as in *emulſion*, *expanſion*, *diſperſion*, &c.

And of *zh* in *ſion*, preceded by a vowel; as in *occaſion*, *cohеſion*, *inciſion*, *exploſion*, *confuſion*. As alſo in all words ending in *ſier*, as croſier, hoſier.

T.

This letter has its own proper ſound at the beginning of all words, and at the end of ſyllables.

It has the ſound of *s* in the word *ſatiety*.

It has the ſound of *ſh* in all terminations in *tion*, as *nation*, *ſanction*, *notion*, &c.; except when an *s* precedes, in which caſe it takes the ſound of *tſh* uſually marked by *ch*, as *queſtion*, *baſtion*, &c. In like manner *t* has the ſound of *ſh* in all terminations in *tial*, as *martial*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by an *s*, as in *beſtial*, *celeſtial*, when it has alſo the ſound of *ch*.

In pronouncing this letter the Iriſh and other provincials thicken the ſound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they ſay *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*, and ſo on in all words of that ſtructure. This faulty manner ariſes from the ſame cauſe that was mentioned as affecting the ſound of the *d*, I mean the protruding of the tongue ſo as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the ſame way.

V.

V has always one uniform ſound, and is never ſilent.

X.

This character ſtands for two compound ſounds, one of which has the power of *ks*, the other of *gz*. At the end of words it has always the ſound of *ks*, as in *vex*, *tax*.

1. When it is found in the firſt ſyllable of a word, and has the accent upon it, it has always the ſound of *ks*—as *exerciſe*, *extricate*.

2. When

2. When it is followed in the next ſyllable by a conſonant, or aſpirated *h*, it has ſtill the ſound of *ks* wherever the accent may lie, as in *exculpate*, *exhibition*, *exhilarate*.

3. When followed by a vowel, if the accent do not immediately lie upon that ſyllable, it is ſtill pronounced *ks*, as in *executioner*.

4. But if the accent be immediately upon the following ſyllable beginning with a vowel, the ſound of *x* is then changed to *gz*; as in *example*, *exalt*, *exert*, *exiſt*, *exonerate*, *exuberant*, &c. And thus a ſure rule is provided for the right pronunciation of the letter *x* in all caſes, as it is to have the ſound of *ks* in every ſituation except when followed by an accented ſyllable beginning with a vowel; to aſſiſt the memory in which it is only neceſſary to have recourſe to two words ſuch as *ex'ecute exec'utor*. There is but one caſe in which there are exceptions to this general rule, and that is where the ſound of *gz* is preſerved in ſome words contrary to the maxims above laid down; which is only in a few derivatives from primitives that have the ſound of *gz* in them according to rule. Thus the words *exemplary* from example, and *exaltation* from exalt, muſt be ſounded egzemplary and egzaltation, though the accent be changed to the firſt ſyllable in the former, and to the third in the latter. And the ſame muſt be obſerved with regard to all words of this claſs.

Z.

This letter is ſeen in very few words of Engliſh, as its power has been for the moſt part uſurped by *s*. It repreſents two ſounds; one its own, as in *razor*; the other *zh*, or French *j*, as in *azure*, and both of theſe are ſupplied by *s*, as in *reaſon*, *oſier*.

Having done with all the conſonants that appear in our alphabet, I ſhall now proceed to examine ſuch ſimple ſounds as have no peculiar characters to mark them, and are therefore repreſented by two letters.

Th, *th*.

Theſe are two different ſounds marked by the ſame combination of *th*. Their nature and manner of formation have been already ſufficiently explained; there remains now to point out the right application of this mark to its two different uſes.

In the beginning of words *th* has always its aſpirated ſound, or is formed wholly by the breath, except 1ſt, in the pronoun *thou*, and its derivatives, as *thee*, *them*, *thine*, *their*, &c.; and 2dly, in the following monoſyllables, *than*, *that*, *the*, *their*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *this*, *thither*, *thou*, *thy*, *though*, *thus*; in all which it has its vocal ſound. With *r* or *w* after it, it has always the ſound of *th*; as *throw*, *thwart*.

At the end of words *th* has its aſpirated ſound, except in the following words; to *ſheath*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *wreath*, to *ſeeth*, *booth*, *ſmooth*, to *ſooth*. The particle *with* is ſometimes aſpirated, ſometimes vocal; aſpirated before a conſonant, vocal before a vowel; as *withſtand*, *without*. And the ſame is to be obſerved when it is not compounded, but in its detached ſtate; as, *with* many more, *with* all my heart.

It has always its vocal ſound when followed by a final mute *e* in the ſame ſyllable; as in *bathe*, *breathe*.

When followed by a *y* in the laſt ſyllable it has its aſpirate ſound, as *ſympathy*, *healthy*; except in the words *wreathy* and *worthy*.

In all other ſituations of *th*, when in any middle ſyllables of words, the moſt general rule is, that it has the aſpirate ſound before conſonants, and the vocal before vowels; except in derivative and compound words, which retain the ſound of their primitives; thus *loathſome* retains the primitive ſound of to *loath*, though preceding a conſonant; and toothing the original aſpirate of tooth, though preceding a vowel.

In

In a few inſtances *th* is ſounded as it always is in French, like a ſingle *t*; and theſe are the words, *thill*, *thyme*, *Thames*, and *Thomas*.

Sh.

This is the proper mark for the ſound which I have called *eſh*, to be found in *ſhall*, *wiſh*; and wherever it appears it has invariably the ſame ſound and is never ſilent. But the power of this combination is uſurped in much the greater number of words, containing the ſound of which it is the proper repreſentative, by the letters *c t* and *s*. By *c* and *t* in all words ending in *cial* and *tial*, as *ſocial*, *partial*; in *cion* and *tion*, as *ſuſpicion*, *nation*; in *cious* and *tious*, as capricious, contentious; in *ceous*, as cetaceous; and in *ſion* by an *s* whenever preceded by another *s*, as *impreſſion*. It is alſo repreſented by *ch* in words taken from the French, as *chevalier*, *machine*.

In order to pronounce properly this combination of letters, which is no where to be found in the French, it will be only neceſſary to inform foreigners that our *ſh* has uniformly the ſame ſound as the French *ch* in the words charité, chêre, &c.

Zh.

This ſound which I have called *ezh* in the liſt of letters, has hitherto got no peculiar mark to repreſent it; I have therefore added an *h* to *z* for its mark, as making it correſpond to its correlative *ſh*. It is ſometimes, though but ſeldom, repreſented by a *z*, as in *azure*; but its general mark is an *s* in the termination *ſion* preceded by any of the vowels, *aſion*, *eſion*, *iſion*, *oſion*, *uſion*—as, *occaſion*, *coheſion*, *diviſion*, *exploſion*, *infuſion*. This ſound is exactly the ſame as that of the French *j*; and foreigners are to avoid pronouncing words of this ſtructure in the French manner, as if they conſiſted of four ſyllables thus divided *oc-ca-ſi-on*; but to make only three ſyllables of them, reducing the two laſt into one, and pronouncing the word as if it were thus ſpelt *occajun*, giving the ſound of the French *j* to that conſonant.

Ng.

The ſound of theſe combined letters is always uniform at the end of words, and is never ſilent. But as there are different ſounds annexed to the ſame apparent combination, it will be neceſſary to ſhew wherein the difference conſiſts. 1ſt, Whenever *ng* has a mute *e* after it, its ſound is changed to a mixed one of *n* and *j*, or ſoft *g*, as in the words *range*, *ſtrange*. 2dly, When a ſyllable is added to the primitives ending in *ng*, it generally flows into the next ſyllable with only its own ſound, as in *hang*, *hanger*; *wrong*, *wronger*; yet ſometimes it lends the ſound of the laſt *g* in its hard ſtate to the next ſyllable, as *long*, *longer*; *ſtrong*, *ſtronger*; which ſhould be pronounced as if written long-*ger*, ſtrong-*ger*. Theſe two, with the word *younger*, pronounced young-*ger*, are the only exceptions to the firſt rule. To theſe may be added likewiſe ſome primitive words that alſo add the hard *g* to the laſt ſyllable; theſe are *anger*, *linger*, *ſinger*, *conger*, *monger* with all its derivatives, as *fiſhmonger*, &c.

3dly, All words ending in *nge* retain the primitive ſound with the ſucceeding ſyllable when added to it, as *range*, *ranger*; *ſtrange*, *ſtranger*; *challenge*, *challenger*. All other words ending in *ger*, preceded by an *n* cloſing the former ſyllable, have the ſound of ſoft *g* or *j*, as *meſſenger*, *harbinger*, &c.

Of Conſonant Digraphs.

I have before ſhewn a large liſt of ſimple ſounds marked by two vowels, which I called *Digraphs*; I ſhall now enumerate the inſtances of conſonants where two are preſented to the eye, and but one ſounded, in the ſame ſyllable.

bt

bt	debt	doubt		*b* silent.	*kn*	knife	know	*k* silent.
ck	crack	attack		*c*	*lm*	balm	pſalm	*l*
gn	ſign	malign	*final*	*g*	*mb*	lamb	limb	*b*
gn	gnat	gnaw	*incip.*	*g*	*mn*	hymn	contemn	*n*
gm	flegm	apothegm		*g*	*wr*	wry	wrong	*w*

All the above are conſtantly ſilent when combined in the ſame ſyllable. Beſide theſe, there are four other combinations applied to different purpoſes; and theſe are *ſc*, *ch*, *gh*, and *wh*.

Sc

This combination is ſometimes ſounded as ſimple *s*, as in *ſcene*; ſometimes as *ſk*, as in *ſcoff*. The ſame rule which pointed out the true pronunciation of *c* before the different vowels, will ſerve in this caſe alſo, only prefixing an *s*,

kȃ	sȅ	sĭ	kŏ	kŭ
ſkȃ	sȅ	sĭ	ſkŏ	ſkŭ

where *c* is ſilent before *e* and *i*, except only in the word *ſceptic*, ſounded ſkeptic, and its derivatives.

Ch

This combination is pronounced in three different ways, to be found in the words *charm*, *chorus*, *chivalry*. The 1ſt is the compound of *tſh*, the 2d has the ſound of *k*, and the 3d of *ſh*.

The 1ſt or compound ſound of *tſh* is what prevails in all Engliſh words in common uſe, before all the vowels *.

The 2d in proper names and technical terms derived from the Greek.

The 3d in technical terms and a few other words adopted from the French.

The words in common uſe which differ from the uſual pronunciation of *ch* are theſe that follow, with their derivatives.

k		*ſh*	
chamelion	chorus	chagrin	chamade
chamomile	chyle	chamois	chancre.
chaos	chymiſtry	champaign (wine)	
character	chalybeate	champignon	
chimera	chambrel	chandelier	
chirurgie	chamlet	chevalier	
choler	chart	chicane	
cholic	choir.	chivalry	
chord		chaiſe	

All words terminating in *ch* have the general ſound of *tſh*, except the following:

Ach and its derivatives, as headach, &c.

Lilach, maſtich, diſtich, hemiſtich, conch, anarch, monarch, hierarch, tetrarch, hereſiarch, eunuch, loch, ſtomach, ſounded as *k*—and yacht, where *ch* is ſilent, pronounced yŏt.

Gh

This combination is ſometimes ſounded as hard *g*, ſometimes as *f*, and is often ſilent; as in the words *ghoſt*, *laugh*, *light*.

* To facilitate the pronunciation of this ſound to foreign organs, it will be only neceſſary to follow the ſame method as was before propoſed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* inſtead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there deſcribed, preceding the ſound of the French *ch*—as *tch*.

It has the ſound of hard *g* at the beginning of all words.

It is ſilent at the end of words and ſyllables, as in *high*, *nigh*, *daugh*-ter, except only in the following, where it aſſumes the power of *f*—

	cough	*chough*	*enough*	*laugh*	*rough*	*tough*;
ſounded	cof	chuf	enuf	laf	ruf	tuf.

And in the following—

	hiccough	*ſhough*	*lough*	*bligh*;
ſounded	hiccup	ſhok	lok	blithe.

The word *lough*, for lake, has a peculiar guttural ſound in the Iriſh pronunciation not ſuited to Engliſh organs, by whom it is in general pronounced *lok*.

Wh

This combination is two ways employed; in the firſt, it has only the power of a ſimple *h*, as in *who*, ſounded *hoo*, where the *w* is utterly uſeleſs.

In the ſecond the *w* forms a diphthong with the vowel that follows the *h*, whoſe aſpirate ſound precedes the *w*, as in *when*, pronounced as if written hŏen.

As in all ſounds of this ſort the aſpirate precedes the vocal ſound, it has been a great abſurdity to place the *h* in writing after the *w*, inſtead of before, which error I have reformed in marking thoſe ſounds in the Dictionary. Theſe different uſes of *wh* may be pointed out by one ſimple rule, which is, that it never ſtands for the ſimple aſpirate *h* except before the vowel *o*; when it precedes any of the other vowels, the *w* forms diphthongs in conjunction with them, preceded by the aſpirates; as,

whale	*wheel*	*while*	*why*,
hŏo͝ale	hŏo͝el	hŏo͝ile	hŏo͝y;

while the *w* is ſilent before the vowel *o*, as in

who	*whole*	*whoop*.
hō	hōle	hŏop.

SECTION VI.

Rules for the Pronunciation of Engliſh Words.

Of Monoſyllables.

GENERAL RULE.

MONOSYLLABLES ending in ſingle conſonants, have their accent or ſtreſs on the conſonant; and in that caſe the vowels, with very few exceptions, have their firſt ſounds, as marked in the Scheme,

hat bet fit not but;

and this, whether the monoſyllable conſiſts of 2, 3, 4, or 5 letters, as,

am led ſpit ſtrop ſtruck.

But this rule refers only to ſuch monoſyllables as contain but one vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *r* the accent is on the vowel, which is thus made long, though it retains the ſame ſound; as cär, bär, fär.
It has the ſound of ŏ in *was*, *wad*; and of â in *war*.
2. The vowels *e* and *i* before *r* change their ſound to that of ŭ—as *her*, *fir*, *fir*; pronounced *hur*, *fur*, *ſtur*.
3. The vowel *e* has the ſound of *i* in *yes*, (yis) *o* that of *u* in *ſon* (sŭn) and *u* has its 2d ſound in pût.

Of Monoſyllables ending in more Conſonants than one.

Here it is to be obſerved, in the firſt place, that where the ſame conſonant is doubled at the end, as the two have only the ſound of a ſingle one, the preceding vowel is governed by the ſame laws as if there were but one: Ex. *add*, *ſtaff*, *leſs*. Except the word *baſs* in muſic, where â has its ſecond ſound. It is the ſame when two different conſonants are preſented to the eye, with but one ſound, as in *back*, *ſtick*.

With regard to monoſyllables ending in two or more conſonants whoſe ſounds are pronounced, ſome vowels follow the ſame laws as thoſe terminated by ſingle conſonants; others are governed by different rules. The vowels which follow the ſame laws are *e* and *u*. The other three differ from them. I ſhall now ſhew the rules in order by which they are governed.

A

A preceding more final conſonants than one, follows in general the ſame laws as when before a ſingle one; as in *caſt*, *ant*, *gaſp*.

Before *r* the ſame rule is obſerved of laying the accent on the vowel; as bärn, härm, märt.

When preceded by a *w*, and followed by an *r*, it has its third long ſound; as wâ′rd, wâ′rm, thwâ′rt.

When preceded by a *w* and followed by any other conſonants, it has the ſound of ŏ; as *waſh*, *watch*, pronounced wŏſh, wŏtſh. — To this the words wâſt and wâſp are exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes 2 *l*'s it has always its third long ſound; as câll, fâll, wâll; except ſhâll, and mâll.
2. When *a* precedes *l*, followed by different conſonants, it has different powers.
Before *ld* and *lt* it has its third long ſound; as bâld, hâlt.
Before *lk* it has alſo its third ſound, and the *l* is mute, as tâlk, wâlk.
Before th it has its firſt long ſound in bâ′th, lâ′th, pâ′th: its firſt ſhort ſound in hăth′; and third long ſound in wrâ′th.

E

E before two or more final conſonants has always the firſt ſound; as, bĕnd′, hĕlp′, lĕngth′.

I

This vowel before two or more final conſonants has ſometimes its firſt, ſometimes its ſecond ſound.

It has its firſt ſound before all terminations except *ld*, *nd*, *ght*. As, ſing, ink, diſh, miſt, witch, hint; except pînt.

It has its ſecond ſound before *ld*, as mïld; before *nd*, as mïnd; and *ght*, as mïght. In which latter caſe the *gh* is always ſilent.

When this vowel precedes *r* it never has its own ſound, but is always changed to that of firſt *e*, or firſt *u*. To ẽ in the following words: birth, firth, girt, girth, gird, girl, mirth, ſkirt, ſquirt, quirk, chirp, firm, irk, ſmirk, dirge, whirl, twirl. To ŭ in dirt, flirt, ſhirt, ſpirt, firſt, third, bird.

O

The vowel *o* has all its three ſounds, and is very irregular, as theſe different ſounds are often before the ſame termination. It likewiſe changes its ſound for that of ŭ, and has often that of å. It has the ſound of ŏ before

ck and *ff*,	ŏ	mock, ſcoff.
ft,	å	oft, ſoft; ſounded åft, såft.
ld,	ŏ	bŏld, sŏld. Except gōld.
lk,	ŏ	fŏlk; *l* mute.
ll,	ŏ	droll, poll, roll, ſcroll, toll, troll, boll, joll, ſtroll.—ŏ loll, doll, noll.
mb,	ŏ	bomb—ŏ comb—ŏ tomb, womb; *b* ſilent.
ng,	ŏ	ſong, ſtrong, &c. Except tong, ſounded tŭng.
nk,	ŭ	monk, ſponk—mŭnk, ſpŭnk.
nt,	ŏ	font, front—ŭ wont.
rd,	ŏ	ford, ſword—å chord, cord, lord—ŭ word.
rk,	å	cork, fork, ſtork—ŏ pork—ŭ work.
rn,	å	born, horn, corn, morn, &c.—ŏ borne [*ſignifying ſuffered*], torn, worn, ſworn.
rt,	ŏ	port, fort, ſport—å ſhort, ſnort, ſort—ŭ wort.
ſs,	ŏ	moſs, gloſs, &c. Except grōſs.
ſt,	ŏ	coſt, loſt, toſt, croſt, froſt—ŏ hoſt, ghoſt, moſt, poſt—ŭ doſt.
th,	ŏ	goth, moth—ŏ both, forth, quoth, ſloth—å broth, cloth, froth, troth, wroth—ŭ doth, month, worth.
lt,	ŏ	bolt, colt, dolt, &c.

U

This vowel has always its firſt ſound as in the words *lull*, *pluck*, *hurl*, &c. except in the following words, where it has the ſound of ŭ; *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *buſh*, *puſh*.

Of Monoſyllables ending in e *mute.*

The *e* mute in monoſyllables, where there is but one conſonant between the vowel and *e* final, marks that the vowels *a* and *i* are to have their ſecond ſounds; *o* alſo in general, but there are exceptions. The vowel *e* is ſeldom followed in monoſyllables of that ſort by a mute *e*; and when it is, it has ſometimes its ſecond, ſometimes its third ſound. The vowel *u*, followed by a mute *e*, has always its third ſound, except when preceded by an *r*, and then it has the ſound of ŏ.

EXAMPLES.

å bâbe, fâce. Exceptions: ăr'e, băd'e, [pret. of To bid,] gă'pe, hăv'e.
î trîbe, dîce.
ŏ hŏle, hŏme. Exceptions: ŭ come, ſome, done, none; where the *o* is pronounced like ŭ—ŏ one [ſounded as if written wŏn], gŏn'e, ſhŏn'e—ō lōſe, whōſe, mōve, prōve—ŭ dove, glove, love, ſhove; in which the *o* is ſounded like ŭ.

ẽ hẽre,

ē hēre, mēre. Exceptions: ē thēre, whēre—ē wēr'e.
ū pūre, mūle. Exceptions: ō rude, rule, prude, and all preceded by an *r*, where the *u* has always the ſound of ō.

But when *e* final or mute is preceded by two conſonants, the accent in that caſe not being on the vowel, but in general on the conſonants, the vowel pronounced in ſuch a ſyllable muſt have, according to the rule before laid down, not its ſecond, but its firſt ſhort ſound.

Examples. Badge, (*a* before *r* ſtill being lengthened, as barge, farce; except ſcarce, where the *a* has the ſound of ē), chance, pence, edge, ſince, cringe, dodge, horſe (except fōrce, and worſe, ū), curſe, drudge, &c.

From this rule muſt be excepted words ending in *ange*, as rānge, chānge, ſtrānge; and thoſe ending in *the*, as bāthe, blīthe, clōthe, &c. where the vowels have their ſecond ſound; but in the laſt caſe, *th* ought to be conſidered only as a ſingle letter, being but a ſimple ſound marked by two letters.

Of Monoſyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced.

No Engliſh monoſyllable ends in *a* pronounced, except the particle *a* itſelf. In ſuch words as pea, tea, ſea, plea, &c. it only marks that the vowel *e* which precedes it is to have its third ſound.

The vowel *e*, when ſingle, is never pronounced at the end of any monoſyllable, except in the words hē, ſhē, wē, mē, yē, and bē, where it has its third ſound. The particle thē, when emphatic, has its third ſound; at all other times its ſecond, thĕ, ſounded ſhort.

The vowel *i* is never ſeen at the end of any Engliſh word, and is only to be found in ſome technical terms and foreign words, having its place ſupplied by *y*, as in the words trȳ, frȳ, ſhȳ, pronounced alway in monoſyllables with the ſecond ſound of ī.

The vowel *o* ends no monoſyllable but the following: bō, gō, hō, lō, nō, sō, wō, thō'; whō, twō, dō; tō and frō, prō and con. The particle *to* has the ſound of tū, as if written tū.

U ſingle never ends a monoſyllable, except the words *lu* or *loo*, ſometimes ſpelt in the former way, and pronounced lō.

But there are many monoſyllables that end in two vowels, though there be but the ſound of one of them uttered. Theſe I ſhall call digraphs, to diſtinguiſh them from diphthongs.

Ay has always the ſound of ā; as dāy, prāy; except in the affirmative particle āy.
Aw has always the ſound of ā; as dāw, sāw.
Ea has the ſound of ē; as tēa, sēa.
Ee the ſame; as ſee, thee.
Ey has the ſound of ē; as they, grey; except ē, kēy and lēy.
Ie of ī as līe, dīe.
Oe ō as dōe, fōe; except ſhoe.
Oo ō as wōo, tōo, cōo.
Ou ō yōu—diph. thou.
Ow ō as blōw, glōw, bōw (to ſhoot with), and all other monoſyllables except the following, in which it is a diphthong; bow (an act of reverence), cow, how, plow, now, brow, vow.
Ue ū as blue, clue, &c.; except rue, true, where it has the ſound of ō after *r*, as was before mentioned. *Ue* after *g* ſerves only to ſhow that the *g* is to have its hard ſound inſtead of its ſoft one, as rōgue, vōgue; and after *q* the ſound of *k*, as pique.

The number of double vowels, or digraphs, to be found at the beginning of monoſyllables, is not much more conſiderable, as I ſhall ſhew in their order.

Ai

Ai å âid, âir, &c.; this has always the ſound of the ſecond *a*.
Au å in the word âunt, â in the word âught.
Aw å as in âwe, âwl.
Ea ê êar, êat, &c. Always ê, except when it precedes *r* followed by another conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as êarn', êarl', êarth', according to a rule before laid down.
Ee êel, ê'en (for even), ê'er (for ever).
Ei êight.
Ey eŷe.
Oa ô ôaf, ôak, &c.; always ô.
Oo ô ôoze.
Ow ô ôwe, ôwn. A diphthong only in owl.
Oi, ou, are always true diphthongs at the beginning of monoſyllables, as oil, out.

But the number of digraphs in the middle of monoſyllables is much greater, and their ſounds are as follow:

Ai å mâid, pâin, sâil, &c. Always â, except ſaid, ſounded sêd.
Au å câught, frâud, vâunt. Except hâunt, drâught, lâugh, jâunt, flâunt, ſtâunch.
Aw å bâwl, dâwn, lâwn. Always â.
Ay å dâys, prâys, &c. Always â, except ſays, ſounded sêz.
Ea ê lêaf, ſpêak, mêan, &c.; and in general when the ſyllable ends in a ſingle conſonant, except in the following words ending in
d, dêad, hêad, lêad (a metal), rêad (pret. of To read), brêad, drêad, ſtêad, trêad, ſprêad, which have the ſound of ê. The others in *d*, as, to rêad, plêad, &c. follow the general rule. The following in
r, bêar, pêar, to têar, wêar, ſwêar, have the ſound of ê. The reſt in *r*, as dêar, nêar, ſpêar, &c. follow the general rule. In
t, ſwêat, thrêat, and grêat, are exceptions; the two firſt having the ſound of ê, and the laſt of â. All other in *t* have the third ſound. In
k, ſtêak, brêak, have the ſound of ê; all others that of ê.

But when *ea* is followed by two conſonants, it has generally the ſound of ê, according to the law eſtabliſhed that the accent in that caſe is placed for the moſt part on the conſonants; as rêalm, dêalt, sêarch, &c. Heart and hearth have the ſound of â. This rule has the following exceptions:

1ſt, Words ending in *ch*, as têach, prêach, which all conform to the general rule.
2dly, In *ſt*, as beaſt, feaſt, &c.; except brêaſt'.
3dly, In *th*, hêath, ſhêath, wrêath; and with *e* final, brêathe.
Ee always ê; as, blêed, ſtêel, flêet, &c.; except been, ſounded bin.
Ei always ê; as, fêign, hêir, &c.; except height and ſleight, ſounded hite and ſlite, *gh* ſilent.
Ew ů lewd, ſtew'd, &c. Always ů, except ſhew'd and ſhewn, pronounced ſhôd and ſhôn, as ô.
Ie ê griêf, fiêld, fiênd, &c. Exceptions: friênd, fiêrce (ſounded fêrce), piêrce, tiêrce, and slev'e, pronounced slv.
The preterit of verbs ending in *ie*, as die, lie, makes dîed, lîed.
Oa ô bôat, lôad, grôan, &c. Excep. broâd, groât; â.
Oo ô pôor, fôod, côol, &c. Excep. hood, good, ſtood, wood, look, took, foot, ſoot, wool; all pronounced as ů—dôor, flôor, ô—and blood, flood, as ů.
Ou is generally a diphthong, as loud, gout, &c. Exceptions: cough (côf), rough (růf), tough (tůf), ſcourge, touch, young, ů;—fôur, môurn, môuld, côurt, thôugh, dôugh, sôurce, môuld; all ô—thrôugh, yôur, yôuth, wôund; ô—coûld, ſhoûld, woûld; ů (*l* ſilent)—bought, brought, fought, nought, ſought, thought; â (*gh* ſilent) pronounced bât, brât, &c.

Ow has the ſound of ô in bowl, rowl, and in all the preterits and participles of monoſyllabic verbs ending in *ow*, as flow'd, flown, grown, &c. except only the verbs to cow, vow, plow, where it is a diphthong; and is ſo on all other occaſions, as brown, fowl, &c.

Ua in guârd is a digraph, the *u* being ſilent; but after *q* it is always a diphthong, as ſquall, quart, &c.

Ue is a digraph after g, as in guêſs, guêſt; but a diphthong after *q*, as in queſt.

Ui a digraph in build, built, gullt, with the ſound of ĭ. Quilt, a diphthong. Guîde, guîle, as if written gŷîde, gŷîle, with diphthong ſounds. Juice, bruiſe, cruiſe, fruit; digraphs, with the ſound of ô. Suit, as if written sŷôt, a diphthong.

W in the middle of a ſyllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in ſwain, twice; and is never found but after the conſonants *s*, *t*, and th.

Y is never found in the middle of ſyllables with a vowel following it in the ſame ſyllable, as its place in forming diphthongs in that ſituation is always ſupplied by the vowel *i*.

Of Monoſyllables formed by Diphthongs.

Two of the vowels before mentioned are in reality diphthongs, which are ĭ in fîght, and ŭ in blûe. But as theſe ſounds are in general repreſented by a ſingle letter each, and have been treated of under the head of vowels, there is no occaſion to ſay any thing more of them here. The other diphthongs are *oi*, *ou*, and ſuch as are formed by *w* and *y*.

The diphthong *oi* is marked alſo by *oy*, and *ou* by *ow*; the *y* and *w* ſupplying the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, as it has been the cuſtom in writing never to let thoſe vowels appear in that ſituation in words purely Engliſh, for no other reaſon that appears but that of caprice. The only exceptions to this rule are the pronouns, *I*, *thou*, and *you*.

Oi and *oy* are always diphthongs, and preſerve always the ſame ſound, as broil, moiſt, boy, joys.

Ou and *ow*, as mouth, owl, have alſo the ſame ſound, and are always diphthongs except in the words before enumerated in treating of digraphs. Neither of theſe ſounds is ever repreſented by any other combination of letters.

Of Diphthongs formed by W.

Wa. When *w* precedes â, that vowel has its firſt ſound only in the following words: wâft, wâg, wân, wâſp, wâx.

In all other monoſyllables terminated by conſonants, it has either the ſhort ſound of â (the ſame as ô), as wad, was, wat, waſh, watch; or it has the full long ſound, according to the rules before laid down for the vowel *a*; 1ſt, When it precedes *r*, as wâr, wârn; or *l*, as wâlk, wâll.

When the monoſyllable ends in mute *e*, the vowel *a* united with *w* follows the rule before laid down for it in its ſimple ſtate, and has always its ſecond ſound; as wage, wade, ware.

When *w* precedes a digraph commencing with *a*, the ſame rule is obſerved as was before laid down for ſuch digraph; as way, wail, &c.

We. The diphthong *we* follows the laws of the ſimple vowel *e*; before ſingle or double conſonants it has always its firſt ſound, as wêd, wêſt. The only word in which this diphthong is followed by a conſonant with a mute final *e* is *were*, which is pronounced ſhort with the ſound of firſt *e*, wĕr.

It unites itſelf with the digraph *ea*, whoſe laws it follows, as its general

neral ſound is that of ẽ—Ex. wẽak, wẽan—before *r*, ẽ; as wẽar, ſwẽar—before two conſonants, ẽ; wealth. It precedes *e* with the ſound of ẽ, as week, weed. With an aſpirate it precedes *ey* in the word whẽy, ẽ.

Wi. This diphthong follows the laws of the ſimple vowel *i*.

Before ſingle or double conſonants it has the ſound of ĩ, at wit, wing, wĩſh, &c. except as before the terminations *ght*, *ld*, and *nd*; as wight, wild, wĩnd. The pronunciation of *wind* is controverted, as it is generally called wind; but this is againſt analogy.

With the final *e*, it has always its ſecond ſound; as, wife, wĩne, wire.

It unites with no vowel but *e*, and that only in the word wield.

Wo. The *o* in this diphthong has its firſt ſound in the antiquated word wo. It is changed into ŭ in the word won (wŭn), and in all words where *o* is followed by *r*; as word, work, world, worſe, &c.; ſounded as firſt *u*, wŭrd, wŭrk, &c. Except the participles wôrn and ſwôrn, ô; as alſo the word wô and its derivatives; and all words ending in *e* mute, as wôke, wôre, &c.

It is ô in the word wômb.

It unites with *a* only in the word wôad—with *o*, in wôo, wôof, ô—wood, wool, ŭ; ſounded wŭd, wŭl—with *u* in woûld, wôund (a hurt), and wound, participle of To wind, where *ou* has its diphthong ſound.

Some diphthongs formed by *w* are preceded by *t* or th, in which caſe they follow the rules of the ſimple diphthongs; as twâin, twăng, twelve, twĭg, twĭn, twĭne, twirl (twĕrl), thwârt. Two is no diphthong, ſounded tô.

Of Diphthongs formed by Y.

Ya. This diphthong has the ſound of ŏ in yacht, pronounced yŏt. It follows the rule of *a* before *r* in yârd, yârn; before *e* final in yâre; before *aw* in yâwn, yâwl.

Ye. Has the ſound of ẽ in the pronoun yẽ; of ẽ in the affirmation or conjunction yẽa; of ẽ in yẽan, yẽar; of ẽ in yẽarn, yẽll, yẽlk, yẽſt, yẽt. It is ſounded as ĭ in yes, yĭs; and has the ſound of ŏ in yelk, pronounced yŏke of an egg.

Yi. Yield.

Yo. Yôn. Before *u*, it has the ſound of ô; as yôu, yôur, yôuth: except young, pronounced yŭng—ô with *e* final, as yôke, yôre.

Y never forms a diphthong but when it begins a word followed by another vowel; in the middle of ſyllables or words its place is always ſupplied by an *i*.

SECTION VII.

Of Diſſyllables.

As the pronunciation of Engliſh words is chiefly regulated by accent, it will be neceſſary in the firſt place to have a preciſe idea of that term.

Accent with us means no more than a certain ſtreſs of the voice upon one letter of a ſyllable, which diſtinguiſhes it from all the other letters in a word.

In monoſyllables this may be called the accented letter; in words of more ſyllables than one, that which contains the letter ſo diſtinguiſhed is called the accented ſyllable.

We have already ſeen in monoſyllables the effect of accent, according as it is laid on vowels or conſonants. When it is on the conſonant, the vowels have uniformly their firſt ſound, except only in the few inſtances where the ſound of another vowel is ſubſtituted in the room of that preſented to the eye.

When

When the accent is on a vowel, it has ſometimes its ſecond, ſometimes its third ſound, according to rules already laid down, but never its firſt, excepting only the vowel *a* in a few inſtances.

It is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſame laws of accent hold with regard to the accented ſyllables of all other words, as were before laid down with regard to monoſyllables. In order to aſcertain the pronunciation of thoſe words, the firſt object therefore muſt be to point out the means of diſcovering which is the accented ſyllable in all words conſiſting of more ſyllables than one. And firſt with regard to diſſyllables:

Almoſt all ſimple diſſyllables have the accent on the firſt, and thoſe which have it on the laſt are for the moſt part compound words, made by a prefix or preposition chiefly borrowed from the Latin; ſuch as ab, ac, ad, at, com, con, de, diſ, em, en, e, ex, im, in, ob, op, per, pre, pro, re, ſe, ſub, ſur, tranſ, &c.—Examples: ăbhor', ădmit', ăffirm', cŏmmen'ce, cŏnduct', dĕce'ive, dĭſa'rm, emba'rk (pronounced imba'rk), enchant', (inchant'), ĕxa'lt, impa'ir, inci'te, ŏbſcu're, ŏppo'ſe, pĕrmit', prŏpo'ſe, rĕcant', ſĕclu'de, ſŭbmit', ſurve'y, tranſfo'rm, una'rm.

Beäde theſe there are the following of Engliſh growth; a, be, for, fore, miſ, out, un——Examples: ăba'ſe, bĕfo're, fŏrget', fŏrewa'rn, miſgiv'e, outdo', una'rm, &c. All words compounded of the latter have the accent for the moſt part on the laſt ſyllable; but there are exceptions with regard to the former or Roman prefixes.

1ſt. Where the verb and the noun are expreſſed by the ſame word, the nouns have frequently the accent on the firſt, and the verbs on the laſt ſyllable, as may be ſeen in the following liſt.

Nouns.	*Verbs.*	*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*
A or *An* ab'ſtract	To abſtract'	An eſ'ſay	To eſſay'
ac'cent	accent'	fer'ment	ferment'
af'fix	affix'	fré'quent	frequent'
cem'ent	cement'	im'port	import'
con'cert	concert'	in'cenſe	incenſe'
con'duct	conduct'	in'ſult	inſult'
con'fine	confine'	ob'ject	object'
con'ſort	conſort'	out'work	outwork'
con'teſt	conteſt'	per'fume	perfume'
con'tract	contract'	pres'ent	preſent'
con'vert	convert'	prod'uce	produce'
con'verſe	converſe'	per'mit	permit'
con'vict	convict'	proj'ect	project'
col'lect	collect'	reb'el	rebel'
con'voy	convoy'	rec'ord	record'
com'pound	compound'	ref'uſe	refuſe'
deſ'ert	deſert'	ſub'ject	ſubject'
deſ'cant	deſcant'	ſur'vey	ſurvey'
diſ'count	diſcount'	tor'ment	torment'
dĭgeſt'	digeſt'	trans'fer	tranſfer'
ex'port	export'	trans'port	tranſport'
ex'tract	extract'	únite	uníte.

Except the above liſt, almoſt all other words in the ſame predicament, that is, where the verbs and nouns are one and the ſame word, have the accent the ſame; ſuch as, affault, affront, aſſent, attire, array, diſplay, repoſe, &c.

2. The rule of placing the accent on the laſt of compound diſſyllables, refers chiefly to verbs, and ſuch nouns as have been juſt mentioned; in other nouns and other parts of ſpeech, the general law of having the accent on the firſt ſyllable chiefly prevails; ſuch as concord, conquer, diſmal, diſtant, extant, &c. And even in the words formed with the Engliſh prefix *out*, the accent is placed

on the laſt ſyllable of verbs only, and on the firſt of all other words; as, to outdo', outbid', &c.; an out'cry, out'rage, &c. There are alſo ſome compound verbs which have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, ſuch as perjure, injure, conjure, and a few others to be learned by uſe.

Rules for finding out the Letter on which the Accent is laid in Diſſyllables.

When two conſonants are ſeen together in the middle of ſuch words, the firſt of theſe is uſually joined to the firſt vowel, and the laſt to the latter; in which caſe the accent is on the former conſonant: Ex. ab'ſent, am'ber, bab'ler, diſ'cord, chear'ful, &c. This is always the caſe when the conſonant is doubled, as ad'der, baf'fle, beg'gar, bet'ter, cher'ry, col'lege, &c. except in the caſe of verbs with prefixes, as before mentioned.

When there is but one conſonant in the middle, the accent is in general on the preceding vowel, diphthong, or digraph; as águe, aúdit, bíble, boóty cíder, crúel, dow'er, &c. Sometimes indeed the ſingle conſonant is taken into the firſt ſyllable, and accented; as blem'-iſh, cher'-iſh, chol'-er, hab'-it, fam'-iſh, pal'-ace, per'-il, pun'-iſh, rad'-iſh, fin'-ew, ten'-ant, &c.; but the number of theſe is not great, and muſt be learned by uſe.

When the accent is on the laſt ſyllable, its ſeat may be known by obſerving the ſame rules as were laid down for monoſyllables.

Of Polyſyllables.

As the accent of polyſyllables is chiefly determined by the final ſyllable, I ſhall enter into an examination of thoſe final ſyllables which are moſt common in our language, and ſhew in what way the ſeat of the accent is referable to them. As I ſhall have occaſion to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſyllables by names, I ſhall make uſe of the technical Latin terms for that purpoſe, and call the laſt ſyllable but one the penultima, and the laſt ſyllable but two the antepenultima, thus abridged; penult. antepenult. When the accent is ſtill farther back, I ſhall call them fourth or fifth ſyllable from the laſt.

TERMINATIONS.

In *ic*.

In words terminating in *ic*, the accent is placed on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or conſonant. Examp. proſáic, ſyllab'ic.

Exceptions: When two conſonants precede the determination, the former belongs to the firſt, and has the accent: the latter to the laſt; as, lethar'gic, repub'lic: except rúbric, where the two conſonants are joined to the laſt.

In the following words the vowel terminates the firſt ſyllable; cubit, aulic, muſic.

The following throw the accent back on the antepenult, or laſt ſyllable but two; chol'eric, tur'meric, rhet'oric, lun'atic, ſplen'etic, her'etic, pol'itic, arithmetic.

In *ed*.

All our verbs have their preterits and paſſive participles terminated in *ed*; but that ſyllable is ſeldom pronounced ſeparately, the vowel *e* being ſtruck out by an eliſion, and the *d* joined to the preceding ſyllable. Examp. unman'ner'd, illnátur'd, impaſ'ſion'd, &c.

Exceptions: When *ed* is preceded by a *d* or a *t*, the *e* is then ſounded, and conſtitutes a ſyllable with thoſe letters—as, divided, intended; created, animated. In all caſes the accent remains the ſame as in the primitive; as eſtab'liſh'd, deter'min'd, unboun'ded, cul'tivated.

In

In *ance*.

Polyſyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or laſt ſyllable but two. Examp. ar'rogance, el'egance, ſignif'icance.

Exceptions: 1ſt, When the primitive has its accent on the laſt, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, appéarance, aſſúrance; from appéar, aſſúre: or 2dly, When it is preceded by two conſonants, as abun'dance, diſcor'dance. When *ance* is preceded by the vowel *i*, that vowel is taken into the laſt ſyllable, and forms a diphthong with it; as, rádiance, val'iance; pronounced rá-dyance, val'yance; except in nouns formed from verbs ending in *y* accented; as, defiance, alliance; from the verbs, defy', ally', which form three ſyllables.

In *ence*.

The accent in polyſyllables in *ence* is in general on the antepenult. Examp. in'nocence, magnif'icence, benev'olence.

Exceptions: 1ſt, Derived words retain the accent of their primitives; as, purſúance, adhérence, from purſúe, adhére.

2dly, When two conſonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the former; as, efful'gence, emer'gence, effervef'cence.

When words end in *cence*, with an *s* preceding it, the accent is always on the *s*; as, quief'cence, excref'cence, intumef'cence; except only concúpiſcence.

When *ence* is preceded by *i* it forms a diphthong; as, defic'ience, expérience, obédience.

In *ble*.

The terminating *ble* is always accounted a ſyllable, though in ſtrict propriety it is not ſo; for to conſtitute a ſyllable it is requiſite that a vowel ſhould be ſounded in it, which is not the caſe here; for though there is one preſented to the eye at the end, yet it is only *e* final mute, and the *bl* are taken into the articulation of the former ſyllable; but in pointing out the ſeat of the accent I ſhall conſider it in the uſual way as forming a ſyllable.

GENERAL RULE.

As the words terminating in *ble* are for the moſt part adjectives formed from verbs, in general they follow their primitives in their accent; as, repróveable, prop'agable, abol'iſhable, diſ'ciplinable, diſcríminable; from repróve, prop'agate, &c. Except, remédiable, irrep'arable, diſ'putable; from rem'edy, repáir, diſpúte. In general the accent is thrown as far back in polyſyllables as the fourth and fifth ſyllables; as, am'icable, víolable, mon'oſyllable—and when the accent is no farther back than the antepenult. it is either when the word follows the primitive, as, advíſable, derívable; or when two conſonants come together in that ſituation, as, intrac'table, delec'table, refran'gible.

All triſſyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. except compounds by prefixes to diſſyllables; as, unáble, unſtáble.

In *cle*.

All triſſyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. Examp. mir'acle, or'acle, véhicle. The other polyſyllables have the accent farther back; as, tab'ernacle, rec'eptable, con'venticle, &c.

In *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*.

To all theſe terminations is to be applied the ſame obſervation that was made with regard to *ble*, that they do not really conſtitute ſyllables, but are united with the former only in their conſonant ſounds, without the intervention of any vowel.

There are few words of more than two ſyllables in any of the above terminations, and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding them; as, cra'dle, fad'dle, ſnaf'fle, éagle, ſtrug'gle, tac'kle, buc'kle, ap'ple, pur'ple, &c.

There are a few polyſyllables of the termination *ple* which have the accent on the antepenult; and theſe are, man'ciple, prin'ciple, quad'ruple, ſex'tuple, and all in *uple*. One has it upon the fourth ſyllable back, par'ticiple.

In *ure*.

In polyſyllables terminating in *ure* the accent is on the antepenult. or farther back on the fourth; as, cy'noſure, júdicature, leg'iſlature, ar'chitecture; except when they follow their primitives, as, enclo'ſure, intermix'ture.

In *ate*.

GENERAL RULE.

Words terminating in *ate* have for the moſt part the accent on the antepenult. Examp. rep'robate, im'precate, liq'uidate, multip'licate, &c. except when two conſonants precede the laſt ſyllable; as, conſum'mate, conſtel'late.

When the vowel *i* precedes *ate*, whatever conſonant may precede it, it unites with the laſt ſyllable in a diphthong ſound; as, to aſſóciate, irrádiate, collégiate, calum'niate, &c. which are not pronounced as four ſyllables, according to the French mode, aſ-ſo-ci-ate, ir-ra-di-ate; but aſſó-ſhate, irrá-dyate.

The ſyllable *ate* at the end of verbs is pronounced âte, with the ſound of à, though not dwelt upon. On other occaſions it has the ſound of ĕ; as, to aggregâte—an aggregĕt; to aſſociâte—an aſſociĕt; to articulâte (a verb), articulĕt (an adjective).

In *ive*.

This termination in polyſyllables is always ſounded ſhort with I, Iv.

ſive.

Words in *ſive* have always the accent on the penult. and on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or conſonant; as, adhéſive, repul'ſive, inclúſive, ſubmiſ'ſive.

tive.

But thoſe in *tive* have the accent for the moſt part on the antepenult. or ſtill farther back. Examples: neg'ative, rel'ative, vindic'ative, ſignif'icative, commúnicative, &c.

Exceptions: 1ſt, When they follow primitives; as, evâſive, decíſive, from evade, decide. 2dly, Where two conſonants precede the final; as, calefac'tive, atten'tive, preſump'tive, aſſer'tive, digeſ'tive; except ſub'ſtantive, which follows its primitive ſub'ſtance.

The accent is never on the laſt in *tive*, except only in the word recitat'ive.

In *ing*.

This being the termination of the active participle of all verbs, it is only neceſſary to ſay, that it always follows the accent of the primitive, and is never itſelf accented.

In *cal*.

All words ending in *cal* have the accent invariably on the antepenult.; as, lâical, ſyllab'ical, method'ical, &c.

In *ial*.

This termination is always ſounded as one ſyllable, uniting itſelf with the preceding conſonant in a diphthong; as la-bial, cor-dial, congé-nial, miniſte-rial, with the ſound yal. But when preceded by *c* or *t*, it is no longer a diphthong, but has the ſound of ſhal, as, judicial, artificial, ſubſtantial, reverential—pronounced, judiſhal, ſubſtanſhal.

The

The accent of all words in theſe terminations is on the penult. immediately on the preceding letter if a vowel or ſingle conſonant, or on the former of two conſonants; as, connú-bial, con-vív'-ial, creden'-tial.

It has the accent on *i*, and ſo forms two ſyllables, only in the words denî-al, decrî-al—from the verbs deny', decry'.

In *ful*.

This being a termination of adjectives formed from ſubſtantives, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that all words ſo formed retain the accent of their primitives; as, reveng'e-ful, won'der-ful.

In *ian*.

This termination with the letter *c* before it is pronounced ſhan; as, logic'ian, academic'ian, ſounded logiſhan, academiſhan, with the accent on the conſonant. With *t* it has the ſame ſound; as, tertian, gentian; except when preceded by an *s*, as, chriſtian, fuſtian; where *t* has its own ſound.

With a *d* or *g* preceding it, it has the ſound of *j*; as, comedian, collegian.

With all other letters it forms a diphthong; as, acadêmian, ſatur'nian, lîbrárian, hiſtórian, dilúvian; and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the laſt ſyllable, whether vowel or conſonant.

In *en*.

Words in this termination have in general an eliſion of the vowel *e*, ſo that the letter *n* is immediately joined to the preceding conſonant: as, lead'n, hid'd'n, ſod'd'n (except ſudden, ſullen, and barren), chos'n, haſt'n, gliſt'n, &c.

When preceded by *m* the vowel is pronounced, and therefore it forms a ſyllable; as, hymen, women, regimen, ſpecimen. The ſame when preceded by *r*: as, ſiren, warren, brethren. And in all ſubſtantives with all the other conſonants; as, garden (often ill pronounced, gard'n), burden, chicken, linen: except tok'n, and all ending in *ven* and *zen*, as, heav'n, rav'n, doz'n, mizz'n.

When the *en* is pronounced as a ſyllable the ſound is changed to in; as, burdin, women (pronounced wimmin), warrin, &c. except thoſe in *men*; as, hymĕn, ſpecimĕn, acu'mĕn, &c.

In *ion*.

All words terminating in *ion* take the preceding conſonant into the laſt ſyllable, with moſt of which the *ion* is pronounced as a diphthong. Examples: ga'-bion, vermil'ion mil'lion. — Here it is to be obſerved, that though the conſonant that precedes be but ſingle, it is doubled in pronouncing when the accent is upon it. Thus vermilion, though it has but one *l*, has exactly the ſame ſound as million with two, and is pronounced as if written thus, vermillyun. It is the ſame with the other conſonants; as, opin'ion, clar'ion, &c.

The ſeat of the accent is either on the ſingle conſonant, preceding *ion*, as in the above inſtances, or on the former of two or firſt of three conſonants; as in quater'nion, ſepten'trion; — or on the vowel immediately preceding the conſonant; as, decúrion, occáſion, commúnion.

TERMINATIONS in *ſion*.

The ſounds of the vowels before this termination are as follow:

	âſion	ĕſion	ĭſion	ŏſion	ŭſion;
pronounced	occâ'zhun	adhĕ'zhŭn.	desĭ'zhun	explŏ'zhun	conſŭ'zhun.

But when the accent is on any conſonant preceding *ſion*, the ſound is no longer *zhun* but *ſhun*; as emul'ſion, expan'ſion, ſubmérſion, compaſ'ſion. Except only where the accent is on *s* preceded by the vowel *i*, and then it has ſtill the ſound *zhun*; as, inciſion, deriſion, pronounced as if written, deciz'zhun, deriz'zhun.

In

In *tion*.

This termination is always ſounded *ſhun*, except when preceded by an *s*, and the ſounds of the preceding vowels are as follow:

	â'tion	è'tion	ĭ'tion	ŏ'tion	ŭ'tion;
pronounced	approbā'ſhun	replē'ſhun	posĭſh'un	devŏ'ſhun	revolŭ'ſhun.

When a conſonant precedes *tion*, the accent is on that; as, ſatisfac'tion, imperfec'tion, injunc'tion, ſubſcrip'tion, &c. ſtill pronounced *ſhun*; and the only caſe where it is ſounded *tſhun*, is when it is preceded by an *s* or *x*; as, digeſtion, commixtion—pronounced, diges'tſhun, commix'tſhun, and this holds conſtant with regard to all words of that claſs.

The *o* in *ion* has always the ſound of ŭ; and is not pronounced yŏn, but yŭn.

In *eer* and *ier*.

All polyſyllables in *eer* have the accent on the laſt, as have alſo thoſe in *ier* when pronounced in one ſyllable. As—muſketē'er, dominē'er—cavaliē'r, coudelier; ſounded the ſame way, ēr.

In *er*.

Words terminating in *er*, being for the moſt part nouns formed from verbs, or adjectives in the comparative degree marked by the addition of that ſyllable, follow their primitives in their accent; as, rácer, roman'cer, wíſer, ſóberer.

In polyſyllables not derived the accent is for the moſt part on the antepenult.; as, ſcav'enger, aſtrol'oger, geog'rapher. And in a few words on the fourth ſyllable; as, al'abaſter, ſal'amander.

The accent is never on the laſt but in compound verbs: as, refer', infer'; when it has the ſound of ē, ēr. In all other caſes *e* is changed into ŭ, and ſounded ŭr; as, romanſur, ſalamandur.

Ger preceded by a *g* in the former ſyllable always has its own hard ſound; as, dag'ger, brag'ger. In moſt other caſes its ſoft ſound; as, manager, dowager, danger, manger; — except, anger, finger, linger—pronounced, ang-gur, fing-gur, ling-gur. Some retain the ſound of their primitives in *ing*; as, flinger, ſinger, ringer—pronounced, fling-ur, ſing-ur, ring-ur. Conger, and monger, with its derivatives, are pronounced, cong-gur, mung-gur, fiſh-mung-gur, &c.

The terminating *er*, is always ſounded ŭr.

In *or*.

When *or* is preceded by the vowel *i* it forms a diphthong with it, taking the preceding conſonant into the ſyllable; as, ſenior, inferior, &c.

Sor preceded by a conſonant occaſions the accent to be on that conſonant, except con'feſſor; when by a vowel, the accent is on the antepenult. While words in *tor*, being moſtly nouns derived from verbs, follow the accent of their primitives; as, ded'icator, equiv'ocator, tranſlátor, &c.

All terminations in *or* are pronounced ŭr; as, ſeniur, dedicatur. The ſame is to be obſerved in the termination *our*; as, neighbur, behaviur—ſpelt, neighbour, behaviour.

In *eſs*.

Polyſyllables ending in *leſs* and *neſs*, being for the moſt part ſubſtantives derived from adjectives or other ſubſtantives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, ran'ſomleſs, mer'cileſs, rem'edileſs—wick'edneſs, inquiſ'itiveneſs, deſ'picableneſs, &c.

The laſt ſyllable has the accent only in diſſyllable, compound words; as, depreſs', expreſs', aſſeſs', &c. In others, as, god'deſs, lar'geſs, duch'eſs (except nobleſs'), the accent is on the penult.

Eſs when not accented, is ſounded *iſs*; as, wickedniſs, duchiſs, &c.

In

In *ous*.

When *ous* has the vowels *e* or *i* immediately preceding it, it forms a diphthong with them, and takes the conſonant immediately before thoſe vowels into the laſt ſyllable; as, cerúleous, ſuccedáneous, ethéreous—abſtemious, ſymphonious, nefarious, &c. pronounced as if written, ceru-lyus, abſte-myus, &c.

But when *e* or *i* are preceded by a *c* or *t*, the laſt ſyllable is not a diphthong, but is pronounced as if written *ſhus*; as, herbáceous, ſagácious, oſtentátious, ſententious—pronounced as if written, herba-ſhus, ſenten-ſhus, &c.

In all the terminations in *eous* or *ious*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the conſonant, taken into the laſt ſyllable, except only where the vowel *i* precedes that conſonant, and then the accent is laid on that conſonant; as, hid'eous, pernic'ious, relig'ious, propit'ious, &c.—pronounced, hid'-yus, &c.

On other occaſions, the accent for the moſt part is on the antepenult.; as, riv'olous, glob'ulous, mirac'ulous, volúminous; —except when two conſonants interfere—as, tremend'ous, concin'nous, enor'mous.

The termination *ous* is always ſounded *us*; and is never accented but in the French word *rendezvous*, pronounced rondevoó.

In *ant*.

Polyſyllables in *ant* have the accent on the antepenult.; as, pred'icant, rec'reant, extrav'agant, luxúriant, &c. Except when two conſonants meet in the middle—as, appel'lant, trium'phant, &c. — but prot'eſtant has the accent on the firſt. The accent is never laid on *ant* in polyſyllables, except in the words, confidant', complaiſant'; nor on diſſyllables, except in compound verbs, ſuch as recant', recant', enchant'; and two nouns—a gallant', the Levant'.

In *ent*.

Polyſyllables terminating in *bent*, *cent*, *dent*, or any conſonant preceding *ent* except *m*, forming *ment*, have the accent on the conſonant preceding ſuch terminations; as, incum'bent, exer'cent, depen'dent, &c. But words terminating in *ent*, being in general ſubſtantives derived from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives, without regard to this rule; as, eſtab'liſhment, aſton'iſhment, em-bar'raſſment.

When the vowel *i* precedes any of theſe terminations, the accent is on the antepenult. either the ſingle conſonant preceding *i* or the former of two, or three; as, benef'icent, com'pliment, &c.

When *i* precedes *ent* it forms a ſyllable with it; as, obédient, lénient, reſil'ient, conſen'tient, &c.

Words in *lent* have always the accent on the antepenult.; as, benev'olent, tur'ulent, púrulent, &c.—except when two *ll*'s meet; as, repel'lent, attol'lent; to which alſo the word ex'cellent is an exception.

All words in *ment* too, that are not derived, have the accent on the antepenult.; as, lig'ament, tes'tament.

The laſt ſyllable is never accented but in diſſyliables.

In *eſt*.

Words terminating in *eſt*, being for the moſt part adjectives in the ſuperlative degree, retain the accents of their primitives.

In *iſt*.

They are chiefly nouns, formed from other nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as, an'naliſt, rátionaliſt, mor'aliſt, ty'raliſt.

In

In *y*.

There are more words in the Engliſh language terminating in this letter, than in any other; perhaps not leſs than an eighth part of the whole.

ay—In diſſyllabic compound verbs and nouns the accent is on the laſt; as, delay', diſplay', array', &c. Polyſyllables have the accent on the antepenult.; as yeſ'terday, ſat'urday, caſt'away, &c.

cy—Words ending in *cy*, being in general ſubſtantives made out of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, appli'ancy, bril'liancy, in'timacy, legit'imacy, &c.

In words not thus derived the accent is thrown back to the fourth ſyllable; as, nec'romancy, chi'romancy—except where ſtopped by two conſonants; as, ariſtoc'racy, democ'racy, &c.

fy—Has always the accent on the antepenult.; as, rar'efy, ed'ify, fecun'dify, &c: and even againſt the accent of the primitives in derived words; as, perſon'ify, diver'ſify—from per'ſon and diverſe.

The *y* in *fy* has always its ſecond ſound.

But when *fy* is repreſented by *phy*, *y* has its firſt ſound; as, philoſ'ophy, at'rophy; but ſtill the accent is on the antepenult.

gy—Likewiſe has the accent on the antepenult.; as, prod'igy, geneal'ogy, etymol'ogy, &c.

It has always the ſound of ſoft *g*, except when preceded by another *g*; as, ſhaggy, foggy, &c.

bly—Words in *bly*, being adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, always retain the accent of their primitives; as, prob'ably, def'picably, indefat'igably, &c.

ly—The ſame is to be obſerved in all words ending in *ly*; as, pol'itickly, delib'erately, indef'initely, vol'untarily, &c.

my—Has always the accent on the antepenult. either on the ſingle conſonant preceding the vowel, or on the firſt of two; as, big'amy, in'famy, polyg'amy, phyſiog'nomy, Deuteron'omy, &c.

They who pronounce ac'ademy inſtead of acad'emy go againſt analogy.

ny—In triſſyllables, has the accent on the antepenult.; as, prog'eny, tyr'anny, cal'umny, &c.: in polyſyllables on the fourth; as, ig'nominy, cer'emony, mat'rimony, and all in *mony*, except anem'ony. Except alſo thoſe ending in *gony*; as, hexag'ony, coſmog'ony; and cacoph'ony, monot'ony.

In *ry*.

ary—Takes the accent on the antepenult. in triſſyllables, as ſug'ary, diary, ſal'ary, roſemary:—and in polyſyllables on the fourth; as ſim'ilary, ex'emplary, epiſ'tolary, vocab'ulary, vul'nerary, ubiq'uitary, &c.; except when prevented by two different conſonants, as caravan'ſary, diſpen'ſary, anniver'ſary (yet to this ad'verſary is an exception), teſtamen'tary, parliamen'tary (com'mentary, mo'mentary, vol'untary, exceptions). Ac'ceſſary, nec'eſſary, &c. being only a reduplication of the ſame letter *s*, follow the general rule.

ery—Has for the moſt part the accent on the antepenult. and it is only in the following words it is placed farther back; del'etery, mon'aſtery, bap'tiſtery, pres'bytery. This termination is always ſounded ĕrry.

ory—In triſſyllables has the accent on the antepenult. as pleth'ory, priory, mem'ory, &c.

In polyſyllables on the fourth, or farther back; as pro'batory, cubatory, piſ'catory; ded'icatory, ju'dicatory, pacif'icatory, &c.

This rule holds except when two different conſonants meet; as compul'ſory, calefac'tory, contradic'tory;——and in this caſe the following are exceptions, def'ultory, in'ventory, prom'ontory, rec'eptory, per'emptory, rep'ertory, conſiſtory.

This termination is always ſounded as if written urry.

In *ſy*.

Words in *ſy* have the accent on the antepenult. as fan'taſy, apoſ'taſy, lep'roſy, &c.: on the fourth, in ep'ilepſy, con'troverſy.

In *ty*.

Polyſyllables in *ty*, with the vowels *e* or *i* before it, have uniformly the accent on the antepenult. and on the laſt letter of that ſyllable; as ſobríety, ſocíety, improb'ity, acer'bity, Déity, ſpontanéity, &c.

When the letter *c* precedes *ity*, it has the accent upon it, and is ſounded as *ſ*; as verac'ity, felic'ity, feroc'ity—pronounced, veraſ'ity, feliſ'ity, &c.

When a ſingle conſonant precedes *ity*, it has always the accent on it; as timid'ity, frugal'ity, extrem'ity, barbar'ity, curioſ'ity, &c.

When two conſonants precede it, it is on the former; as ſcar'city, fecun'dity, abſur'dity, infir'mity, &c.

This termination is always ſounded tў, with the firſt ſound of ў.

Under the foregoing terminations are included almoſt all the words in the Engliſh language. The few that belong to the other terminations, are either not reducible to general rules, or with ſo many exceptions as to render them of little uſe. As they conſiſt chiefly of monoſyllables and diſſyllables, the rules before laid down for them will in a great meaſure eſtabliſh their pronunciation; and where they are ſilent, the Dictionary is to be conſulted.

Having thus laboured through this chaos of ſpelling, and reduced the apparent confuſion there to ſome degree of order, we ſhall now emerge into a more lightſome region, where we ſhall have fewer difficulties to retard our progreſs; I mean in treating of the art of reading, or the proper delivery of words when arranged in ſentences.

As this ſubject has already been diſcuſſed by me in a courſe of lectures on the Art of Reading, and another on Elocution, I ſhall content myſelf at preſent with extracting from them ſome general principles, and ſome practical rules for the attainment of that art, without any comments upon them; referring thoſe readers, who are deſirous of entering into a more minute inveſtigation of the ſubject, to the works themſelves.

SECTION VII.

Of the Art of Delivery.

A JUST delivery depends upon a due attention to the following articles: Articulation: Accent: Pronunciation: Emphaſis: Pauſes or Stops: Tones: and Key or Pitch of the voice. Of each of theſe in their order. And firſt of

ARTICULATION.

A good articulation conſiſts in giving every letter in a ſyllable its due proportion of ſound, according to the moſt approved cuſtom of pronouncing it; and in making ſuch a diſtinction between the ſyllables of which words are compoſed, that the ear ſhall without difficulty acknowledge their number; and perceive, at once, to which ſyllable each letter belongs. Where theſe points are not obſerved, the articulation is proportionably defective.

Diſtinctneſs of articulation depends, primarily, upon being able to form the ſimple elements or letters by the organs of ſpeech, in the manner before described in treating on that ſubject; and in the next place, in diſtinguiſhing properly

perly the ſyllables of which words are compoſed from each other; which can only be done by a juſt pronunciation.

The chief ſource of indiſtinctneſs is too great a precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the moſt effectual method will be, to lay aſide an hour every day, to be employed in the practice of reading aloud, in a manner much ſlower than is neceſſary. This ſhould be done in the hearing of ſome perſon, whoſe office it ſhould be to remind the reader, if at any time he ſhould perceive him mending his pace, and falling into his old habit.

There is one cauſe of indiſtinct articulation which operates very generally, and which ariſes from the very genius of our tongue; ſo that, unleſs great care be taken, it is ſcarcely poſſible to eſcape being affected by it. Every word in our language, compoſed of more ſyllables than one, has one ſyllable accented, and thus peculiarly diſtinguiſhed from the reſt; and if this accented ſyllable be properly articulated, the word will be ſufficiently known, even though the others are ſounded very confuſedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other ſyllables; which, though it may not render the ſenſe obſcure, yet deſtroys all meaſure and proportion, and conſequently all harmony in delivery. This fault is ſo general, that I would recommend it to all who are affected by it, to pronounce the unaccented ſyllables more fully than is neceſſary, till they are cured of it.

Of ACCENT.

Accent, in the Engliſh language, means a certain ſtreſs of the voice upon a particular letter of a ſyllable which diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt, and, at the ſame time, diſtinguiſhes the ſyllable itſelf to which it belongs from the others which compoſe the word.

Thus in the word *hab'it*, the accent upon the *b* diſtinguiſhes that letter from the others, and the firſt ſyllable from the laſt. Add more ſyllables to it, and it will do the ſame; as, *hab'itable*. In the word *repúte*, the *u* is the diſtinguiſhed letter, and the ſyllable which contains it, the diſtinguiſhed ſyllable. But if we add more ſyllables to it, as in the word rep'utable, the ſeat of the accent is changed to the firſt ſyllable, and *p* becomes the diſtinguiſhed letter.

Every word in our language, of more ſyllables than one, has one of the ſyllables diſtinguiſhed from the reſt in this manner; and every monoſyllable has a letter. Thus, in the word *hat'*, the *t* is accented; in ha'te, the vowel a. In cub', the *b*; in cu'be, the u. Hence every word in the language, which may properly be called ſo, has an accent; for the particles, ſuch as *a, the, to*, &c. which are unaccented, can ſcarcely be called words, which ſeems to be implied in the name given to them, that of *particles*; and in that ſtate they are the fitter to diſcharge their office, by this difference made between them and words. So that as articulation is the eſſence of ſyllables, accent is the eſſence of words; which, without it, would be nothing more than a mere ſucceſſion of ſyllables. Thus ſimple as is the ſtate of the Engliſh accent, there is no article of ſpeech which has occaſioned more perplexity in thoſe who have treated of it, merely by confounding it with the accents of the ancients, which were quite different things. As this point has been amply diſcuſſed in the Lectures on Elocution and the Art of Reading, the curious reader is referred to thoſe works, under the head Accent.

The great diſtinction of our accent depends upon its ſeat; which may be either upon a vowel or a conſonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words, glóry, fáther, hóly. Upon a conſonant, as in the words, hab'it, bor'row, bat'tle. When the accent is on the vowel, the ſyllable is long; becauſe the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the conſonant, the ſyllable is ſhort; becauſe the accent is made by paſſing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a ſmart ſtroke of the voice to the following conſonant. Thus the words *add', led', bid', rod', cub'*, are all ſhort, the voice paſſing quickly over the vowel to the conſonant: but for a contrary reaſon, the words, *áll, láid, bíde, róad, cúbe*, are long; the accent being on

the vowels, on which the voice dwells ſome time before it takes in the ſound of the conſonant. Obvious as this point is, it has wholly eſcaped the obſervation of all our grammarians and compilers of dictionaries; who, inſtead of examining the peculiar genius of our tongue, implicitly and pedantically have followed the Greek method, of always placing the accentual mark over a vowel. Now the reaſon of this practice among the Greeks was, that as their accents conſiſted in change of notes, they could not be diſtinctly expreſſed but by the vowels; in uttering which, the paſſage is entirely clear for the voice to iſſue, and not interrupted or ſtopped by the different poſitions of the organs in forming the conſonants. But as our accent conſiſts in ſtreſs only, it can juſt as well be placed on a conſonant as a vowel. By this method of marking the accented ſyllable, our compilers of dictionaries, vocabularies, and ſpelling-books, muſt miſlead provincials and foreigners in the pronunciation of perhaps one half of the words in our language. For inſtance; if they ſhould look for the word *endeavour*, finding the accent over the vowel *é*, they will of courſe ſound it endéavour. In the ſame manner *ded'*icate will be called *dé*dicate; precip'itate, *preci*-pitate; phenom'enon, phe*nó*menon; and ſo on through all words of the ſame glaſs. And in fact, we find the Scots do pronounce all ſuch words in that manner; nor do they ever lay the accent upon the conſonant in any word in the whole language; in which, the diverſity of their pronunciation from that of the people of England chiefly conſiſts. It is a pity that our compilers of dictionaries ſhould have fallen into ſo groſs an error, as the marking of the accents in the right way would have afforded one of the moſt general and certain guides to true pronunciation, that is to be found with reſpect to our tongue; for it is a conſtant rule throughout the whole, that whenever the accent is on the conſonant, each preceding vowel has its firſt ſhort ſound, as ſet forth in the ſcheme of vowels, and exemplified in the words, hăt, bĕt, fĭt, nŏt, būt; to which there is no exception in the whole language, except in the few inſtances where one vowel uſurps the power of another.

It has been ſaid above, that every word in our language has one accented ſyllable; but it is to be obſerved, that in ſome of our longer polyſyllables there are two accents to be perceived; one ſtronger, the other fainter. Thus, in the word expos"tulator'y, the ſtronger accent is on the ſyllable pos"; but there is a fainter one on the laſt ſyllable but one, ſounded tur', expos"tulatur'-ry: but this makes no difference with regard to the rule, as the primary accent is ſo much more forcible than the ſecondary one, as evidently to ſhew that it is but one word which contains both.

To ſuch as have the right uſe of accent in common diſcourſe, I ſhall only lay down one rule with regard to it, in reading and ſpeaking in public: which is, that they ſhould always take care to lay it upon the ſame letter of the ſyllable in reading, as they are accuſtomed to do in converſation; and never to lay any ſtreſs upon any other ſyllable. For there are few who either read aloud, or ſpeak in public, that do not tranſgreſs this law of accent, by dwelling equally on different ſyllables in the ſame word: ſuch as, fo'r-tu'ne, na'tu're, en'-croachment', con'-jec'-túre, pa'-tien'ce, &c. But this is not uttering words, but ſyllables; which properly pronounced are always tied together by an accent; as for'tune, na'ture, encro'achment, conjec'ture, pa'tience. Any habit of this kind gives an unnatural conſtrained air to ſpeech, and ſhould therefore be carefully avoided by all who deliver themſelves in public.

Of PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation may be conſidered in a twofold light; firſt, with regard to propriety; ſecondly, with regard to elegance. With regard to propriety, it is neceſſary that each word ſhould have its due accent, and each letter in it its proper ſound. This is all that is required in the pronunciation of words ſeparately conſidered; and is the chief point treated of in the former part of this Gram-

mar. With reſpect to elegance, beſide propriety, proportion of ſound alſo is to be taken in; and this regards the delivery of words as arranged in ſentences; and this is the point which I ſhall now chiefly conſider.

As there has been no method hitherto laid open of attaining even the firſt part, I mean the mere propriety of pronouncing words, it is no wonder that the ſecond, or ornamental part, has been entirely neglected. That which gives delight to the ear in the utterance of articulate ſounds, is founded upon the ſame principle as that which pleaſes in muſical compoſition, I mean proportion; and this has a twofold reference, to time, and to ſound. To the former of theſe I ſhall give the proſodian name of Quantity, to the latter that of Quality. At preſent I ſhall conſider quantity only, referring the other article to another head.

Our early notions of quantity are all imbibed from the Latin proſody; in which, the difference between long and ſhort ſyllables is eſtabliſhed by rules that have no reference to the ear, the ſole competent judge in this caſe; inſomuch that ſyllables are called long, which are the ſhorteſt that can be uttered by the organs of ſpeech; and others are called ſhort, which take up much longer time in pronouncing than the former. The mind thus taking a bias under the prejudice of falſe rules, never after arrives at a knowledge of the true nature of quantity: and accordingly we find that all attempts hitherto to ſettle the proſody of our language, have been vain and fruitleſs.

In treating of the ſimple elements or letters, I have ſhewn that ſome, both vowels and conſonants, are naturally ſhort; that is, whoſe ſounds cannot poſſibly be prolonged; and theſe are the ſounds of ĕ, ĭ, and ŭ, of vocal ſounds; and three pure mutes, k, p, t, of the conſonant; as in the words bĕck, lĭp, cŭt.

I have ſhewn alſo, that the ſounds of all the other vowels, and of the conſonant ſemivowels, may be prolonged to what degree we pleaſe; but at the ſame time it is to be obſerved, that all theſe may alſo be reduced to a ſhort quantity, and are capable of being uttered in as ſhort a ſpace of time, as thoſe which are naturally ſhort. So that they who ſpeak of ſyllables as abſolutely and in their own nature long, the common cant of proſodians, ſpeak of a non-entity: for though, as I have ſhewn above, there are ſyllables abſolutely ſhort, which cannot poſſibly be prolonged by any effort of the ſpeaker, yet it is in his power to ſhorten or prolong the others to what degree he pleaſes.

I have ſaid that in pronouncing words, when the accent is on the vowel, the ſyllable is long; when on the conſonant ſhort; by which I mean, that the Reader ſhould dwell on the vowel when accented, in order to make it long; and paſs rapidly over it, giving a ſmart ſtroke to the following conſonant, when the accent is on that. But this rule is ſo far from being attended to, that for the moſt part the accented vocal ſyllables are pronounced in as ſhort a ſpace of time, as the accented conſonant; by which means all proportional quantity in our tongue is utterly deſtroyed, and the whole appears a rapid gabble of ſhort ſyllables.

To obviate this, I would recommend it to every one to pay a particular attention to every vocal accented ſyllable, and to dwell upon it ſo long as to make it double the quantity of the ſhort ones. Without this, ſpeech muſt be deprived of all ſmoothneſs and harmony.

It has been ſaid above, that when the accent is on the conſonant the ſyllable ſhould be ſounded ſhort, and this rule in general holds good. Yet there are caſes in which the ſound of the conſonant may be dwelt upon, and the ſyllable thus rendered long; of which I ſhall ſpeak more at large under the next head, that of Emphaſis. In the mean time, I ſhall point out the conſonants which, in certain circumſtances, will admit of ſuch prolongation, and lay down ſome rules for the proper pronunciation of all.

The reader is here deſired to recollect the diviſion, made in the beginning, of the conſonants into mutes and ſemivowels, and their ſubdiviſion into pure and impure. It was there ſhewn, that the ſound of the pure mutes cannot be at all prolonged; that of the impure, for a little time; and that of the ſemivowels during

during pleaſure. As the queſtion now is about prolonging the ſound of conſonants, what I have to ſay on that head muſt chiefly refer to the ſemivowels.

Of theſe the ſound of ſome is diſagreeable when continued; of others pleaſing to the ear. Of the former kind are, *m*, *r*, *s*, *f*, *eſh*, *ezh*, *eth*, *eth*: of the latter *l*, *n*, *v*, *z*, *ing*. *M*, having its ſound entirely through the noſe, is diſagreeable if it continues any length of time after its formation; as it reſembles more the lowing of oxen, than an articulate ſound. *R*, when continued, is alſo a harſh ſound, like the ſnarling of curs. *S* is only a hiſs, like that of ſerpents. *F*, prolonged, reſembles the blowing of wind through a chink, and like *s*, retains no mark of an articulate ſound, after it is once formed. *Ezh*, *eſh*, *eth*, *eth*, have too much of the breath mixed in forming them, to make their ſound agreeable when continued. The only ſounds therefore which can be prolonged with pleaſure to the ear, are, the ſemivowels, *l*, *n*, *ev*, *ez*, *ing*. Not but all the others will admit of prolongation on certain occaſions, which ſhall be explained hereafter.

Rules to be obſerved in ſounding the Conſonants.

1. None of them are to be prolonged except when the accent is upon them; which can only happen when they are preceded by a ſhort ſounding vowel: as, *tell*, *can*, *love*. When a long ſound precedes, the voice muſt dwell upon the vowel, and take the conſonant into the ſyllable in its ſhorteſt ſound; otherwiſe, were they both dwelt upon, the ſyllable would take up the time of two long ſounds, and would therefore ſeem to be two: as, vā-l̄e, rāī n̄, brā-v̄e, dāy-s̄. This is an article very neceſſary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, who are apt to prolong the ſound of a ſemivowel after a long vowel. On the other hand, the people of England are to be cautioned againſt running the ſound of the vowel too quickly into the following conſonant, which is too generally the practice, to the great diminution of the number of our long ſyllables.

2. Their ſound is never to be prolonged, except in monoſyllables, or final ſyllables of other words. As,

Swēll the bold note—
Fulfīl your purpoſe——

But we muſt not ſay,

The ſwēl-ling note—
Fulfīl-ling all—
The cān-nons roar——

for this would be to tranſgreſs one of the fundamental laws of accent, by ſeparating ſyllables from words to which they belong, and transferring them to the next.

3. Neither conſonant, nor vowel, are to be dwelt upon beyond their common quantity, when they cloſe a ſentence. Thus in the following line—

And if I loſe thy lōve—I loſe my all.

The ſound of the word *love* may be prolonged, as the ſenſe is not completed; but that of *all*, though equally emphatical, muſt not be continued beyond its common time, as it cloſes the ſenſe. If we tranſpoſe the members of the line, the thing will be reverſed; as thus—

I loſe my āll—if I ſhould loſe thy love.

Here the time is increaſed in the word *āll*, and that of *love* reduced to its common quantity.

This rule is alſo very neceſſary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, as the dwelling upon the laſt words of ſentences, conſtitutes one material difference between the Engliſh ſpeech and theirs.

4. When conſonants begin a word, or a ſyllable, they muſt be ſounded ſhort; and great care muſt be taken, that before their union with the following letter,

letter, they be not preceded by any confuſed ſound of their own. This is very diſagreeable to the ear, and yet is no uncommon fault. The not attending to this in pronouncing the letter *s*, has been the chief cauſe of our language being called by foreigners the Hiſſing language; though in reality it does not abound ſo much in that letter as either the Greek or Roman; the final *s* having, for the moſt part, with us, the ſound of *z*. But if care be not taken early in forming the pronunciation, people are apt to contract a habit of hiſſing before they utter the ſound of *s*, as well as of continuing it at the end. This confuſed ſound at the beginning of words is equally diſagreeable in all the ſemivowels.

Of EMPHASIS.

Emphaſis diſcharges, in ſentences, the ſame kind of office that accent does in words. As accent is the link which ties ſyllables together, and forms them into words; ſo emphaſis unites words together, and forms them into ſentences, or members of ſentences. As accent dignifies the ſyllable on which it is laid, and makes it more diſtinguiſhed by the ear than the reſt; ſo emphaſis ennobles the word to which it belongs, and preſents it in a ſtronger light to the underſtanding. Accent, is the mark which diſtinguiſhes words from each other, as ſimple types of our ideas, without reference to the mutual relation in which they ſtand to each other. Emphaſis is the mark which points out their ſeveral degrees of relationſhip, in their various combinations, and the rank which they hold in the mind. Were there no accents, words would be reſolved into their original ſyllables: were there no emphaſis, ſentences would be reſolved into their original words; and in this caſe, the hearer muſt be at the pains himſelf, firſt, of making out the words, and afterwards their meaning. Whereas by the uſe of accent and emphaſis, words, and their meaning, being pointed out by certain marks, at the ſame time that they are uttered, the hearer has all the trouble ſaved, but that of liſtening; and can accompany the ſpeaker at the ſame pace that he goes, with as clear a comprehenſion of the matter offered to his conſideration, as the ſpeaker himſelf has, if he delivers himſelf well.

From this account it might appear, that emphaſis is only a more forcible accent than ordinary, laid upon the word to which it belongs, and that it is exactly of the ſame nature, differing only in degree of ſtrength: an opinion, which, to the great prejudice of elocution, has too generally prevailed. But there is an abſolute and conſtitutional difference between accent and emphaſis, as there certainly ought to be, which conſiſts in this; that every emphatic ſyllable, beſides a greater ſtreſs, is marked alſo by a change of note in the voice. To ſhew the neceſſity of this, we need only obſerve, that the mind, in communicating its ideas, is in a continual ſtate of activity, emotion, or agitation, from the different effects which thoſe ideas produce on the mind of the ſpeaker. Now, as the end of ſuch communication is not merely to lay open the ideas, but alſo all the different feelings which they excite in him who utters them, there muſt be ſome other marks, beſides words, to manifeſt theſe; as words uttered in a monotonous ſtate, can only repreſent a ſimilar ſtate of mind, perfectly free from all activity or emotion.

All that paſſes in the mind of man may be reduced to two claſſes, which I ſhall call, Ideas and Emotions. By ideas, I mean, all thoughts which riſe and paſs in ſucceſſion in the mind of man: by emotions, all exertions of the mind in arranging, combining, and ſeparating its ideas; as well as all the effects produced on the mind itſelf, by thoſe ideas, from the more violent agitation of the paſſions, to the calmer feelings, produced by the operation of the intellect and fancy. In ſhort, thought is the object of the one; internal feeling of the other. That which ſerves to expreſs the former, I call the language of ideas; and the latter, the language of emotions. Words are the ſigns of the one; tones, of the other. But there is an eſſential difference between the two, which merits our utmoſt attention. The language of ideas is wholly arbitrary; that is, words, which are the ſigns of our ideas, have no natural connexion with them, but depend purely upon convention, in the different ſocieties of men, where

where they are employed; which is ſufficiently proved by the diverſity of languages ſpoken by the different nations of the world. But it is not ſo with regard to the language of emotions. For as the communication of theſe internal feelings, was a matter of much more conſequence in our ſocial intercourſe, than the mere conveying of ideas; ſo, the Author of our being did not leave the invention of this language, as in the other caſe, to man; but ſtamped it himſelf upon our nature, in the ſame manner as he has done with regard to the reſt of the animal world, who all expreſs their various feelings by various tones. Only ours, from the ſuperior rank that we hold, is infinitely more comprehenſive; as there is not an act of the mind, an exertion of the fancy, or emotion of the heart, which have not annexed to them their peculiar tone and notes of the voice, by which they are to be expreſſed; and which, when properly uſed, excite in the minds of others, tuned invariably by the hand of nature in uniſon to thoſe notes, analogous emotions. Whenever therefore man interferes, by ſubſtituting any other notes in the room of thoſe which nature has annexed to the acts and feelings of the mind, ſo far the language of emotions is corrupted, and fails of its end. For the chords of the human heart, thus tuned in uniſon to the natural notes only, will never vibrate in correſpondence to thoſe of the artificial kind.

The means by which this expreſſive language of nature has been corrupted in the different nations of the world, have been ſet forth at large in the ſecond lecture on the Art of Reading; at preſent I ſhall content myſelf with laying open the cauſe of its having been in a great meaſure loſt to us in this country. Which is nothing elſe than the very defective and erroneous method in which all are trained in the art of reading; whereby all the various, natural, expreſſive tones of ſpeech are ſuppreſſed; and a few artificial, unmeaning, reading notes are ſubſtituted in their room. Nothing can more clearly confirm the truth of this poſition, than the following obſervation—That there are few people, who ſpeak Engliſh without a provincial tone, that have not the moſt accurate uſe of emphaſis, when they utter their ſentiments in common diſcourſe; and the reaſon that they have not the ſame uſe of it, in reading aloud the ſentiments of others, or delivering their own in public, is, that they are apt to ſubſtitute the artificial tones and cant of reading, to which they have been habituated from their childhood, in the room of thoſe of the natural kind.

From this view of the cauſe of the diſorder, the remedy of courſe ſuggeſts itſelf. The firſt neceſſary ſtep is, to get rid of the artificial notes ſuperinduced by the bad habit of reading; and to ſupply their places with thoſe of the natural kind. If it be aſked, how we are to acquire the uſe of the proper notes in reading, after we have got rid of the others; my anſwer is, that we have them all prepared within ourſelves, ready to ſtart forth if properly ſought for. In order to this, it is neceſſary that each reader ſhould not only underſtand, but feel the ſentiments of the Author; and if he enters into the ſpirit of the Author's ſentiments, as well as into the meaning of his words, he will not fail to deliver the words in properly varied tones. But I ſhall defer ſpeaking of the method to be uſed in order to accompliſh this point, till I have treated of the next article, that of

PAUSES *or* STOPS.

Stopping, like ſpelling, has, at different periods of time, and by different perſons, been conſidered, in a great meaſure, as arbitrary, and has had its different faſhions; nor are there at this day any ſure general rules eſtabliſhed for the practice of that art. The truth is, the modern art of punctuation was not taken from the art of ſpeaking, which certainly ought to have been its archetype, and probably would, had that art been ſtudied and brought to perfection by the moderns; but was in a great meaſure regulated by the rules of grammar, which they had ſtudied; that is, certain parts of ſpeech are kept together, and others divided by ſtops, according to their grammatial conſtruction, often without reference to the pauſes uſed in diſcourſe. And the only general rule, by which

pauſes

pauſes can be regulated properly, has been either unknown, or unattended to; which is, that pauſes, for the moſt part, depend on emphaſis. I have already ſhewn, that words are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from each other, by accent; but to point out their meaning when united in ſentences, emphaſis, and pauſes, are neceſſary. As emphaſis is the link which connects words together, and forms them into ſentences, or into members of ſentences; when in the ſame ſentence there are more than one member, and more than one emphatic word, that there may be no miſtake with regard to the number of words belonging to each emphaſis, at the end of every ſuch member of a ſentence, there ought to be a perceptible pauſe. If it be aſked, why a pauſe ſhould any more be neceſſary to emphaſis than to accent? or why emphaſis alone, will not ſufficiently diſtinguish the members of ſentences from each other, without pauſes, as accent does words? the anſwer is obvious; that we are pre-acquainted with the ſound of words, and cannot miſtake them when diſtinctly pronounced, however rapidly: but we are not pre-acquainted with the meaning of ſentences, which muſt be pointed out to us by the reader or ſpeaker; and as this can only be done, by evidently ſhewing what words appertain to each emphatic one; unleſs a pauſe be made at the end of the laſt word belonging to the former emphatic one, we ſhall not be able to know at all times, to which of the two emphaſis the intermediate words are to be referred; and this muſt often breed confuſion in the ſenſe.

Thus unfit as the ſtate of punctuation is to anſwer even its own end, the teachers of the art of reading have annexed another office to it, quite foreign to its nature, which has been attended with the worſt conſequences with regard to delivery; and that is by aſſociating certain artificial notes of the voice to theſe ſtops. How little fitted they are to anſwer this end, we may judge, by conſidering that the notes preceding pauſes and reſts in diſcourſe, are exceedingly numerous and various, according to the ſenſe of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; and cannot poſſibly be repreſented by ſo ſmall a number as four or five marks, which are uſed as ſtops: yet all this immenſe variety are ſwallowed up and loſt in the reading notes, which uſually conſiſt only of two; one annexed to the ſtops which mark members of ſentences, as comma, ſemicolon, and colon; the other to the full ſtop, when the ſentence is complete. By ſome, the pupils are taught to elevate their voice in the former caſe, and to depreſs it in the latter. By others, the depreſſed note is uſed in both caſes, only differing in degree.

Here then is to be found the true ſource of the bad manner of reading and ſpeaking in public, that ſo generally prevails: which is, that we are taught to read in a different way, with different tones and cadences, from thoſe which we uſe in ſpeaking; and this artificial manner, being uſed inſtead of the natural one, in all recitals and repetitions at ſchool, as well as in reading, generally infects the delivery of all who afterwards ſpeak in public. For they are apt to conſider this ſpecies of delivery, which they have been taught, as ſuperior to that kind which comes of courſe, without any pains; and therefore judge it the moſt proper to be uſed on all public occaſions. But as there is ſomething in this monotonous manner of reading, againſt which nature herſelf revolts; when they are to deliver their own ſentiments in ſpeaking, each individual, not having been inſtructed in the proper uſe of ſuitably varied and expreſſive tones, falls into a certain cant or tune, by certain elevations and depreſſions of the voice, to which all ſentences are ſet alike; and this tune, being void both of harmony and expreſſion, is at once diſcordant to the ear, and diſguſting to the underſtanding. Thus has this unnatural mode of utterance, ſpread itſelf in the ſenate-houſe, the pulpit, the bar, and every place where public declamation is uſed; inſomuch that the inſtances of a juſt and natural elocution are very rare: the want of which is moſt generally and ſenſibly felt in our churches.

Having ſhewn the many abuſes committed in the two moſt important articles of delivery, emphaſis and ſtops, it now remains to point out the remedy.

The ſource of theſe abuſes may be farther traced, by attentively weighing the following obſervation—That no illiterate man ever uſes falſe emphaſes, tones, or

or ſtops, in ſpeaking; it is only the literate, thoſe that have learned to read, that can fall into errors of that ſort. For, as our ideas paſs in train in our minds, and are there connected or divided, the illiterate man, without rule or thought, exhibits them exactly as they paſs in his mind. To the idea that makes the moſt forcible impreſſion there, he gives the greateſt force of expreſſion in utterance; and therefore the ſtrongeſt emphaſis to the word which ſtands as its mark. And whatever emotions are excited in him by thoſe ideas, he cannot help manifeſting by ſuitable tones, looks, and geſtures; as theſe neceſſarily proceed from an original law of his conſtitution, and without pains cannot be ſuppreſſed. Whereas the man who has learned to read, has been taught to connect or ſeparate his words, by arbitrary rules of ſtopping, which are not taken from the natural train of our ideas. He has no mark to point out the moſt important word, which is therefore often neglected, or the emphaſis transferred to another of leſs conſequence. He is not taught to annex to his words, any part of the language of emotions, tones, looks, and geſtures; which are therefore wholly omitted, or abſurdly applied. In ſhort, as in the whole written language there is nothing offered to the eye but letters and ſtops; the teacher of the art of reading thinks he has done his duty, when he has inſtructed you in the manner of ſpelling thoſe letters properly, ſo as to form them into words; and in the uſe of the ſtops to ſeparate ſentences, and members of ſentences from each other. It is here therefore the remedy is to be ſought for, by ſupplying and correcting what is erroneous and defective in the art of reading. For it is manifeſt from what has been ſaid before, that if reading could be brought to be exactly the ſame thing as ſpeaking, a juſt and forcible delivery would of courſe follow, though more might be required to make it graceful and pleaſing to the ear. However eaſy it may appear at firſt ſight to put this in practice, yet upon trial it would be found more difficult than is imagined. Confirmed bad habits in a thing which we daily practiſe, can be removed only by a right method, and daily practice according to that method.

Such a method is what I am now about to lay down; and I dare promiſe that whoever will purſue it will find effects from it, ſuitable to the pains that he ſhall take.

The chief error in writing, is the manner of ſtopping, different from the natural train of our ideas: and the chief defect, the want of ſome mark for each emphatic word; which is the cauſe of neglecting, or miſapplying emphaſis. To get the better of bad habits ariſing from theſe, I would propoſe the following method.

If a perſon has a mind to read any paſſage correctly, let him firſt write it out without ſtops. Let him then conſider the general meaning and purport of the words, and enter into the ſpirit of the ſentiment. Let him aſk himſelf—How ſhould I deliver this, ſuppoſing it to be the immediate effuſion of my own mind? Let him try to do this. He will not at firſt be able to hit the mark, for his habitual reading tones will force themſelves upon him for ſome time; but at every trial, with that point in view, he will gain ground. It will be of great aſſiſtance to him, if he can get a friend to hear him ſentence by ſentence, ſtill aſking him—Is that the way in which I ſhould utter that ſentence, ſuppoſing it to proceed from the immediate ſentiments of my mind? For in that caſe he may be often informed of his uſing thoſe artificial tones of reading, which, from habit, may not ſtrike his own ear, though they will immediately be perceived by another's. After this let him ſtop it, according to the method which he has ſettled of ſpeaking it: but let him not uſe the common ſtops of writing, the ſight of which, would revive the uſe of their aſſociated tones; inſtead of theſe let him employ ſmall inclined lines, to be placed at the top of the line behind the word, and not at the bottom; in order as little as poſſible to revive the idea of the uſual ſtops. To anſwer this end four marks will be ſufficient, as thus—

For the ſhorteſt pauſe a ſmall inclined line, thus ,

For the ſecond, double the time of the former, two ″

And for the third, or full ſtop, three ‴

To mark a pauſe longer than any belonging to the uſual ſtops, two horizontal lines, as thus =

The manner of reducing this to practice, may be made clear by the following example:

De'arly belo'ved brethren = The ſcripture moveth us ' in ſu'ndry places ' to acknow'lege and confe'ſs our manifold ſins and wickedneſs " and that we ſhould not diſſe'mble' nor clo'ke them ' before the face of Almighty God ' our Hea'venly Father " but confe'ſs them ' with an humble ' lowly ' penitent ' and ob'edient heart ' to the end that we may obtain forgi'veneſs of the ſame ' by hi's ' i'nfinite goodneſs and mercy "'

Having ſettled the ſtops, let him afterwards mark each emphatic word, by placing a ſloping line inclining to the right, over the accented letter of ſuch word, as is done in the above example. To this accented ſyllable let him conſtantly endeavour to give the peculiar note which nature herſelf has annexed to the ſentiment, and this will ſerve as a key-note or regulator of the others. I would recommend it to him not to proceed to another paſſage, till, by frequent trials, he has made himſelf maſter of one: and his beſt way of knowing this, will be, to read it to different perſons, at different times, ſtill aſking them the queſtion before mentioned; and he may be pretty ſure, when they are agreed in opinion, that he has accompliſhed the point. From this paſſage let him proceed to another; and ſo on, ſtill making choice of diverſity of ſtyle and matter; and it is inconceivable, when once he ſhall have made himſelf maſter of a few paſſages in that way, how quick his progreſs will be afterwards. But ſtill he muſt not indulge himſelf for ſome time, in reading any thing, but with this particular view, otherwiſe his old habit will counteract his progreſs in the new way.

But it may be ſaid, that though his manner may be changed, in reading thoſe paſſages that are marked in the propoſed way, his old habit will prevail when he reads ſuch as are written in the cuſtomary manner. To prevent this, I would adviſe him, after he has marked any paſſage, and made himſelf maſter of it, to read the ſame paſſage aloud as uſually written or printed; and if this ſhould occaſion any difference in him, from the manner he had before ſettled, let him read it over and over till he has brought it to be the ſame. This will make him attentive to the errors and defects in the graphic art, and he will come gradually to neglect thoſe falſe guides, the ſtops; and learn to be attentive only to the main drift and ſcope of each ſentence. But as it will require long practice, before he will be able to do this at ſight, I would recommend it to him not to read any thing aloud, for ſome time at leaſt, till he has caſt his eye over it, and taken in the general ſenſe of the paſſage. And I would alſo adviſe him not to deliver any thing from notes in public, without uſing the marks before mentioned, till habit ſhall have ſettled him in the right way.

This method, ſimple as it is, I can vouch from experience, will, if properly followed, change the artificial and unaffecting, to the natural and forcible manner of utterance. And whoever can accompliſh that point, will certainly obtain the chief end of delivery, that of gaining attention, and making an impreſſion on his auditory.

There is one article relative to the intonation of the ſtops, which, though of the utmoſt importance to a juſt and graceful delivery, has never yet been pointed out, and which, as demanding the utmoſt attention, I have reſerved for the laſt place. In the uſual method of managing the voice with reſpect to the ſtops, we are only taught either to raiſe or lower it, according to the nature of the ſtops; but there is a third thing to be done of more frequent uſe, and as eſſentially neceſſary, which is, ſuſpending the voice before certain pauſes, without any change of note. The method of pointing out to the ear the cloſe of a ſentence, or a full completion of the ſenſe, is by a depreſſed note. That of marking the members of ſentences, or incomplete ſenſes, is either by an elevated or ſuſpended note.

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The elevated notes ſhould be chiefly appropriated to the emphatic ſyllables, and ſhould hardly ever otherwiſe precede pauſes, except in notes of admiration, interrogation, or impaſſioned diſcourſe: the incomplete members of all other ſentences ſhould be marked only by a ſuſpenſion of the voice, in the ſame individual note, as if it had proceeded without interruption to the next member of the ſentence. They who do otherwiſe, if they elevate the voice at the cloſe of the ſmaller members, fall into a tune or cant running through all ſentences alike. If they depreſs it, they make the members appear ſo many detached ſentences, and deſtroy that concatenation of the parts, without which the complete ſenſe of the whole can never clearly be manifeſted. They who have been accuſtomed to make ſome change of note before all ſtops, will find it very difficult at firſt to ſuſpend their voice without ſuch change; and their beſt method to attain it in reading will be, at firſt, to run the words of the former member, into the firſt of the latter, without any pauſe, attending to the note which they uſe in that caſe; then let them try to ſtop at that word in the ſame note, which will be then juſt freſh on the ear. But they will have a ſtill more certain method, by having recourſe to the general rule before laid down, and aſking themſelves how they would utter thoſe words, if they were ſpeaking, not reading them.

Having ſaid all that is neceſſary on the intonation of the pauſes, it now remains to ſay ſomething on the time of their duration. In this reſpect, the great fault almoſt univerſally committed, is, that of making them too ſhort. As every member of a ſentence contains ſome idea of more or leſs importance to the drift of the whole, there ought to be a ſufficient pauſe at the end of each member, to give time for each idea to make its due impreſſion on the mind, and the proportion of time in the pauſe ſhould be regulated, by the importance of each idea; or by the cloſer, or more remote connection which it has with the main object of the ſentence. Pauſes in diſcourſe anſwer the ſame end that ſhades do in pictures; by the proper uſe of which, the objects ſtand out diſtinctly to the eye; and without which, were the colours to run into one another, it would be difficult to diſcriminate the ſeveral figures of the compoſition. In order to get the better of this bad habit of running ſentences, and their members, too quickly into one another, I would recommend it to every reader to make all his pauſes longer than is neceſſary, till by degrees he brings them to their due proportion.

Of the PITCH *and* MANAGEMENT *of the* VOICE.

Theſe are articles of the utmoſt importance, to give due force and proportion to all the others. In order to be heard with ſatisfaction, it is neceſſary that the ſpeaker ſhould deliver himſelf with eaſe. But if he does not know how to pitch his voice properly, he can never have the due management of it; and his utterance will be painful to himſelf, and irkſome to his hearers.

Every ſpeaker, who is not corrupted by bad habits, has three pitches in his voice; the high, low, and middle pitch. The middle, is that which is uſed in common diſcourſe; from which he either riſes or falls, according as the matter of his diſcourſe, or emotions of his mind require. This middle pitch, therefore, is what ought to be generally uſed, for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe the organs of the voice are ſtronger, and more pliable in this pitch, from conſtant uſe: and ſecondly, becauſe it is more eaſy to riſe or fall from that pitch, to high, or low, with regular proportion.

Moſt perſons, through want of ſkill and practice, when they read or ſpeak in public, fall into one of the extremes. Either through timidity and diffidence, they uſe the low pitch, in which they are not heard at all, or with ſo much trouble to the liſtener, as ſoon to weary attention: or, if they aim at avoiding this fault, they run into the high pitch; which is productive of conſequences equally bad. The organs of the voice in this unuſual pitch, are ſoon wearied; and languor and hoarſeneſs enſue. And as the reaſon for continuing it, will be equally ſtrong during the whole diſcourſe, as for the firſt ſetting out in it,

the ſpeaker muſt loſe all the benefits which ariſe from variety, and fall into a diſguſting monotony.

The prevalence of this practice ariſes from a common miſtake in thoſe who ſpeak, for the firſt time, in a large room, and before a numerous auditory. They conclude it impoſſible that they ſhould be heard in their common pitch of voice, and therefore change it to a higher. Thus they confound two very diſtinct things, making high and low, the ſame with loud and ſoft. Loud and ſoft in ſpeaking, is like the *fortè* and *piano* in muſic; it only refers to the different degrees of force uſed in the ſame key: whereas high and low, imply a change of key. So that the buſineſs of every ſpeaker is, to proportion the force or loudneſs of voice to the ſize of the room, and number of his auditors, in its uſual pitch. If it be larger than ordinary, he is to ſpeak louder, not higher, in his uſual key, not in a new one. And whoever neglects this, will never be able to manage his voice with eaſe to himſelf, or ſatisfaction to his hearers. He who delivers himſelf in a moderate pitch, whenever his ſubject demands that he ſhould riſe to a higher, or ſink to a lower, does it with eaſe, and in due proportion; and produces the effects which are to be expected from ſuch change and agreeable variety. Whilſt he who takes a high pitch, cannot riſe upon occaſion, without running into diſcord; nor ſink, with any rule of proportion to guide him. They who, to avoid this fault, run into the oppoſite extreme, and begin in a lower pitch than is natural to them, err indeed on the ſafer ſide, but are equally diſtant from the point of truth. It is true, it is more eaſy to riſe gradually and proportionally, than to deſcend; but whilſt they remain in that key, it will appear equally unnatural, and more languid than the other; and they will be very apt, through the body of their diſcourſe, to run chiefly into that key in which they had ſet out.

With regard to the degree of loudneſs to be uſed, the beſt rule for a ſpeaker to obſerve, is, never to utter a greater quantity of voice, than he can afford without pain to himſelf, or any extraordinary effort. Whilſt he does this, the other organs of ſpeech will be at liberty to diſcharge their ſeveral offices with eaſe; and he will always have his voice under command. But whenever he tranſgreſſes theſe bounds, he gives up the reins, and has no longer any management of it. And it will ever be the ſafeſt way too, to keep within his compaſs, rather than go at any time to the utmoſt extent of it; which is a dangerous experiment, and never juſtifiable but upon ſome extraordinary emotion. For even in that caſe, the tranſgreſſing the limits in the leaſt, will ſcarce be pardoned: for, as the judicious Shakeſpeare has well obſerved in his inſtruction to the player, *In the very torrent, tempeſt, and as I may ſay whirlwind of your paſſion, you muſt acquire and beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs.*

In order to have a full power and command over the voice, it is neceſſary that the ſpeaker ſhould underſtand the right management of the breath: an article of the utmoſt importance to the whole of delivery, and yet which is as little known as any of the reſt. The falſe rule, by which people in general are inſtructed in learning to read, that the breath is never to be drawn, but when there is a full ſtop, or cloſe of the ſenſe, has made it exceedingly difficult to utter long ſentences, eſpecially to thoſe who are ſhort-winded. They are therefore apt to run themſelves entirely out of breath, and not to ſtop till the failure of that obliges them to it, which is therefore likely to happen in improper places; or elſe they ſubdivide the long ſentence, into as many diſtinct ſentences, as they take times of breathing; to the utter confuſion of the ſenſe. For as they have been taught not to take breath, but when they make a full ſtop, they habitually uſe the tone of a full ſtop, whenever they take breath.

It is of as much importance to a ſpeaker, that he ſhould have at all times a ſufficient command of breath, as that an organ ſhould be ſupplied with a proper quantity of air. In order to this, he ſhould take care always to get a freſh ſupply, before he feels any want of it; for whilſt he has ſome to ſpare, he recruits it with ſuch eaſe, that his hearers are not at all ſenſible of his doing it. Whereas if he waits till he is put in mind of it, by ſome degree of uneaſineſs

ineſs, he not only does it with more difficulty himſelf, but he may depend upon t that his hearers have alſo felt his uneaſineſs, and been ſenſible of his difficulty. For, ſo ſtrong is the ſympathy between the organs of ſpeech and thoſe of hearing, that the leaſt uneaſineſs in the one is immediately perceived by the other.

To enable a reader or ſpeaker to accompliſh this point, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that he may at all times ſupply himſelf with any quantity of breath he pleaſes, even at the ſmalleſt ſtop, only obſerving the rule before laid down, that of giving the true tone which ſhould precede ſuch ſtop. For the note of the voice, in that caſe, ſufficiently marks the nature of the pauſe, without any reference to time, which he is at liberty to prolong at pleaſure, without prejudice to the ſenſe; as the connection of the ſenſe does not at all depend upon the length of time in the ſtops, as is abſurdly imagined, but upon the tone of voice accompanying them. This circumſtance gives the ſpeaker ſuch power over the pauſes, as, judiciouſly uſed, may contribute much to the main point in view, that of ſtrongly inculcating his meaning. For, by this means, he may always proportion his pauſes to the importance of the ſenſe; and not merely to the grammatical ſtructure of words in ſentences, making like pauſes to all of like ſtructure, without diſtinction. For inſtance, if there be any propoſition or ſentiment which he would enforce more ſtrongly than the reſt, he may either precede it by a longer pauſe than uſual, which will rouſe attention, and give it the more weight when it is delivered; or he may make a longer pauſe after it is cloſed, which will give time to the mind to ruminate upon it, and let it ſink deeper into it by reflection; or, according to the importance of the point, he may do both. He may go ſtill farther, and make a pauſe before ſome very emphatical word, where neither the ſenſe, nor common uſage would admit of any; and this on proper occaſions may produce a very powerful effect.

Of TONES.

Thus far I have conſidered the ſeveral points, that are fundamentally and eſſentially neceſſary to every public ſpeaker; without which, he will be ſo far from making any impreſſion on his hearers, that he will not be able to command their attention, nor, in many caſes, even make himſelf underſtood. Yet ſo low is the ſtate of elocution amongſt us, that a man who is maſter even of theſe rudiments of rhetoric, is comparatively conſidered as one of an excellent delivery. This very circumſtance, therefore, is a ſufficient inducement to apply cloſely, at leaſt to the maſtery of theſe points.

But to ſuch as ſhould be deſirous to extend their views ſo far as to attain the nobler ends of oratory, I mean a power of commanding the tempers, diſpoſitions, and paſſions of mankind, there are other points to be conſidered; to maſter which will require the cloſeſt attention, and infinite pains. The firſt, and principal of theſe, is the article of tones; upon the proper uſe and management of which, all that is pleaſurable, or affecting in elocution, chiefly depends.

What I have hitherto ſaid on this ſubject, refers only to particular notes of the voice, appertaining to emphaſis and ſtops, in ſentences. Here I mean to ſpeak of that general intonation, which pervades whole periods, and parts of a diſcourſe.

Tones may be divided into two kinds; natural, and inſtituted. The natural, are ſuch as belong to the paſſions of man in his animal ſtate; which are implanted in his frame, by the hand of nature; and which ſpontaneouſly break forth, whenever he is under the influence of any of thoſe paſſions. Theſe form a univerſal language, equally uſed by all the different nations of the world, and equally underſtood and felt by all. Thus, the tones expreſſive of ſorrow, lamentation, mirth, joy, hatred, anger, love, pity, &c. are the ſame in all countries, and excite emotions in us analogous to thoſe paſſions, when accompanying words which we do not underſtand.

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The inſtituted tones, are thoſe which are ſettled by compact, to mark the different operations, exertions, and emotions of the intellect and fancy, in producing their ideas; and theſe in a great meaſure differ, in different countries, as the languages do.

The former of theſe, it is evident, neither require ſtudy nor pains, when we are ourſelves under the influence of any of thoſe paſſions, as they are neceſſarily produced by them: but in attempting to produce them, either in delivering the impaſſioned ſpeeches of writers; or in aſſuming them in our own diſcourſes; we ſhall fail of the point, ſo far as we fail of feeling, for the time, the very paſſions we would expreſs. We may indeed mimic the tones of thoſe paſſions, but the cheat will be manifeſt, and not reach the hearts of the hearers. *Si vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum tibi ipſi*, is a well known maxim, and will hold good with regard to all the other paſſions.

With reſpect to the latter, it will require great pains, and much obſervation, to become maſter of them.

When we conſider that all theſe tones are to be accompanied by ſuitable looks and geſture; not only adapted in the juſteſt proportion to give due force to the ſentiment, but regulated alſo in ſuch a way as to appear graceful, we need not wonder that this ſpecies of oratory is ſcarce known among us, who have never ſtudied even the principles of the art. Nor is it hardly ever attempted to be put in practice, except on the ſtage; where indeed ſome degree of it is eſſentially neceſſary. And the extreme difficulty of arriving at any degree of perfection in it cannot be more clearly ſhewn, than by recollecting how few the inſtances are, of thoſe who have ſucceeded even tolerably there, though it be the main object and buſineſs of their lives. All this is the neceſſary conſequence of our having devoted our whole time and attention to the cultivation of the written language, and leaving that of ſpeech entirely to chance.

When we reflect, that not only every thing which is pleaſurable, every thing which is forcible and affecting in elocution, but alſo the moſt material points neceſſary to a full and diſtinct comprehenſion, even of the ſenſe of what is uttered, depend upon the proper uſe of tones, and their accompaniments; it may well aſtoniſh us to think, that ſuch eſſential parts of language ſhould in a civilized country, and a country of freedom too, be wholly neglected. Nay worſe—that our youth ſhould not only be uninſtructed in the true uſe of theſe, but in the little art that is uſed, they ſhould be early perverted by falſe rules, utterly repugnant to thoſe which nature has clearly pointed out to us. And how can it be otherwiſe, when we have given up the vivifying energetic language, ſtamped by God himſelf upon our natures, for that which is the cold, liſeleſs work of art, and invention of man? and bartered that, which can penetrate the inmoſt receſſes of the ſoul, for one which dies in the ear, or fades upon the ſight?

Such is our preſent ſtate, and ſuch it muſt ever continue, till the object be changed; till the living language be reſtored to its due rank, and ſchools of rhetoric eſtabliſhed, as in old Greece and Rome, for teaching the nobleſt, moſt uſeful, and ornamental art, that ever improved and dignified human nature.

Of the RECITATION *of* POETIC NUMBERS.

In order to know the different manner to be uſed in the recitation of verſe, from that of proſe, it will be neceſſary to examine, in the firſt place, wherein the difference between proſe and verſe conſiſts.

Poetic Numbers are founded upon the ſame principles with thoſe of the muſical, and are governed by ſimilar laws. Proportion and order are the ſources of the pleaſure we receive from both, and the beauty of each depends upon a due obſervation of the laws of meaſure, and movement.

The eſſential difference between them, is, that the matter of the one conſiſts of articulate, of the other, inarticulate ſounds: but ſyllables in the one correſpond

to notes in the other; poetic feet, to muſical bars; and verſes, to ſtrains: they have all like properties, and are governed by ſimilar laws.

The conſtituent parts of verſe are, feet, and pauſes; from the dûe diſtribution of which, reſult meaſure, and movement. Feet conſiſt of a certain number of ſyllables united together, like notes in bars; and a certain number of thoſe feet, when completed, according to the rules of the different ſpecies of verſification, form verſes or ſtrains. They are called feet, becauſe it is by their aid that the voice as it were ſteps along through the verſe, in a meaſured pace; and it is therefore neceſſary that the ſyllables which mark this regular movement of the voice, ſhould in ſome manner be diſtinguiſhed from the others. This diſtinction was made among the ancient Romans, by dividing their ſyllables into long and ſhort, and aſcertaining their quantity, by an exact proportion in ſounding them; the long, being to the ſhort, as two to one; and the long ſyllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In Engliſh, ſyllables are divided into accented and unaccented; and the accented ſyllables, being as ſtrongly diſtinguiſhed from the unaccented, by the peculiar preſs of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long ſyllables were, by their quantity, among the Romans.

From not having examined the peculiar genius of our tongue, our Proſodians have fallen into a variety of errors; ſome having adopted the rules of our neighbours, the French; and others having had recourſe to thoſe of the ancients; though neither of them, in reality, would ſquare with our tongue, on account of an eſſential difference between them. With regard to the French, they meaſured verſes by the number of ſyllables whereof they were compoſed, on account of a conſtitutional defect in their tongue, which rendered it incapable of numbers formed by poetic feet. For it has neither accent nor quantity ſuited to the purpoſe; the ſyllables of their words being for the moſt part equally accented; and the number of long ſyllables being out of all proportion greater than that of the ſhort. Hence for a long time it was ſuppoſed, as it is by moſt people at preſent, that our verſes were compoſed, not of feet, but ſyllables; and accordingly they are denominated verſes of ten, eight, ſix, or four ſyllables, even to this day. Thus have we loſt ſight of the great advantage which our language has given us over the French, in point of poetic numbers, by its being capable of a geometrical proportion, on which the harmony of verſification depends; and blindly reduced ourſelves to that of the arithmetical kind, which contains no natural power of pleaſing the ear. And hence, like the French, our chief pleaſure in verſe, ariſes from the poor ornament of rhime.

Some few of our Proſodians finding this to be an error, and that our verſes were really compoſed of feet, not ſyllables, without farther examination, boldly applied all the rules of the Latin proſody to our verſification; though ſcarce any of them anſwered exactly, and ſome of them were utterly incompatible with the genius of our tongue. Thus becauſe the Roman feet were formed by quantity, they aſſerted the ſame of ours, denominating all the accented ſyllables long; whereas I have formerly ſhewn, that the accent, in ſome caſes, as certainly makes the ſyllable on which it is laid, ſhort, as in others it makes it long. And their whole theory of quantity, borrowed from the Roman, in which they endeavour to eſtabliſh the proportion of long and ſhort, as immutably fixed to the ſyllables of words conſtructed in a certain way, at once falls to the ground; when it is ſhewn, that the quantity of our ſyllables is perpetually varying with the ſenſe, and is for the moſt part regulated by emphaſis: which has been fully proved in the courſe of Lectures on the Art of reading Verſe; where it has been alſo ſhewn, that this very circumſtance has given us an amazing advantage over the ancients, in point of poetic numbers.

The other conſtituent part of verſe, conſiſts in pauſes, peculiarly belonging to verſe, and differing from the proſaic. Of the poetic pauſes, there are two

two ſorts; one denominated Ceſural, the other I ſhall call the Final. The ceſural, divides the verſe into equal, or unequal parts; the final, cloſes it. The ceſural pauſe, is known to all who have any acquaintance with the nature of verſe; but the final has hitherto eſcaped the obſervation of all the writers upon that ſubject. It is for that very reaſon, that there has not hitherto been given an adequate idea of verſe, in contradiſtinction to proſe, ſince it is the uſe of this final pauſe, which, on many occaſions, alone marks the difference between the two. It is the line drawn between their boundaries, which can never be miſtaken, whilſt it remains; remove it, and it is impoſſible, in many caſes, to diſtinguiſh the one from the other.

Do we not obſerve, that verſe is written in a different way from proſe? Do we not find that in each ſpecies of verſification every line is bounded by the meaſure? that is, muſt terminate when the number of feet which belongs to the kind of metre is completed. Is not this done to mark the metre diſtinctly? And is it to the eye only that the metre is to be marked? the eye, which, of itſelf, can form no judgment of meaſure in ſounds, nor take any pleaſure in ſuch arrangement of words; and ſhall the ear, the ſole judge of numbers, to which nature herſelf has annexed a delight, in the perception of metre, be left without any mark, to point out the completion of the meaſure? If it were indeed a law of our verſification, that every line ſhould terminate with a ſtop in the ſenſe, the boundaries of the meaſure would then be fixed, and could not be miſtaken. But when we know, that one of the greateſt perfections in our blank heroic verſe, is, that of drawing out the ſenſe from one line to another, I am afraid in that caſe, if there be no mark to ſhew where the meaſure ends, it will be often carried away by the ſenſe, and, confounded with it, be changed to pure proſe. Nothing has puzzled the bulk of readers, or divided their opinions more, than the manner in which thoſe verſes ought to be recited, where the ſenſe does not cloſe with the line; and whoſe laſt words have a neceſſary connection with thoſe that begin the ſubſequent verſe. Some, who ſee the neceſſity of pointing out the metre, make a pauſe at the end of ſuch lines; but never having been taught any other pauſe, but thoſe of the ſentential kind, they uſe one of them, and pronounce the laſt word in ſuch a note, as uſually marks a member of a ſentence. Now this is certainly improper; becauſe they make that appear to be a complete member of a ſentence, which is an incomplete one; and by thus diſjoining the ſenſe, as well as the words, often confound the meaning. Others of a more enthuſiaſtic kind, elevate their voices, at the end of all verſes, to a higher note than is ever uſed in any of the ſentential ſtops; but ſuch a continual repetition of the ſame high note, at the cloſe of every verſe, though it marks the metre diſtinctly, becomes diſguſting by its monotony; and gives an air of chanting to ſuch recitation, extremely diſagreeable to every ear, except that of the reciter himſelf; who, in general, ſeems highly delighted with his own tune, and imagines it gives equal pleaſure to others. It was to a reader of this ſort, that Cæſar ſaid, 'If you read, you ſing; and if you ſing, you ſing very ill.'

To avoid theſe ſeveral faults, the bulk of readers have choſen what they think a ſafer courſe, which is, that of running the lines one into another, without the leaſt pauſe, where they find none in the ſenſe; in the ſame manner as they would do in ſentences of proſe, were they to find the ſame words there diſpoſed; by which means they reduce verſe to a hobbling kind of metre, neither verſe nor proſe. In vain, to ſuch readers, has Milton laboured the harmonious numbers in blank verſe; his order, is turned into confuſion; his melody, into diſcord. In vain have Prior and Dryden, in the couplet, ſought out the richeſt rhime; the laſt word, hurried precipitately from its poſt, into the next line, leaves no impreſſion on the ear; and loſt in a cluſter of words, marks not the relation between it and its correlative, which their diſtinguiſhing ſimilar poſts in the two verſes had given them; by which means the whole effect of the rhime, as well as the metre, is loſt. We need not wonder, however, that the majority of Readers ſhould readily fall into this laſt method, be-

cauſe

auſe they have all learned to read proſe, and it coſts them no trouble to read erſe like proſe.

But it will be aſked, if this final pauſe is neither marked by an elevation, or epreſſion of the voice, how is it poſſible to mark it at all? To this the anſwer obvious; by making no change at all in the voice, but ſuſpending it in the me individual note that would be uſed, were it to be connected inſtantly with e following word. This ſtop is what I have before deſcribed under the name f the pauſe of ſuſpenſion; which, though eſſentially neceſſary to the juſt recitaon of verſe, has never once been thought of; nor is the management of it to e acquired but by great attention, and practice, according to the method before roposed. By the uſe of this pauſe, the melody of verſe may at all times be preerved without interfering with the ſenſe. For the pauſe itſelf, perfectly marks e bounds of the metre; and being made only by a ſuſpenſion, not change f note in the voice, the concatenation of the meaning is as diſtinctly perceived by very auditor, as if the words had been uttered in the cloſeſt connection.

Nor is this the only advantage gained to numbers, by this ſtop of ſuſpenſion; alſo prevents that monotone at the end of lines, before deſcribed, which, howver pleaſing to a rude, is diſguſting to a delicate ear. For, as this ſtop of ſuſenſion has no peculiar note of its own, but always takes that which belongs the preceding word, it changes continually with the matter, and is as various the ſenſe.

Having ſaid all that is neceſſary of the final, I ſhall now examine the ceſural auſe.

The ceſural pauſe is that which divides the verſe into equal or unequal porons; upon the right management of which, the melody and harmony of erſification, in a great meaſure depend. The ſeats of the ceſura moſt pleaing to the ear, are either at the end of the ſecond foot, in the middle of the ird, or at the end of the third foot; but it may occaſionally take place all parts of the line. The ceſura is by no means eſſential to verſe, as the orter kinds of meaſure are without it; and many heroic lines, in which it not to be found, are ſtill good verſes. It is true it improves, and diverſies the melody, by a judicious management in varying its ſituation, and ſo comes a great ornament to verſe; but ſtill this is not the moſt important fice which it diſcharges; for beſides improving the melody of ſingle lines, ere is a new ſource of delight, opened by it in poetic numbers, correſponnt, in ſome ſort, to harmony in muſic; that takes its riſe from that act the mind, which compares the relative proportions, that the members of ch verſe bear to each other, as well as to thoſe in the adjoining lines. The ſural, like the final pauſe, ſometimes coincides with the ſentential, ſometimes s an independent ſtate; that is, exiſts where there is no ſtop in the ſenſe. that caſe, it is exactly of the ſame nature with the final pauſe of ſuſpenſion fore deſcribed, and is governed by the ſame laws.

The ſeat of the final pauſe points itſelf out; but with regard to the ceſural, hoſe ſeat is variable, and may be in all the different parts of the verſe, conſequently not ſo eaſily to be found, there requires more to be ſaid. In order to nd out the ſeat of the ceſura, we are to reflect, that there are ſome parts of eech ſo neceſſarily connected in ſentences, that they will not admit of any ſjunction, by the ſmalleſt pauſe of the voice. Between ſuch, therefore, the ſura can never fall. Its uſual ſeat is, in that place of the line, where the voice n firſt reſt, after a word, not ſo neceſſarily connected with the following one. ſay, not ſo neceſſarily, becauſe the ceſura may find place, where there would no ſentential ſtop, after a word which leaves any idea for the mind to reſt, ough it may have a cloſe connexion with what follows. For inſtance—

Of Eve, whoſe eye " darted contagious fire.

ow in proſe, there could not properly be a comma after the word *eye*, from cloſe connection with the following verb; but in verſe, remove the ceſural auſe, and the metre is utterly deſtroyed. Of the ſame nature is another line of ilton's, relative to the ſame perſon—

And from about her " ſhot darts of deſire—

Pronounced in that manner, with the pauſe in the middle of the line, it ceaſes to be verſe; but by placing the ceſura after the word *ſhot*, as thus—

And from about her ſhot " darts of deſire—

The metre is not only preſerved, but the expreſſion much enforced, by the unexpected trochee following the pauſe, which, as it were, ſhoots out the darts with uncommon force.

The following line of Pope's, read thus—

Ambition firſt ſprung " from your bleſt abodes—

is no verſe, but hobbling proſe. But let the ceſura be placed after the word *firſt*, as thus—

Ambition firſt " ſprung from your bleſt abodes—

and the metre is reſtored.

Of the ſame kind, are two lines of Waller's, which I have ſeen ſtopped in the following manner—

We've loſt in him arts, that not yet are found.
The Muſes ſtill love, their own native place.

By which pointing, the metre is deſtroyed. They ſhould be thus divided:

We've loſt in him " arts that not yet are found.
The Muſes ſtill " love their own native place.

Unleſs a reader be much upon his guard, he will be apt to pauſe, however improperly, at thoſe ſeats of the ceſura, which have been ſet down as producing the fineſt melody. There would be great temptation, on that account, in the following lines, and all of ſimilar ſtructure, to place the ceſura wrong. As thus—

The ſprites of fiery " termagants inflame—
Back to my native " moderation ſlide—
And place on good " ſecurity his gold—
Your own reſiſtleſs " eloquence employ—
Or croſs to plunder " provinces the main—

But ſuch unnatural disjunction of words which neceſſarily require an immediate union with each other, whatever pleaſure it might give the ear, muſt hurt the underſtanding. Lines of this ſtructure do not in reality contain any perfect ceſura; whoſe place is ſupplied by two ſemi-pauſes, or demi-ceſuras; as thus—

The ſprites ' of fiery termagants ' inflame—
Back ' to my native moderation ' ſlide—
And place ' on good ſecurity ' his gold—
Your own ' reſiſtleſs eloquence ' employ—
Or croſs ' to plunder provinces ' the main—

In all caſes of this ſort, every man's own underſtanding will point out to him, what words are neceſſarily to be kept together, and what may be ſeparated without prejudice to the ſenſe.

To recite verſe with propriety, it will be only neceſſary to obſerve the few following ſhort rules.

1. All the words ſhould be pronounced exactly in the ſame way as in proſe.

2. The movement of the voice ſhould be from accent to accent, laying no ſtreſs on the intermediate ſyllables.

3. There ſhould be the ſame obſervation of emphaſis, and the ſame change of notes on the emphatic ſyllables, as in proſe.

4. The pauſes relative to the ſenſe only, which I call ſentential, are to be obſerved in the ſame manner as in proſe; but particular attention muſt be given to thoſe two peculiar to verſe, the ceſural and final, as before deſcribed, which I call muſical pauſes.

The

The uſual fault of introducing ſing-ſong notes, or a ſpecies of chanting into poetical numbers, is diſagreeable to every ear, but that of the chanter himſelf. Such readers, indeed, ſeem generally in high raptures with their own muſic, for, according to the old obſervation, *haud cuiquam injucunda quæ cantat ipſe*: 'No man's tune is unpleaſing to himſelf.' But they ought to conſider, that they are doing great injuſtice to the poet's muſic, when they ſubſtitute their own in its room. The tune of the poet can then only be heard, when his verſes are recited with ſuch notes of the voice as reſult from the ſentiments; and a due proportion of time obſerved, in the feet and pauſes, the conſtituent parts of verſe.

Thus far I have laid open all that is neceſſary, to prevent the reader's falling into the uſual errors committed in reciting verſe, and to point out the means of attaining a juſt and proper manner. But with regard to the grace and elegance of delivery, conſiſting in the nicer proportions both of time and tone in the ſeveral feet, and pauſes, and the exact general intonation of the voice ſuited to the ſentiments and paſſions, it is obvious that little can be done, by precept alone. Nor can we ever expect to have this part brought to perfection, till rhetorical ſchools are inſtituted, to teach the whole art of Elocution, in the ſame manner as all other arts are taught, by *Precept*, *Example*, and *Practice*.

APPENDIX.

IN the preceding Grammar, the true principle upon which the pronunciation of polyſyllables is founded, is for the firſt time laid open; and will ſerve to ſolve all difficulties in dubious caſes, and put an end to numberleſs diſputes daily held upon that ſubject, by the different partiſans of the different modes of ſounding words. Some have recourſe to authority; but at preſent, for reaſons mentioned in the Preface, that neither is, nor ought to be of any force; and when, as it often happens, one authority is balanced againſt another, who ſhall determine which ſhall preponderate? Some have recourſe to derivation; but not knowing on what occaſions that operates, and when it has no influence, they fall into continual errors: and others refer to analogy, which, without being well acquainted with its laws, and the many deviations from them, is but a very uncertain director.

The only ſure guide on this occaſion is the terminating ſyllable, which governs all others in the word, as the rudder does the ſhip.

To explain this by examples.

It has been much diſputed, whether the word ſhould be pronounced con'cordance, or concor'dance. The advocates for the former pronunciation proceed upon a latent principle of analogy, which generally operates in words of that termination, as may be ſeen by having recourſe to the Grammar, *p.* xxxix. where examining the termination in *ance*, you will find it ſaid—Polyſyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or laſt ſyllable but two. Examp. Arrogance, elegance, ſignificance.

Exceptions. *1ſt*, When the primitive has its accent on the laſt, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, appe'arance, aſſu'rance; from appe'ar, aſſu're; or *2dly*, *when it is preceded by two conſonants*, as, abun'dance, diſcor'dance.

Now by following the general, and not attending to the 2d rule of exceptions mentioned above, they have fallen into this error. And yet, ignorant as they might be of any rule, one would imagine that analogy itſelf might have ſet them right in this caſe, as upon the ſame ground they might pronounce the word dis'cordance, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as well as con'cordance, which no one ever attempted.

The ſame obſervation will hold good with regard to the word refractory, or refrac'tory.

Ac'ademy, or acad'emy, is another word which has occaſioned much diſpute; you will find it adjuſted by looking for the termination *my*, p. xliv.

In all diſputable caſes, preference has been given to that pronunciation which is moſt conformable to rule; as certainly the leſſening as much as poſſible the anomalies of any language will be a great advantage to it, as it will render the attainment of it more eaſy. Thus in the diſpute about the pronunciation of the word wind, whether it ſhould be wi'nd or wind', the former has been adopted, upon this principle, that there is no monoſyllable in the Engliſh language terminating in *ind* in which the vowel *i* is not pronounced long; as, blind, rind, kind; &c. I have often heard Dr. Swift ſay to thoſe who pronounced it ſhort, in a jeering tone, 'I have a great mind to find why you call it winds'.

Obſervations

Obſervations of this kind might be extended to a conſiderable length; but it would be an unneceſſary trouble, as the Reader will find every thing relative to that matter adjuſted in the Grammar.

Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of IRELAND *in order to attain a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

The chief miſtakes made by the Iriſh in pronouncing Engliſh, lie for the moſt part in the ſounds of the two firſt vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally ſounded å by the Iriſh, as in the word bår, in moſt words where it is pronounced å, as in *day*, by the Engliſh. Thus the Iriſh ſay, pătron, mătron, the vowel, ă, having the ſame ſound as in the word făther; whilſt the Engliſh pronounce them as if written, paytron, maytron. The following rule, ſtrictly attended to, will rectify this miſtake through the whole language.

When the vowel, *a*, finiſhes a ſyllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced å [day] by the Engliſh. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words, făther, papă, mamă. The Iriſh may think alſo the word *rather* an exception, as well as father; and ſo it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, ră-ther, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the Engliſh pronunciation, the conſonant, th, is taken into the firſt ſyllable, as thus, rath'-er, which makes the difference.

Whenever a conſonant follows the vowel *a* in the ſame ſyllable, and the accent is on the conſonant, the vowel *a* has always its firſt ſound, as hăt', măn'; as alſo the ſame ſound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fă'r, bă'r, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewiſe when it precedes *lm*, as bă'lm, pſă'lm. The Iriſh, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that ſtructure as if they were written, bawm, pſawm, quawm, cawm, &c. In the third ſound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or conſonants, ſuch as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Iriſh make no miſtake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The ſecond vowel, *e*, is for the moſt part ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; whilſt the Iriſh in moſt words give it the ſound of ſecond å, as in hate. This ſound of ê [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, ſuch as, *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two laſt combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Iriſh never miſtake; ſuch as in meet, ſeem, field, believe, &c; but in all the others, they almoſt univerſally change the ſound of ê, into å. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words, tea, ſea, pleaſe, as if they were ſpelt, tay, ſay, plays; inſtead of tee, ſee, pleeſe. The Engliſh conſtantly give this ſound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, grêat, a pêar, a bêar, to bêar, to forbêar, to ſwêar, to têar, to wêar. In all which the *e* has its ſecond ſound. For want of knowing theſe exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after ſome time of reſidence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce theſe words as if ſpelt, greet, beer, ſweer, &c.

Ei, is alſo ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, and as å by the Iriſh; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written de*ſate*, re*ſave*. *Ei* is always ſounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words, *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c, as alſo in the words, *rein* (of a bridle,) *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *their*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the ſame ſyllable, when accented, have the ſound of *ee*, as in the words, ſuprême, ſincêre, replête. This rule is almoſt univerſally broken through by the Iriſh, who pronounce all ſuch words as if written, ſupråme, ſinsåre, replåte, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the Engliſh pronunciation, which are the words, *there*, *where*.

In the way of marking this ſound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Iriſh never make any miſtakes, the beſt method for all who want to acquire the right

right pronunciation of these several combinations, is, to suppose that *ea*, *e*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always sounded like â by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words prêy, convêy, pronounced pray, convay. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words kêy and lêy, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus for prêy, convêy, they say *pree*, *convee*.

A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of î; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar *. Where likewise the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit †.

In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

	Irish pron.	*English pron.*		*Irish pron.*	*English pron.*
	chĕ'arful	chĕr'ful	length	lĕnth	lĕnkth
	fĕ'arful	fĕr'ful	strove	strŏv	strŏve
	dôor	dôre	drove	drŏv	drŏve
	flôor	flôre		tĕn'ure	tĕ'nure
	gâ'pe	gâ'pe		tĕn'able	tĕ'nable
gather	gĕth'er	gâth'er		wrâ'th	wrâ'th
	bĕ'ard	bêrd'	wroth	wrâ'th	wrŏth'
	bûll	bûll		fâ'rewel	fâr'wel
	bûsh	bûsh		rôde	rŏd'
	pûsh	pûsh		strôde	strŏd'
	pûll	pûll		shône	shŏn'
	pûl'pit	pûl'pit	schism	shĭsm	sĭzm
	câlf	câlf		whĕ'refore	whêr'fore
catch	kĕtch	câtch		thĕ'refore	thêr'fore
coarse	côurse	côarse	breadth	brĕth	brĕd'th
course	côurse	côarse	cold	cowld	côld
	côurt	côurt	bold	bowld	bôld
	mall'cious	mall'sh'us		côf'fer	cŏ'fer
	pûdding	pûdding		endĕ'avour	endêv'ur
quash	quŏsh	quâsh	foot	fût	fût
leisure	lĕzh'ur	lĕ'zhur		mischl'evous	mis'chivous
	clâ'mour	clâm'mur	onion	ĭn'ion	ŭn'nyun
Michael	Mĭ'kil	Mĭ'kel		pût	pût
drought	drŏth	drout	reach	rĕtsh	rêach
search	sâ'rch	sêrch'		squâ'dron	squŏd'run
fource	sôurce	sôrce		zĕa'lous	zĕl'lus
	cûshion	cûshion		zĕalot	zĕl'lut
strength	strĕnth	strĕnkth			

These, after the closest attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND — as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the English, than that of any other

* Vid. p. xx. where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

† P. xxvi.

thers who ſpeak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The moſt material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole ſpeech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the conſonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing this habit pointed out. In this article therefore they ſhould chiefly exerciſe themſelves, till they attain a facility in accenting the conſonants, and giving their true ſounds to the preceding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and Engliſh pronunciation conſiſts. With regard to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the Engliſh; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Art of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of little uſe, except when aſſiſted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of maſters, who ſhall join example to precept, is here required. If the ſame ardour continues for obtaining a juſt and poliſhed delivery, which I found prevail among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my courſe of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compaſs the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due aſſiſtance, where that is requiſite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having ſkilful maſters to teach this art, without firſt having a proper method of inſtruction; ſo, that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themſelves to the maſtery of it, in order to become preceptors in that moſt uſeful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to ſtimulate thoſe who are in purſuit of this object, and to enſure ſucceſs to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been ſome years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received inſtruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his ſpeech was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt poliſhed natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation: and he is perhaps at this day the beſt pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the Houſe of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was ſtill a more extraordinary inſtance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord * of Seſſion, who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only converſing much with ſuch Engliſhmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with ſome of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the leaſt tincture of the Scottiſh intonation.

I ſhall now ſay a few words to the Inhabitants of WALES; in order to ſhew how eaſily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welſh pronunciation ariſes chiefly from their conſtantly ſubſtituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aſpirated ſemivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus inſtead of *b*, they ſay *p*; for *g*, they uſe *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they ſay, plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the uſe of the ſemivowels, they ſubſtitute *f* in the place of *v*; *ſ* in the place of *z*; *eth* in the room of *eth*; and *eſh* in that of *ezh*. Thus inſtead of virtue and vice, they ſay, firtue and fice; inſtead of zeal and praiſe, they ſay, ſeal and praiſſe; inſtead of theſe and thoſe, thieſſe and thioſſe; inſtead of azure, oſier, they ſay, aſſur, oſher. Thus there are no leſs than ſeven of our conſonants which the Welſh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between theſe ſeven conſonants and their ſeven correſpondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way deſcribed in the Grammar, they might in a ſhort time be taught the perfect uſe of them.

The people of Somerſetſhire pronounce the ſemivowels in a way directly oppoſite to that of the Welſh. For whereas the Welſh change the vocal into the aſpirate,

* Lord AYLMOOR.

aſpirate, they of Somerſetſhire change the aſpirate into the vocal. For farther, they ſay, vather; for Somerſetſhire, Zomerzetzhire; for thin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct oppoſite courſe to that of the Welſh.

EXPLANATION

Of the Method uſed in the following Dictionary, to point out the Pronunciation of the Words.

THE firſt neceſſary ſtep, is, that every reader ſhould commit to memory the following ſcheme of the vowels *.

a	hăt	hāte	hăll
e	bĕt	bēar	bēer
i	flt	fight	fleld
o	nŏt	nōte	nŏoſe
u	bŭt	bŭſh	blūe
y	love-lў	lўe	

According to this ſcheme are the ſounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One column exhibits the words as they are ſpelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus—

Hat hăt Hate hāte Hall hăll Bet bĕt Bear bēar Beer bēer, &c.

Whenever one vowel uſurps the power of another, the firſt column will ſhew the vowel that is writ, and the other, the one that is ſounded. As thus—

Stir ſtŭr Birth bĕrth Love lŭv Buſy bĭzzy Blood blŭd Bird bŭrd.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, I mean where two vowels are joined in writing, to repreſent any of the ſimple ſounds to be found in the ſcheme, are changed in the ſecond column into the ſingle vowels which they ſtand for; as thus—

Bear	bēre	Head	hĕd	Fourth	fōrth	Groan	grōne
Hear	hēre	Heart	hărt	Door	dōre	Field	fēld

The final mute *e* is always continued, and ſometimes inſerted where it is not in preſent uſe, both becauſe it is ſo generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, that the omiſſion of it might puzzle perſons, at firſt ſight, in the pronunciation of many words where they were accuſtomed to ſee it; and becauſe the continuance of it cannot be attended with any bad conſequence, as it muſt be evident to every one, that it is never to be pronounced, having no mark over it. Thus were ſome of the above words, as—

Bear bĕr Here hĕr Door dŏr

to be marked in that manner, the firſt ſounds that would occur to the Reader, till he was maſter of the marks, would be the firſt ſounds of thoſe vowels as—bĕr, hŭr, dŏr.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the conſonants, their irregularities are manifeſted, and their true ſounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C ha

* This has been already recommended in the Grammar, p. xii. —where it is alſo propoſed in a note, that each Reader ſhould copy the above ſcheme, and hold it in his hand when he conſults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory. This is the only difficulty he will be put to; for the bare reading of the explanation of the other marks will make them ſufficiently clear to him.

C has three ſounds—	*k*	care	kâre
	s	ceaſe	sēse
	ſh	ſocial	sō'shăl.
G has two—			
Its own proper one, as in -		gold	gōld
Another, compound, as in		gentle	dzhentle.

This ſound is uſually marked by the character *j*.

I has four—			
Its own, as in -		yes	yĭs
That of -	*z*	roſe	rōze
	sh	paſſion	păshŭn
	zh	oſier	ō'zhĕr.
S has alſo four—			
Its own, as in -		tel	tĕl
	s	ſatiety	să'sī'ĕtȳ
	sh	nation	nā'shŭn
	tsh	queſtion	quĕ'stshŭn.
X has two ſounds—			
	gz	example	ĕgzămple
	ks	vex	vĕks.
T has two ſounds—			
One vocal	*th*	then	thĕn
One aſpirate	*th̄*	thin	th̄in.

The ſecond, or aſpirate ſound, is marked by a ſtroke acroſs the h̄ as above.

Z has three ſounds—			
	z	chorus	kōrŭs
	sh	chaiſe	shāze
	tsh	charity	tshărĭtȳ.
H has two ſounds—			
That of ſimple	*g*	ghoſt	gōste
That of -	*f*	laughter	lăftŭr.

All conſonants not pronounced are omitted in the ſecond column, as—

b daughter	dătŭr	*gn* gnat	năt	*lm* balm	bă'm	*wr* wrong	rŏng'
t debt	dĕt	*gm* flegm	flĕm	*mb* lamb	lăm'		
n ſign	sīne	*kn* knife	nīfe	*mn* hymn	him		

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the ſtreſs of the voice is on the vowel; over the conſonant when it is on that. As thus —

Accent over the Conſonant.	*Over the Vowel.*
ſtŭr'	bē're
lŏv'	hē're
bĭz'zȳ	grō'ne
lăf'tŭr	sō'shăl.

The ſyllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the ſame syllable, are here kept together alſo in writing, and ſeparated from the reſt; which certainly is the natural diviſion, though it be contrary to the fantaſtic rule followed in our ſpelling-books and grammars.

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A GENERAL

DICTIONARY

OF THE

NGLISH LANGUAGE.

The firſt letter of the alphabet. *A*, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number, as, *a* man, : it has no plural ſignification. Before wel it is written *an*; as, *an* ox, *an* egg, hich *a* is the contraction. — *A*, taken rially, or for itſelf, is a noun; as, a *A*, a little *a*. — *A* is placed before a ciple, or participial noun; and is con- d as a contraction of *at*, when put e a word denoting ſome action not niſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo to be anciently contracted from *at*, placed before local ſurnames; as, as *a* Becket. In other caſes it ſeems nify *to*, like the French *à*; as, *A* hunt- hloe went. — *A* has a peculiar ſignifi- , denoting the proportion of one to another; as, He hath a hundred *a* — *A* is uſed in burleſque poetry, to en out a ſyllable, without adding to nſe; as, For cloves and nutmegs to ne-*a*. — *A* is ſometimes, in familiar gs, put, by a barbarous corruption, ; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come. in compoſition, ſeems to have ſome- the power of the French *a* in *a droit*, *be*, &c. and ſometimes to be contract- m *at*; as, *aſide*, *afoot*, *aware*. — *A* is imes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*; me with *riſe*, *rouſe*, *wake*.

CUS, åb'-å-kŭs. ſ. A counting ; the uppermoſt member of a co- .

FT, å-bâf't. ad. From the fore- of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABANDON, å-bân'-dŭn. v. a. To give up, reſign, or quit; to deſert; to forſake: with *to*, and *by* or *of*.

ABANDONED, å-bân'-dŭnd. part. Given up; forſaken; corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABANDONMENT, å-bân'-dŭn-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, åb-âr-tik'-ŭ-lâ"-ſhŭn. ſ. That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABASE, å-bâ'ſe. v. a. To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, å-bâ'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion.

To ABASH, å-bâſh'. v. a. To make aſhamed: with *at*, *in*, and *of*.

To ABATE, å-bâ'te. v. a. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

To ABATE, å-bâ'te, v. n. To grow leſs. With *of*.

ABATEMENT, å-bâ'te-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abating; the ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. With *in*.

ABATER, å-bâ'-tŭr. ſ. The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, åb'. ſ. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, åb'-bå-ſy. ſ., The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, åb'-bĕs. ſ. The ſuperior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or ABBY, åb'-by. ſ. A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, ăb'-bŭt. ſ. The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, ăb-brē'-vyāte. v. a. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

ABBREVIATION, ăb-brēv-yā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhortening.

ABBREVIATOR, ăb-brēv-yā'-tŭr. ſ. One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, ăb-brē'-vyā-tŭre. ſ. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.

To ABDICATE, ăb'-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To give up right, to reſign.

ABDICATION, ăb-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abdicating, reſignation.

ABDICATIVE, ăb-dīk'-kā-tīv. a. That which cauſes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN, ăb-dō'-mĕn. ſ. A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-năl. } a.
ABDOMINOUS, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-nŭs. }
Relating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, ăb-dūſe. v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, ăb-dū'-ſĕnt. a. Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, ăb-dŭk'-tŏr. ſ. The muſcles, which draw back the ſeveral members.

ABED, ă-bĕd', ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, ăb-ĕr'-rănſe. }
ABERRANCY, ăb-ĕr'-răn-ſȳ. } ſ.
A deviation from the right way, an errour.

ABERRANT, ăb-ĕr'-rănt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, ăb'-ĕr-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, ăb-ĕr'-ring. part. Going aſtray.

To ABERUNCATE, ăb-ē-run'-kāte. v. a. To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, ă-bĕt'. v. a. To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almoſt always taken, by modern writers, in an ill ſenſe.

ABETMENT, ă-bĕt'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, ă-bĕt'-tŭr. ſ. He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, ă-bā'-yănſe. ſ. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intent, and conſideration of the law.

To ABHOR, ăb-hŏr'. v. a. To with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnſe.

ABHORRENCY, ăb-hŏr'-rĕn-ſȳ. The act of abhorring, detes With *of*.

ABHORRENT, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnt. a. S with abhorrence; contrary to, fo inconſiſtent with. With *from* or *to*, more properly *from*.

ABHORRER, ăb-hŏr'-rŭr. ſ. A deteſter.

To ABIDE, ă-bī'de. v. n. [*I ab abid. Abide* in the active ſenſe h paſſive participle, or compounde terite.] To dwell in a place, move; to remain, not ceaſe or fa continue in the ſame ſtate; to without offence, anger, or contradi It has *with* before a perſon, and *in* before a place. Sometimes w before a thing; as, I will *abide* b but this form is ſomething low.

To ABIDE, ă-bī'de. v. a. To wa expect, attend, await; uſed of t prepared for perſons, as well as o ſons expecting things. To bear a port the conſequences of a thing; without averſion; in which ſenſe it monly uſed with a negative, as, can'ſt *not abide* him, but this is b of thyſelf.

ABIDER, ă-bī'-dŭr. ſ. The perſo abides or dwells in a place. A little in uſe.

ABIDING, ă-bī'-dĭng. ſ. Co ance.

ABJECT, ăb'-jĕkt. a. Mean or w leſs; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, ăb'-jĕkt. ſ. A man w hope.

To ABJECT, ăb-jĕk't. v. a. To away. Rarely uſed.

ABJECTEDNESS, ăb-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕ The ſtate of an abject.

ABJECTION, ăb-jĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. M neſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs.

ABJECTLY, ăb'-jĕkt-lȳ. ad. I abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, ăb'-jĕkt-nĕſs. ſ. S lity, meanneſs.

ABILITY, ă-bĭl'-lĭ-tȳ. ſ. The p to do any thing; capacity, qualifica when it has the plural number, *ab* it frequently ſignifies the faculti powers of the mind.

ABJURE, åb-jo're. v. a. To ſwear to do ſomething; to retract, or re- a poſition upon oath.
URATION, åb-jo rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of abjuring; the oath taken for that
ABLACTATE, åb-lăk'-tāte, v. a. wean from the breaſt.
LACTATION, åb-lăk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of the methods of grafting.
LAQUEATION, åb-lā-kwē-ā'-ſhŭn. The practice of opening the ground ut the roots of trees.
LATION, åb-lā'-ſhŭn, ſ. The act taking away.
LATIVE, åb'-lā-tiv. a. That which es away; the ſixth caſe of the Latin ns.
LE, å'ble. a. Having ſtrong faculor great ſtrength or knowledge, es, or any other power of mind, y, or fortune; having power ſuffit. With *to*.
LE-BODIED, åble-bŏd'-dȳd. a. ng of body.
ABLEGATE, åb'-lē-gāte. v. a. ſend abroad upon ſome employt.
LEGATION, åb-lē-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ding abroad.
LENESS, å'ble-nēſs. ſ. Ability of y, vigour, force.
LEPSY, å'-blēp-ſȳ. ſ. Want of t; unadviſedneſs.
LUENT, åb'-lū-ĕnt. a. That which the power of cleaning.
LUTION, åb-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act leanſing; the water uſed in waſhing.
ABNEGATE, åb'-nē-gāte. v. a. deny.
NEGATION, åb-nē-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ial, renunciation.
OARD, å-bō'rd. ad. In a ſhip.
ODE, å-bō'de. ſ. Habitation, dwel- place of reſidence; ſtay, continue in a place. *To make abode*, to re- to inhabit.
ODEMENT, å-bō'de-mĕnt. ſ. A et anticipation of ſomething future.
ABOLISH, å-bŏl'-lĭſh. v. a. To ul; to put an end to; to deſtroy.
OLISHABLE, å-bŏl'-lĭſh-åble. a. t which may be aboliſhed.
OLISHER, å-bŏl'-lĭſh-ſhŭr. ſ. He aboliſhes.
OLISHMENT, å-bŏl'-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. e act of aboliſhing.
OLITION, å-bō-lĭſh'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of aboliſhing. More frequently uſed *Aboliſhment*.

ABOMINABLE, å-bŏm'-mȳ-nåble. a. Hateful, deteſtable. With *to*.
ABOMINABLENESS, å-bŏm'-mȳ-nåble-nēſs. ſ. The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.
ABOMINABLY, å-bŏm'-mȳ-nåb-lȳ. ad. Moſt hatefully, odiouſly, exceedingly. In an ill ſenſe. It is not often ſeriouſly uſed.
To ABOMINATE, å-bŏm'-mȳ-nāte. v. a. To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.
ABOMINATION, å-bŏm-mȳ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hatred, deteſtation. With *to*.
ABORIGINES, åb-ō-rĭdzh'-ȳ-nēz. ſ. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country.
ABORTION, åb-ōr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.
ABORTIVE, åb-ōr'-tiv. ſ. That which is born before the due time.
ABORTIVE, åb-ōr'-tiv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.
ABORTIVELY, åb-ōr'-tiv-lȳ. ad. Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.
ABORTIVENESS, åb-ōr'-tiv-nēſs. ſ. The ſtate of abortion.
ABORTMENT, åb-ōrt'-mĕnt. ſ. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.
ABOVE, å-bŭv'. prep. Higher in place; higher in rank, power or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.
ABOVE, å-bŭv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of heaven.
ABOVE ALL, å-bŭv-å'll. In the firſt place; chiefly.
ABOVE-BOARD, å-bŭv'-bōrd. In open ſight; without artifice or trick.
ABOVE-CITED, å-bŭv'-sĭ'-tĕd. Cited before.
ABOVE-GROUND, å-bŭv'-ground. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.
ABOVE-MENTIONED, å-bŭv'-mĕn-ſhŭnd. See ABOVE-CITED.
To ABOUND, å-bou'nd. v. n. To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty. With *in*, and *with*.
ABOUT, å-bou't. prep. Round, ſurrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the perſon, as cloaths, &c.; relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.
ABOUT, å-bou't. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way; to bring

bring about, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired, as, he has brought about his purpoſes; to come about, to come to ſome certain ſtate or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, ăb-ră-kă-dă'-bră. ſ. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRADE, ăb-ră'de. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, ăb-ră'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ă-brĕſt'. ad. Side by ſide.

To ABRIDGE, ă-bridje. v. a. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance; to contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort; to deprive of. With *of*, and *from*.

ABRIDGED OF, ă-brid'-jĕd. p. Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRIDGER, ă-brid'-jŭr. ſ. He that abridges, a ſhortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ă-bridje-mĕnt. ſ. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ă-brō'tſh. ad. In a poſture to run out; in a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated.

ABROAD, ă-brâ'd. ad. Out of the houſe; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, ăb-rō-gāte. v. a. To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul.

ABROGATION, ăb-rō-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, ăb-rŭp't. a. Broken, craggy; ſudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, ăb-rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Violent and ſudden ſeparation.

ABRUPTLY, ăb-rŭp't-lў. ad. Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, ăb-rŭp't-nĕſs. ſ. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.

ABSCESS, ăb'-ſĕſs. ſ. A morbid cavity in the body.

To ABSCIND, ăb-ſind'. v. a. To cut off.

ABSCISSION, ăb-ſis'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

To ABSCOND, ăb-ſkŏnd'. v. a. To hide one's ſelf. Generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCONDER, ăb-ſcŏn'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that abſconds.

ABSENCE, ăb'-ſĕnſe. ſ. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence; inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of preſent object.

ABSENT, ăb'-ſĕnt. a. Not preſ with *from*: abſent in mind, inatten

To ABSENT, ăb-sĕnt'. v. a. To w draw, to forbear to come into preſenc

ABSENTEE, ăb-sĕn-tē'. ſ. A word commonly with regard to Iriſhmen li out of their country.

ABSINTHIATED, ăb-ſin'-thĭyă-tĕd. Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSIST, ăb-ſiſt', v. n. To off, to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, ăb-zŏlv'. v. a. To d to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſen to ſet free from an engagement or miſe; to pronounce a ſin remitted, in eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

ABSOLUTE, ăb'-ſŏ-lūte. a. Comp applied as well to perſons as thi unconditional, as, an abſolute pro not relative, as, abſolute ſpace; no mited, as, abſolute power.

ABSOLUTELY, ăb'-ſŏ-lūte-lў. Completely, without reſtriction; w out condition; peremptorily, poſitive

ABSOLUTENESS, ăb'-ſŏ-lūte-nĕſs. Completeneſs; freedom from de dance, or limits; deſpotiſm.

ABSOLUTION, ăb-ſŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. quittal; the remiſſion of ſins, or of nance.

ABSOLUTORY, ăb"-ſŏ-lū-tŭr'-rў. That which abſolves.

ABSONANT, ăb'-ſŏ-nănt. a. Cont to reaſon.

ABSONOUS, ăb'-ſŏ-nŭs. a. Abſ contrary to reaſon. Not much in u and it may be doubted whether it ſh be followed by *to* or *from*.

To ABSORB, ăb-ſâ'rb. v. a. [pret. *ſorbed*, part. pret. *abſorbed* or *abſor* To ſwallow up; to ſuck up.

ABSORBENT, ăb ſâ'r-bĕnt. ſ. A m cine that ſucks up humours.

ABSORPT, ăb-ſâ'rpt. p. Swallo up.

ABSORPTION, ăb-ſâ'rp-ſhŭn. ſ. act of ſwallowing up.

To ABSTAIN, ăb-ſtā'n. v. n. forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratifi tion. With *from*.

ABSTEMIOUS, ăb-ſtē'-myŭs. a. T perate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, ăb-ſtē'-myŭſ-lў. Temperately, ſoberly, without in gence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, ăb-ſtē'-my nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being a mious.

ABSTENTI

TENTION, ăb-ſtĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of holding off.

ABSTERGE, ăb-ſtĕr'je. v. a. To nſe, by wiping.

TERGENT, ăb-ſtĕr'-jĕnt. a. Clean- ; having a cleanſing quality.

ABSTERSE, ăb-ſtĕr'ſe. v. a. To nſe, to purify.

TERTION, ăb-ſtĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of cleanſing.

TERSIVE, ăb-ſtĕr'-ſiv. a. That the quality of abſterging or clean-

TINENCE, ăb'ſ-tȳ-nĕnſe. ſ. For- ance of any thing, with *from*: faſt- or forbearance of neceſſary food. inguiſhed from temperance, as the ter from the leſs: ſometimes as ſingle ormances from habits; as, a day of inence, and a life of temperance.

TINENT, ăb'ſ-tȳ-nĕnt. a. That abſtinence. Chiefly uſed of perſons.

ABSTRACT, ăb-ſtrăk't. v. a. To one thing from another; to ſeparate ; to reduce to an epitome.

TRACT, ăb'ſ-trăkt. a. Separated ſomething elſe, generally uſed with ion to mental perceptions; as, ab- t terms, oppoſed to concrete. With , as things *abſtract from* our opi- s.

TRACT, ăb'ſ-trăkt. ſ. A ſmaller ntity, containing the virtue or power greater; an epitome made by tak- out the principal parts.

TRACTED, ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd. p. a. rated; refined, abſtruſe; abſent of d.

TRACTEDLY, ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd-lȳ. With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparate all contingent circumſtances.

TRACTION, ăb-ſtrăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of abſtracting; the ſtate of being racted.

TRACTIVE, ăb-ſtrăk'-tiv. a. Hav- the power or quality of abſtracting.

TRACTLY, ăb-ſtrăk't-lȳ. ad. In bſtract manner.

TRUSE, ăb-ſtrōō'ſe. a. Hidden; diffi- remote from conception or appre- on.

TRUSELY, ăb-ſtrōō'ſe-lȳ. ad. Ob- ely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

TRUSENESS, ăb-ſtrōō'ſe-nĕſs. ſ. Diff- ty, obſcurity.

TRUSITY, ăb-ſtrōō'-ſȳ-tȳ. ſ. Ab- neſs; that which is abſtruſe.

ABSUME, ăb-ſūme. v. a. To to an end by a gradual waſte. e uſed.

ABSURD, ăb-ſûrd'. a. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon.

ABSURDITY, ăb-ſûr'-dȳ-tȳ, ſ. The quality of being abſurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things: that which is abſurd, as, his travels were full of abſurdities. In which ſenſe it has a plural.

ABSURDLY, ăb-ſûrd'-lȳ. ad. Improperly, unreaſonably.

ABSURDNESS, ăb-ſûrd'-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, ă-bŭn'-dănſe. ſ. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, ă-bŭn'-dănt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully ſtored. It has ſometimes *in*, commonly *with*.

ABUNDANTLY, ă-bŭn'-dănt-lȳ. ad. In plenty; amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

To ABUSE, ă-bū'ze. v. a. To make an ill uſe of; to deceive, to impoſe upon; to treat with rudeneſs.

ABUSE, ă-bū'ſe. ſ. The ill uſe of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad cuſtom; ſeducement; unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, ă-bū'-zŭr. ſ. He that makes an ill uſe; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeneſs.

ABUSIVE, ă-bū'-ſiv. a. Practiſing abuſe; containing abuſe; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, ă-bū'-ſiv-lȳ. ad. Improperly, by a wrong uſe; reproachfully.

To ABUT, ă-bŭt'. v. n. obſolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to. With *upon*.

ABUTMENT, ă-bŭt'-mĕnt. ſ. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, ă-bĭſs'. ſ. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, ă-kā'-ſhă. ſ. A drug; a tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADEMIAL, ăk-kă-dē'-myăl. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, ăk-kă-dē'-myăn. ſ. A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.

ACADEMICAL, ăk-kă-dĕm'-mȳ-kăl. a. Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ăk-kă-dĕm'-mĭk. ſ. A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ăk-kă-dĕm'-mĭk. a. Relating to a univerſity.

ACADEMICIAN, ăk-kă-dē-miſh'-ăn. ſ. The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST,

ACADEMIST, { ă-kăd'-dĕ-mĭst, or, ăk''-ă-dĕm'-mĭst. } s.
The member of an academy. Not often uſed.

ACADEMY, { ă-kăd'-dĕ-mў, or, ăk''-ă-dĕm'-mў. } s.
An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art; the place where ſciences are taught; a place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACANTHUS, ă-kăn'-thŭs. ſ. The herb bears-foot.

ACATALECTIC, ă-kăt-ă-lĕk'-tĭk. ſ. A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCEDE, ăk-sēde. v. n. To be added to, to come to. Generally uſed in political accounts, as, He acceded to the treaty.

To ACCELERATE, ăk-sĕl'-lĕ-rāte. v. a. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ăk-sĕl-lĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quickening motion; the ſtate of the body accelerated.

To ACCEND, ăk-sĕnd'. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire. Rarely uſed.

ACCENSION, ăk-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

ACCENT, ăk'-sĕnt. ſ. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

To ACCENT, ăk-sĕnt'. v. a. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

To ACCENTUATE, ăk-sĕn'-tū-āte. v. a. To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ăk-sĕn-tū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, ăk-sĕpt'. v. a. To take with pleaſure, to receive kindly. Sometimes with *of*.

ACCEPTABILITY, ăk-sĕp-tă-bĭl'-lĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ăk'-sĕp-tăble. a. Grateful; pleaſing. With *to*.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ăk'-sĕp-tăble-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ăk'-sĕp-tă-blў. ad. In an acceptable manner. With *to*.

ACCEPTANCE, ăk-sĕp'-tănſe. ſ. ception with approbation. *Accept* now commonly uſed.

ACCEPTATION, ăk-sĕp-tā'-ſhŭn Reception, whether good or bad meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ăk-sĕp'-tŭr. ſ. The ſon that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ăk-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. received ſenſe of a word; the mea Not in uſe.

ACCESS, ăk'-sĕſs. ſ. The way by w any thing may be approached; the or liberty, of approaching either things or men; increaſe, enlarge addition: the returns or fits of a di per; but this ſenſe is not ſufficiently thorized.

ACCESSARINESS, ăk''-sĕ-sā'-rў-nĕ ſ. The ſtate of being acceſſary.

ACCESSARY, ăk'-sĕs-sā'-rў. ſ. that not being the chief agent in a c contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ăk'-sĕs-sā'-rў. a. ed to, additional, helping forward *to*. A corruption of *Acceſſory*.

ACCESSIBLE, ăk-sĕs'-sĭble. a. which may be approached. With

ACCESSION, ăk-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. In by ſomething added; the act of co to, or joining one's ſelf to, with a acceſſion to a confederacy; the act riving at, as, the king's acceſſion throne.

ACCESSORILY, ăk''-sĕſ-ſŭr'-rў-lў. In the manner of an acceſſory.

ACCESSORY, ăk'-sĕſ-ſŭr-rў. a. ed to another thing, ſo as to increa additional.

ACCIDENCE, ăk'-sў-dĕnſe. ſ. little book containing the firſt rud of grammar, and explaining the pr ties of the eight parts of ſpeech. A ruption of *Accidents*.

ACCIDENT, ăk'-sў-dĕnt. ſ. The perty or quality of any being, which be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in tho in grammar, the property of a w that which happens unforeſeen; cas chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sў-dĕn'-tăl. ſ. property noneſſential.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sў-dĕn'-tăl. a. ing the quality of an accident, non tial; caſual, fortuitous, happening chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ăk-sў-dĕn'-tăl ad. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ăk-sў-dĕn nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being accide

CIPIENT, ăk-sē'-pyĕnt. ſ. A re-
er.
CCITE, ăk-sī'te. v. a. To call;
mmons. Obſolete.
LAIM, ăk-klā'm. ſ. A ſhout of
ſe; acclamation.
LAMATION, ăk-klă-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
nts of applauſe.
LIVITY, ăk-klĭv'-vĭ-tў. ſ. The
neſs or ſlope of a line inclining to
horizon, reckoned upwards, as,
aſcent of a hill is the acclivity, the
ent is the declivity.
LIVOUS, ăk-klī'-vŭs. a. Riſing
a ſlope.
CCLOY, ăk-klŏў'. v. a. To fill
in an ill ſenſe; to fill to ſatiety,
hich ſenſe *cloy* is ſtill in uſe. Almoſt
lete.
ACCOIL, ăk-koi'l. v. n. To
l, to keep a coil about, to buſtle,
e in a hurry. Not in uſe.
OLENT, ăk'-kō-lĕnt. ſ. A bor-
r.
OMMODABLE, ăk-kŏm'-mō-
e. a. That which may be fitted.
to.
ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'-mō-
v. a. To ſupply with convenien-
of any kind.
OMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'-mō-dāte.
Suitable, fit. With *to.*
OMMODATELY, ăk-kŏm'-mō-
-lў. ad. Suitably, fitly.
OMMODATION, ăk-kŏm-mō-
ſhŭn. ſ. Proviſion of conveniencies;
e plural, conveniencies, things re-
te to eaſe or refreſhment; compoſi-
of a difference, reconciliation, ad-
ent; fitneſs, with *to.*
OMPANABLE, ăk-kŭm'-pă-năble.
Sociable. Obſolete.
OMPANIER, ăk-kŭm'-pă-nў-ŭr.
The perſon that makes part of the
pany; companion.
ACCOMPANY, ăk-kŭm'-pă-nў.
To be with another as a compa-
; to join with.
OMPLICE, ăk-kŏm'-plis. ſ. An
iate, a partaker, uſually in an ill
; a partner, or co-operator, in a
indifferent. With *to* before a thing,
with before a perſon.
CCOMPLISH, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh. v. a.
complete, to execute fully, as, to
mpliſh a deſign; to fulfil, as a pro-
y; to adorn, or furniſh, either mind
dy.
OMPLISHED, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-ĕd.
Complete in ſome qualification; elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſh-ments.

ACCOMPLISHER, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-mĕnt. ſ. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, ăk-kount'. ſ. An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, ăk-koun'-tănt. ſ. A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD, ăk-kā'rd. v. a. To make agree, to adjuſt one thing to another. With *to.*

To ACCORD, ăk-kā'rd, v. n. To agree, to ſuit one with another. With *with.*

ACCORD, ăk kā'rd. ſ. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, ſymmetry.

ACCORDANCE, ăk-kā'r-dănſe. ſ. Agreement with a perſon; with *with*: conformity to ſomething.

ACCORDANT, ăk-kā'r-dănt. a. Willing, in good humour. Not in uſe.

ACCORDING, ăk-kā'r-ding. p. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to. Always with *to.*

ACCORDINGLY, ăk-kā'r-ding-lў. ad. Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

To ACCOST, ăk-kŏſt'. v. a. To ſpeak to firſt, to addreſs, to ſalute.

ACCOSTABLE, ăk-kŏs'-tăble. a. Eaſy of acceſs, familiar. Not in uſe.

ACCOUNT, ăk-kount'. ſ. A computation of debts or expences; the ſtate or reſult of a computation; value or eſtimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority; explanation, aſſignment of cauſes. Written originally *Accompt.*

To ACCOUNT, ăk-kount'. v. a. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to aſſign to, with *to*; to hold in eſteem, with *of.*

To ACCOUNT, ăk-kouht'. v. n. To reckon; to aſſign the cauſes; to make up the reckoning, to anſwer for practices; to appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained. With *for.*

ACCOUNTABLE, ăk-koun'-tăbl. a. Of whom an account may be required, who muſt anſwer for. With *to* and *for.*

ACCOUNTANT, ăk-koun'-tănt. a.

Accountable to; reſponſible for. Not in uſe.

ACCOUNTANT, ăk-koun'-tănt. ſ. A computer, a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, ăk-kount'-bŏk. ſ. A book containing accounts.

To ACCOUPLE, ăk-kŭp'le. v. a. To join, to link together. *Couple* is now uſed.

To ACCOURT, ăk-kŏ'rt. v. a. To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy. Obſolete.

To ACCOUTRE, ăk-kŏ'-tŭr. v. a. To dreſs, to equip.

ACCOUTREMENT, ăk-kŏ'-tŭr-mĕnt. ſ. Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, ăk-krē'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

ACCRETIVE, ăk-krē'-tĭv. a. Growing, that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, ăk-krō'tſh. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRUE, ăk-krō'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ăk-kū-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The antient poſture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB, ăk-kŭm'b. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.

To ACCUMULATE, ăk-kū'-mū-lāte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together.

ACCUMULATION, ăk-kū-mū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of accumulating; the ſtate of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ăk-kū'-mū-lā-tĭv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated.

ACCUMULATOR, ăk-kū'-mū-lā-tŭr. ſ. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, ăk'-kū-rā-sў. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

ACCURATE, ăk'-kū-rāt. a. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, ăk'-kū-rāt-lў. ad. Exactly, without errour, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, ăk'-kū-rāt-nĕſs. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

To ACCURSE, ăk-kŭr'ſe. v. a. To doom to miſery.

ACCURSED, ăk-kŭr'-sĕd. part. a. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery; execrable, hateful, deteſtable.

ACCUSABLE, ăk-kū'-zăble. a. which may be cenſured; blame culpable.

ACCUSATION, ăk-kū-zā'-ſhŭn. act of accuſing; the charge againſt any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ăk-kū'-zā-tĭv. a. term of grammar, the fourth caſe noun.

ACCUSATORY, ăk-kū'-zā-tŭr-rў. That which produceth or contains accuſation.

To ACCUSE, ăk-kū'ze. v. a. charge with a crime; to blame or ſure. With *of* and *for*.

ACCUSER, ăk-kū'-zŭr. ſ. He brings a charge againſt another.

To ACCUSTOM, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. To habituate, to enure. With *to*.

ACCUSTOMABLE, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-măble. a. Done by long cuſtom habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-lў. ad. According to cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mănſe. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

ACCUSTOMARILY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-rў-lў. ad. In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-rў. a. Uſual, practiſed.

ACCUSTOMED, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mĕd. According to cuſtom, frequent, uſ

ACE, ā'ſe. ſ. An unit, a ſingle poi cards or dice; a ſmall quantity.

ACERBITY, ă-sĕr'-bў-tў. ſ. A ſour taſte; applied to men, ſharpn temper.

To ACERVATE, ă-sĕr'-vāte. v. a. heap up.

ACERVATION, ă-sĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ing together.

ACESCENT, ă-sĕs'-sĕnt. a. which has a tendency to fourneſs o dity.

ACETOSE, ă-sē-tō'ſe. a. That has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ă-sē-tŏs'-sў-tў. ſ. ſtate of being acetoſe.

ACETOUS, ă-sē'-tŭs. a. Sour.

ACHE, ā'ke, ſ. A continued pain

To ACHE, ā'ke. v. n. To be in

To ACHIEVE, ă-tſhē'v. v. a. perform, to finiſh.

An ACHIEVER, ă-tſhē'-vŭr. ſ. that performs what he endeavours.

An ACHIEVEMENT, ă-tſhē'v-mĕnt. ſ. The performance of an action eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial.

ACHOR, ā'-kŏr. ſ. A ſpecies herpes.

A

D, ăs'-sĭd. a. Sour, ſharp.
DITY, ă-sĭd'-dĭ-tў. ſ. Sharpneſs,
rneſs.
DNESS, ăs'-sĭd-nĕſs. ſ. The qua-
of being acid. Not much uſed.
DULÆ, ă-sĭd'-dŭ-lă. ſ. Medici-
ſprings impregnated with ſharp par-
es.
ACIDULATE, ă-sĭd'-dŭ-lăte. v. a.
tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.
ACKNOWLEDGE, ăk-nŏl'-lĕdzh.
a. To own the knowledge of, to
any thing or perſon in a particular
racter; to confeſs, as, a fault; to
, as, a benefit. With *to*.
KNOWLEDGING, ăk-nŏl'-lĕ-jĭng.
Grateful. A Galliciſm.
KNOWLEDGMENT, ăk-nŏl'-
h-mĕnt. ſ. Conceſſion of the truth
any poſition; confeſſion of a fault;
feſſion of a benefit received.
ME, ăk'-mē. ſ. The height of any
ng; more eſpecially uſed to denote
height of a diſtemper.
OLOTHIST, ă-kŏl'-lŏ-thĭſt. ſ. One
the loweſt order in the Romiſh
rch.
ONITE, ăk'-kŏ-nīte. ſ. The herb
s-bane. In poetical language, poiſon
general.
ORN, ăk'-kŏrn. ſ. The ſeed or fruit
ne by the oak.
OUSTICKS, ă-kous'-tĭks. ſ. The
ſtrine or theory of ſounds; medicines
help the hearing.
ACQUAINT, ăk-kwā'nt. v. a. To
ke familiar with; to inform. With
th, rarely *of*.
QUAINTANCE, ăk-kwā'n-tănſe. ſ.
e ſtate of being acquainted with, fa-
iarity, knowledge, with *with*; fami-
knowledge; a ſlight or initial know-
ge, ſhort of friendſhip; the perſon
h whom we are acquainted, without
intimacy of friendſhip. In this ſenſe,
plural is in ſome authors *Acquain-
ce*; in others, *Acquaintances*.
QUAINTED, ăk-kwā'n-tĕd. a. Fa-
iar, well known.
QUEST, ăk-kwĕſt'. ſ. Acquiſition;
thing gained. Written ſometimes
quiſt.
ACQUIESCE, ăk-kwў-ĕſs'. v. n.
reſt in, or remain ſatisfied. With
QUIESCENCE, ăk-kwў-ĕſs'-ĕnſe. ſ.
ſilent appearance of content; ſatisfac-
, reſt, content; ſubmiſſion.
QUIRABLE, ăk-kwī'-răble. a. At-
ainable.

To ACQUIRE, ăk-kwī're. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.
ACQUIRED, ăk-kwī'-rĕd. particip. a. Gained by one's ſelf.
An ACQUIRER, ăk-kwī'-rŭr. ſ. The perſon that acquires; a gainer.
An ACQUIREMENT, ăk-kwī're-mĕnt. ſ. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.
ACQUISITION, ăk-kwў-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.
ACQUISITIVE, ăk-kwĭz'-zĭ-tĭv. a. That which is acquired.
ACQUIST, ăk-kwĭſt'. ſ. Acquirement, attainment.
To ACQUIT, ăk-kwĭt'. v. a. To ſet free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to abſolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himſelf well, he diſcharged his duty. With *of*; rarely *from*.
ACQUITMENT, ăk-kwĭt'-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.
ACQUITTAL, ăk-kwĭt'-tăl. ſ. Is a deliverance from an offence.
To ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwĭt'-tănſe, v. n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit. Obſolete.
ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwĭt'-tănſe. ſ. The act of diſcharging from a debt; a writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.
ACRE, ā'-kŭr. ſ. A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand-eight hundred and forty ſquare yards.
ACRID, ăk'-krĭd. a. Of a hot biting taſte.
ACRIMONIOUS, ăk-krў-mō'-nyŭs. a. Sharp, corroſive.
ACRIMONY, ăk'-krў-mŭn-nў. ſ. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs; ſharpneſs of temper, ſeverity.
ACRITUDE, ăk'-krў-tūde. ſ. An acrid taſte, a biting heat on the palate.
ACROAMATICAL, ăk-krō-ă-măt'-tĭ-kăl. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning.
ACROSPIRE, ăk'-krō-ſpīre. ſ. A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds.
ACROSPIRED, ăk'-krō-ſpī-rĕd. part. a. Having ſprouts.
ACROSS, ăk-krŏs'. ad. Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.
An ACROSTICK, ă-krŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of

the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK, ă-krŏs'-tĭk. a. That which relates to an acroſtick; that which contains acroſticks.

To ACT, ăkt'. v. n. To be in action, not to reſt.

To ACT, ăkt'. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player; to produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

ACT. ăkt'. ſ. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, ăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the ſeries of events repreſented in a fable; geſticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a term in law; with *againſt*, and *for*.

ACTIONABLE, ăk'-ſhŏ-năble. a. That which admits an action in law, puniſhable.

ACTION-TAKING, ăk''-ſhŭn-tā'-kĭng. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, ăk'-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, oppoſed to paſſive; buſy, engaged in action, oppoſed to idle or ſedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which ſignifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ăk'-tĭv-lў. ad. Buſily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ăk'-tĭv-nĕſs. ſ. Quickneſs; nimbleneſs. *Activity* is more in uſe.

ACTIVITY, ăk-tĭv'-vĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ăk'-tŭr. ſ. He that acts, or performs any thing; he that perſonates a character, a ſtage-player.

ACTRESS, ăk'-trĕſs. ſ. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the ſtage.

ACTUAL, ăk'-tŭ-ăl. a. Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in ſpeculation.

ACTUALITY, ăk-tŭ-ăl'-lў-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ăk'-tŭ-ăl-lў. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ăk'-tŭ-ăl-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ăk'-tŭ-ăr-rў. ſ. The regiſter or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, ăk'-tŭ-āte. v. a. To put into action.

To ACUATE, ăk'-kŭ-āte. v. a. To ſharpen.

ACULEATE, ăk-kŭ'-lyāte. a. Pricly, that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACUMEN, ăk-kŭ'-mĕn. ſ. A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

ACUMINATED, ă-kŭ'-mў-nā-tĕd. part. a. Ending in a point, ſharp pointed.

ACUTE, ă-kŭ'te. a. Sharp, oppoſed to blunt; ingenious, oppoſed to ſtupid; acute diſeaſe, any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, ă-kŭ'te-lў. ad. After an acute manner, ſharply.

ACUTENESS, ă-kŭ'te-nĕſs. ſ. Sharpneſs; force of intellects; violence or ſpeedy criſis of a malady; ſharpneſs of ſound.

ADACTED, ăd-ăk'-tĕd. part. a. Driven by force. Little uſed.

ADAGE, ăd'-āje. ſ. A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, ă-dă'-jŏ. ſ. A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT, ăd'-ă-mănt. ſ. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs; the diamond, the loadſtone.

ADAMANTEAN, ăd-ă-măn-tē'-ăn. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ăd-ă-măn'-tĭn. a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

ADAM'S-APPLE, ăd''-dămz-ăp'-pl. ſ. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ă-dăp't. v. a. To ſit, ſuit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ăd-ăp-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another.

ADAPTION, ăd-ăp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fitting.

To ADD, ăd'. v. a. To join ſomething to that which was before. With *to*. *To add to*, is proper; but *to add together* ſeems a ſoleciſm.

To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dĕs'-sў-mā-tĕ. v. a. To take or aſcertain tithes.

To ADDEEM, ăd-dē'm. v. a. To eſteem, to account. Obſolete.

ADDER, ăd'-dŭr. ſ. A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile.

ER'S-GRASS, ăd'-dûrz-grăſs. ſ. lant.

ER'S-TONGUE, ăd'-dûrz-tûng. ſ. herb.

ER'S-WORT, ăd'-dûrz-wûrt, ſ. herb.

IBLE, ăd'-dible. a. Poſſible to be d.

IBILITY, ăd'-dŷ-bil''-lŷ-tŷ. ſ. poſſibility of being added.

ICE, ăd'-dis. ſ. A kind of ax.

uptly ſpoken and written *adz*.

DDICT, ăd-dikt'. v. a. To de- to dedicate; in a good ſenſe, which ely uſed: it is commonly taken in l ſenſe, as, he *addicted* himſelf *to*

ICTEDNESS, ăd-dik'-tĕd-nĕſs. ſ. ſtate of being addicted.

ICTION, ăd-dik'-ſhŭn. ſ. The f devoting; the ſtate of being de-

DDITAMENT, ăd''-dŷ-tă-mĕnt'. Addition, the thing added.

ITION, ăd-diſh'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act ding one thing to another; the thing d; in arithmetick, addition is the tion of two or more numbers of kind, together into one ſum or

ITIONAL, ăd-diſh'-ſhŏ-năl. a. which is added.

TORY, ăd'-dŷ-tŭr-rŷ. a. That has the power of adding.

LE, ăd'l. a. Originally applied to and ſignifying ſuch as produce g, but grow rotten under the hen; e transferred to brains that produce g.

DDLE, ăd'l. v. a. To make ; to corrupt; to make barren.

LE-PATED, ăd'l-pă-tĕd. a. Hav- arren brains.

DDRESS, ăd-drĕs'. v. a. To e one's ſelf to enter upon any ; to apply to another by words. *to*.

RESS, ăd-drĕs'. ſ. Verbal appli- to any one; courtſhip; manner of ing another, as, a man of pleaſing s; ſkill, dexterity; manner of di- g a letter.

LESSER, ăd-drĕs'-sŭr. ſ. The that addreſſes.

CENT, ăd-dŭ'-sĕnt. a. A word d to thoſe muſcles that draw to- the parts of the body.

DDULCE, ăd-dŭl'ſe. v. a. To . Obſolete.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ăd-dĕ-nŏg'-gră-fŷ. ſ. A treatiſe of the glands.

ADEMPTION, ă-dĕmp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Privation.

ADEPT, ă-dĕpt'. ſ. He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ăd'-ĕ-kwăte. a. Equal to, proportionate. With *to*.

ADEQUATELY, ăd'-ĕ-kwăt-lŷ. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactneſs of proportion. With *to*.

ADEQUATENESS, ăd'-ĕ-kwăt-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of being adequate, exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHERE, ăd-hēre. v. n. To ſtick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ăd-hē'-rĕnſe. ſ. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedneſs of mind, attachment, ſteadineſs.

ADHERENCY, ăd-hē'-rĕn-sŷ. ſ. The ſame with adherence.

ADHERENT, ăd-hē'-rĕnt. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ăd-hē'-rĕnt. ſ. A follower, a partiſan.

ADHERER, ăd-hē'-rŭr. ſ. He that adheres.

ADHESION, ăd-hē'-zhŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething.

ADHESIVE, ăd-hē'-ſiv. ſ. Sticking, tenacious.

To ADHIBIT, ăd-hĭb'-bit. v. a. To apply, to make uſe of.

ADHIBITION, ăd-hŷ-biſh'-ſhŭn. ſ. Application, uſe.

ADJACENCY, ăd-jā'-sĕn-sŷ. ſ. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.

ADJACENT, ăd-jā'-sĕnt. a. Lying cloſe, bordering upon ſomething.

ADJACENT, ăd-jā'-sĕnt. ſ. That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, ă-dī-ăf-fŏ-rŭs. a. Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, ă-dī-ăf-fŏ-rŷ. ſ. Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJECT, ăd-jĕct'. v. a. To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ăd-jĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ăd-jĕk-tiſh'-ſhŭs. a. Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ăd'-jĕk-tiv. ſ. A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY,

ADJECTIVELY, ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-lȳ. ad. After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, ă-dū'. ad. Farewel.

To **ADJOIN**, ăd-joi'n. v. a. To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To **ADJOIN**, ăd-joi'n. v. n. To be contiguous to.

To **ADJOURN**, ăd-jûr'n. v. a. To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ăd-jûrn'-mĕnt. ſ. A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, ăd'-dȳ-pŭs. a. Fat.

ADIT, ăd'-ĭt. ſ. A paſſage under ground.

ADITION, ăd-ĭſh'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of going to another.

To **ADJUDGE**, ăd-jŭdzh'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties, with *to*; to ſentence to a puniſhment, with *to*; ſimply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ăd-jō-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To **ADJUDICATE**, ăd-jō'-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To adjudge.

To **ADJUGATE**, ăd-jō'-gāte. v. a. To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ăd'-jō-mĕnt. ſ. Help.

ADJUNCT, ăd'-jŭnkt. ſ. Something adherent, or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ăd'-jŭnkt. a. Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ăd-jŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ăd-jŭnk'-tĭv. ſ. He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ăd-jō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of propoſing an oath to another; the form of oath propoſed to another.

To **ADJURE**, ăd-jō'r. v. a. To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form.

To **ADJUST**, ăd-jŭſt'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable. With *to*.

ADJUSTMENT, ăd-jŭſt'-mĕnt. ſ. Regulation, the act of putting in method; the ſtate of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ăd'-jō-tănt. ſ. A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing pay, and overſeeing puniſhment.

To **ADJUTE**, ăd-jō't. v. a. To help, to concur. Obſolete.

ADJUTOR, ăd-jō'-tŭr. ſ. A helper.

ADJUTORY, ăd'-jō-tŭr-rȳ. a. That which helps.

ADJUVANT, ăd'-jō-vănt. a. Helpful, uſeful.

To **ADJUVATE**, ăd'-jō-vāte. v. a. help, to further.

ADMEASUREMENT, ăd-mĕ'-zhŭr-mĕnt. ſ. The act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ăd-mĕn-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of meaſuring to his part.

ADMINICLE, ăd-mĭn'-ĭkle. ſ. ſupport.

ADMINICULAR, ăd-mȳ-nĭk'-ū-lă That which gives help.

To **ADMINISTER**, ăd-mĭn'-ĭ v. a. To give, to afford, to ſuppl act as the miniſter or agent in an ployment or office; to perform the of an adminiſtrator.

To **ADMINISTRATE**, ăd-mĭn trāte, v. a. The ſame as admi Not in uſe.

ADMINISTRATION, ăd-mĭn-nĭ ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adminiſteri conducting any employment; the or executive part of government; to whom the care of publick af committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mĭn'-nĭ tĭv. a. That which adminiſters.

ADMINISTRATOR, ăd-mĭn-nĭ tŭr. ſ. He that has the goods of dying inteſtate, committed to his and is accountable for the ſame; officiates in divine rites; he that co the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd-mĭn-nĭ trĭks. ſ. She who adminiſters in quence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd-mĭ trā'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a trator.

ADMIRABLE, ăd'-mȳ-răble. a be admired, of power to excite der.

ADMIRABLENESS, ăd''-mȳ-răbl nĕſs'.

ADMIRABILITY, ăd'-mȳ-rā-bĭl lȳ-tȳ.
The quality or ſtate of being able.

ADMIRABLY, ăd'-mȳ-răb-lȳ. an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ăd'-mȳ-răl. ſ. A or magiſtrate that has the govern the king's navy; the chief comma a fleet; the ſhip which carries t miral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd''-mȳ-răl-ſ The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd'-mȳ-răl-tȳ.

, or officers, appointed for the ad-
ration of naval affairs.
IRATION, ăd-mȳ-rā'-shŭn. ſ.
der, the act of admiring or wonder-

DMIRE, ăd-mī're. v. a. To re-
with wonder; to regard with love.
DMIRE, ăd-mī're. v. n. To
er. With *at*.
IRER, ăd-mī'-rŭr. ſ. The perſon
wonders, or regards with admira-
a lover.
IRINGLY, ăd-mī'-rĭng-lȳ. ad.
admiration.
ISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'-sĭble. a. That
may be admitted.
ISSION, ăd-mĭsh'-shŭn. ſ. The
practice of admitting; the ſtate of
admitted; admittance, the power
tering; the allowance of an argu-

DMIT, ăd-mĭt'. v. a. To ſuffer
ter; to ſuffer to enter upon an
; to allow an argument or poſition;
ow, or grant in general.
ITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'-tăbl. a.
h may be admitted.
ITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'-tănſe. ſ. The
f admitting, permiſſion to enter;
wer or right of entering; cuſtom;
ſſion of a poſition.
DMIX, ăd-mĭks'. v. a. To
le with ſomething elſe.
IXTION, ăd-mĭks'-tſhŭn. ſ. The
of one body with another.
IXTURE, ăd-mĭks'-tſhŭr. ſ. The
mingled with another.
DMONISH, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh. v. a.
rn of a fault, to reprove gently.
of, or *againſt*, which is more rare,
ting the fault, or the infinitive mood
verb.
ONISHER, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ.
erſon that puts another in mind of
ults or duty.
ONISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh-
ſ. Admonition, notice of faults
ies. Not often uſed.
ONITION, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ.
int of a fault or duty, counſel,
reproof.
ONITIONER, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn-ŭr.
general adviſer. A ludicrous term.
ONITORY, ăd-mŏn''-nȳ-tŭr'-rȳ.
That which admoniſhes.
DMOVE, ăd-mŏ've. v. a. To
one thing to another. Obſolete.
URMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-rā'-
ſ. The act of murmuring to
er.

ADO, ă-dŏ'. ſ. Trouble, difficulty; buſtle, tumult, buſineſs; more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs than the affair is worth. Sometimes with *about*.

ADOLESCENCE, ă-dŏ-lĕs'-sĕnſe. } ſ.
ADOLESCENCY, ă-dŏ-lĕs'-sĕn-sȳ. }
The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, ă-dŏpt'. v. a. To take a ſon by choice, to make him a ſon who is not ſo by birth; to place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dŏp'-tĕd-lȳ. ad. After the manner of ſomething adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dŏp'-tŭr. ſ. He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADOPTION, ă-dŏp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of adopting; the ſtate of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dŏp'-tĭv. a. He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dŏ'-răbl. a. That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dŏ'-răbl-nĕſs. ſ. Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dŏ'-ră-blȳ. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ăd-dŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The external homage paid to the Divinity; homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

To ADORE, ă-dŏ're. v. a. To worſhip with external homage; popularly, to reverence, to honour, to love.

ADORER, ă-dŏ'-rŭr. ſ. He that adores; generally uſed in a low ſenſe, as, by lovers and admirers: a worſhipper, in a ſerious ſenſe.

To ADORN, ă-dă'rn. v. a. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments; to ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, ă-dă'rn-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, embelliſhment. Not in uſe.

ADOWN, ă-dow'n. ad. Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ă-dow'n. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, ă-drĕd'. ad. In a ſtate of fear. Obſolete.

ADRIFT, ă-drĭft'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, ă-droit'. a. Active, ſkilful. Not ſufficiently naturalized.

ADROITNESS, ă-droit'-nĕſs. ſ. Dexterity, readineſs, activity. Not completely naturalized.

ADRY, ă-drȳ'. ad. Athirſt, thirſty.

ADSCITITIOUS,

ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-sȳ-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. That which is taken in to complete something elſe.

ADSTRICTION, ăd-ſtrĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. v. a. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe; to raiſe to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propoſe, to offer to the publick.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. ſ. The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progreſſion, riſe from one point to another; improvement, progreſs towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ăd-vănſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act of coming forward; the ſtate of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn'-sŭr. ſ. A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. ſ. Superiority; with *of* or *over*: ſuperiority gained by ſtratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn'-tăjĕd. a. Poſſeſſed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn'-tăje-ground. ſ. Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs. a. Profitable, uſeful, opportune. With *to*.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn-tā'-jŭſ-lȳ. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn-tā'-jŭſ-nĕſs. ſ. Profitableneſs, uſefulneſs, convenience.

To ADVENE, ăd-vē'ne. v. n. To accede to ſomething, to be ſuperadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Advening, ſuperadded.

ADVENT, ăd'-vĕnt. ſ. The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVENTINE, ăd-vĕn'-tĭn. a. Adventitious, that which is extrinſically added. Scarcely in uſe.

ADVENTITIOUS, ăd-vĕn-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. That which advenes, extrinſically added.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-vĕn'-tĭv. ſ. thing or perſon that comes from Obſolete.

ADVENTUAL, ăd-vĕn'-tū-ăl. a. lating to the ſeaſon of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. accident, a chance, a hazard; an priſe in which ſomething muſt be hazard. This word, with all its tives, are frequently written without as, *venture, venturous*.

To ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr. To try the chance, to dare. Often with the reciprocal pronoun, as, he ventured himſelf.

ADVENTURER, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭr. He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard that puts himſelf in the hands chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭs. He that is inclined to adventures, ing, courageous; full of hazard, gerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭ lȳ. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr-ſŭm. a. The ſame with adventu A low word, ſcarcely uſed in writi

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ăd-tſhŭr-ſŭm-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of adventureſome. Little uſed.

ADVERB, ăd'-vĕrb. ſ. A word to a verb or adjective, and ſolely to the uſe of qualifying and reſtr the latitude of their ſignification.

ADVERBIAL, ăd-vĕr'-byăl. a. which has the quality or ſtructure adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'-byăl-lȳ. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-vĕr'-ſăble. a. trary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'-vĕr-ſăr-ȳ. ſ. opponent, antagoniſt, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'-ſă-tĭv. word which makes ſome oppoſit variety; as, This diamond is *but* it is rough. *But* is an *adver* conjunction.

ADVERSE, ăd'-vĕrſe. a. Acting contrary directions; calamitous, tive, oppoſed to proſperous.

ADVERSELY, ăd'-vĕrſ-lȳ. a. ſitely, unfortunately.

ADVERSITY, ăd-vĕr'-ſȳ-tȳ. ſ. fliction, calamity; the cauſe of ſo row, misfortune; the ſtate of unh neſs, miſery.

To ADVERT, ăd-vĕrt'. v. n. tend to, to regard, to obſerve.

…etimes it is said, To *advert* the …d *to* an object.

…ERTENCE, ăd-vĕr′-tĕnſe. } ſ.
…ERTENCY, ăd-vĕr′-tĕn-ſy. }

…ention to, regard to, conſideration,

…ADVERTISE, ăd-vĕr-tīze. v. a. …nform another, to give intelligence; …ive notice of any thing in publick …s. With *of*.

…ERTISE- } ăd-vĕr′-tīz-mĕnt. } ſ.
…NT, } ăd-vĕr-tī′ze-mĕnt. }

…ligence, information; notice of any …publiſhed in a paper of intelli-…

…ERTISER, ăd-vĕr-tī′-zŭr. ſ. He …gives intelligence or information; …aper in which advertiſements are …ſhed.

…RTISING, ăd-vĕr-tī′-zĭng. a. …e in giving intelligence, monitory. …ete.

…DVESPERATE, ăd-vĕs′-pĕ-rāte. …To draw towards evening.

…CE, ăd-vī′ſe. ſ. Counſel, inſtruc- notice; conſultation, deliberation, *with*; intelligence, as, the mer- received *advice* of their loſs. …ſenſe is ſomewhat low and com-…al.

…CE-BOAT, ăd-vī′ſe-bōte. ſ. A employed to bring intelligence,

…SEABLE, ăd-vī′-zăble. a. Pru- fit to be adviſed.

…SEABLENESS, ăd-vī′-zăble-nĕſs. The quality of being adviſeable.

…DVISE, ăd-vī′ze. v. a. To coun- …ith *to*; to inform, to make ac- …ted, with *of*.

…DVISE, ăd-vī′ze. v. n. To conſult, *with*, as, he adviſed with his com- …s; to conſider, to deliberate.

…SED, ăd-vī′-zĕd. part. a. Acting deliberation and deſign, prudent, performed with deliberation, acted …eſign.

…SEDLY, ăd-vī′-zĕd-lў. ad. De- …ely, purpoſely, by deſign, pru- …

…SEDNESS, ăd-vī′-zĕd-nĕſs. ſ. …eration, cool and prudent proce-…

…SEMENT, ăd-vī′ze-mĕnt. ſ. Coun- …formation; prudence, circumſpec- Obſolete.

…SER, ăd-vī′-zŭr. ſ. The perſon …viſes, a counſellor.

…ATION, ăd-dŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Flat- …high compliment.

…ATOR, ăd′-dŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. A flat-

ADULATORY, ăd″-dŭ-lā-tŭr′-rў. a. Flattering.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt′. a. Grown up; paſt the age of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt′. ſ. A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength. Uſed chiefly by medical writers.

ADULTNESS, ă-dŭlt′-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of being adult.

To ADULTER, ă-dŭl′-tŭr. v. a. To commit adultery with another. Not claſſical.

ADULTERANT, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rănt. ſ. The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rāte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by ſome foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rāte. a. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with ſome foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, ă-dŭl″-tĕ-rāte-nĕſs′. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ă-dŭl-tĕ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the ſtate of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. The perſon guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rĕſs. ſ. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ă dŭl′-tĕ-rīne. ſ. A child born of an adultereſs. A term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rŭs. a. Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ă-dŭl′-tĕ-rў. ſ. The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

ADUMBRANT, ăd-ŭm′-brănt. a. That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ăd-ŭm′-brāte, v. a. To ſhadow out, to give a ſlight likeneſs, to exhibit a faint reſemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ăd-ŭm-brā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation; a faint ſketch.

ADUNATION, ăd-ŭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being united, union. Little uſed.

ADUNCITY, ăd-ŭn′-ſў-tў. ſ. Crookedneſs, hookedneſs.

ADUNQUE, ă-dŭnk′. a. Crooked.

ADVOCACY, ăd′-vŏ-kă-ſў. ſ. Vindication, defence, apology. Little uſed.

ADVOCATE, ăd′-vŏ-kāte. ſ. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cauſe, in

whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator. With *for*.

ADVOCATION, ăd-vŏ'-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ăd-vŏ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLUTION, ăd-vŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVOUTRY, ăd-vou'-trў. ſ. Adultery.

ADVOWE, ăd-vow'. ſ. He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVOWSON, ăd-vow'-zŭn. ſ. A right to preſent to a benefice.

To ADURE, ăd-ū're. v. n. To burn up. Obſolete.

ADUST, ăd-ŭſt'. a. Burnt up, ſcorched: it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, ăd-ŭs'-tĕd. a. Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, ăd-ŭs'-tĭble. a. That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, ăd-ŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ē-jĭp-tĭ'-ă-cŭm. ſ. An Ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar.

AERIAL, ā-ē'-ryăl. a. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in ſituation.

AERIE, ā'-rў. ſ. A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, ā'-ĕr-ŏl''-lŏ-jў. ſ. The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, ā'-ĕr-ŏ-măn''-sў. ſ. The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, ā'-ĕr-ŏm''-mĕ-trў. ſ. The art of meaſuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, ā'-ĕr-ŏs''-kŏ-pў. ſ. The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ē''-thyŭps-mĭn'-nē-răl. ſ. A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, ē-tĭ'-tēz. ſ. Eagle-ſtone.

AFAR, ă-fā'r. a. At a great diſtance; to a great diſtance.

AFEARD, ă-fē'rd. part. a. Frightened, terrified, afraid. Obſolete.

AFER, ā'-fĕr. ſ. The ſouthweſt wind.

AFFABILITY, ăf'-fă-bĭl'-lў-tў. ſ. Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs, civility, condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiors.

AFFABLE, ăf'-făbl. a. Eaſy of manners, courteous, complaiſant.

AFFABLENESS, ăf''-făbl-nĕſs. Courteſy, affability.

AFFABLY, ăf'-fă-blў. ad. Courtly, civilly.

AFFABROUS, ăf'-fā-brŭs. a. fully made, complete.

AFFAIR, ăf-fā'r. ſ. Buſineſs, thing to be managed or tranſacted.

To AFFEAR, ăf-fē'r. v. n. To firm, to eſtabliſh. An old law.

AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. ſ. Affection, ſion, ſenſation.

To AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. v. a. upon, to produce effects in any thing; to move the paſſions; to aſpire to; to be fond of, to be with, to love; to practice the ance of any thing, with ſome hypocriſy; to imitate in an and conſtrained manner.

AFFECTATION, ăf-fĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. The act of making an artificial ance, aukward imitation.

AFFECTED, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. participle. Moved, touched with affection; with over-much care; in a perſonal full of affectation, as, an affected With *by* and *with*.

AFFECTEDLY, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lў. an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕſs. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. ſtate of being affected by any agent; paſſion of any kind; love, neſs, good-will to ſome perſon. *to* or *towards*.

AFFECTIONATE, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭ-nă Full of affection, warm, zealous; tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, ăf-fĕk''-ſhŭ-lў. ad. Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, ăf-fĕk'-năt-nĕſs'. ſ. Fondneſs, tenderneſs, will.

AFFECTIONED, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭn-nĕd affected, conceited; inclined, diſpoſed.

AFFECTIOUSLY, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭſ-lў. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, ăf-fĕk'-tiv. a. which affects, which ſtrongly Generally uſed for painful.

AFFECTUOSITY, ăf-fĕk-tū-ŏs'-ſ. Paſſionateneſs.

AFFECTUOUS, ăf-fĕk'-tū-ŭs. a. of paſſion. Little uſed.

To AFFERE, ăf-fē're. v. a. A law ſignifying to confirm.

IANCE, ăf-fī′-ănſe. ſ. A mar-contract; truſt in general, confi-e; truſt in the divine promiſes and ction. To this ſenſe it is almoſt ined.

FFIANCE, ăf-fī′-ănſe. v. a. To oth, to bind any one by promiſe to iage; to give confidence.

IANCER, ăf-fī′-ăn-ſŭr. ſ. He that es a contract of marriage between parties.

IDATION, ăf-fĭ-dā′-ſhŭn. } ſ.
IDATURE, ăf-fī′-dă-tŭre. }
tual contract, mutual oath of fide-

IDAVIT, ăf-fȳ-dā′-vĭt. ſ. A de-tion upon oath.

IED, ăf-fī′-ĕd. particip. a. Joined ontract, affianced.

ILIATION, ăf-fȳ-lȳ-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. ption.

INAGE, ăf′-fĭ-năje. ſ. The act ining metals by the cupel.

INED, ăf-fī′-nĕd. a. Related to her.

INITY, ăf-fĭn′-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. Relation arriage; relation to, connexion . With *with* and *to*.

FFIRM, ăf-fĕrm′. v. n. To de-, to aſſert confidently, oppoſed to word deny.

IRM, ăf-fĕrm′. v. a. To ratify or ove a former law, or judgment.

IRMABLE, ăf-fĕr′-măble. a. That ch may be affirmed.

IRMANCE, ăf-fĕr′-mănſe. ſ. Con-ation, oppoſed to repeal.

IRMANT, ăf-fĕr′mănt. ſ. The on that affirms.

IRMATION, ăf-fĕr-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. act of affirming or declaring, op-d to negation; the poſition affirmed; rmation, oppoſed to repeal.

IRMATIVE, ăf-fĕr′-mă-tĭv. a. t which affirms, oppoſed to negative; which can or may be affirmed.

IRMATIVELY, ăf-fĕr′-mă-tĭv-lȳ. On the poſitive ſide, not negatively.

IRMER, ăf-fĕr′-mŭr. ſ. The per-that affirms.

FFIX, ăf-fĭks′. v. a. To unite to end, to ſubjoin. With *to*.

IX, ăf′-fĭks. ſ. A particle united he end of a word.

IXION, ăf-fĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act fixing; the ſtate of being affixed.

LATION, ăf-flā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of thing upon any thing.

LATUS, ăf-flā′-tŭs. ſ. Commu-ation of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, ăf-flĭkt′. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment. Paſſively, it has often *at* before the cauſal noun. The particle *by* is likewiſe proper.

AFFLICTEDNESS, ăf-flĭk′-tĕd-nĕſs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, grief.

AFFLICTER, ăf-flĭk′-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, ăf-flĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The cauſe of pain or ſorrōw, calamity; the ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs, miſery.

AFFLICTIVE, ăf-flĭk′-tĭv. a. Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, ăf′-flŭ-ĕnſe. } ſ.
AFFLUENCY, ăf′-flŭ-ĕn-ſȳ. }
The act of flowing to any place, concourſe; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENT, ăf′-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, ăf′-flŭ-ĕnt-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, ăf′-flŭks. ſ. The act of flowing to ſome place, affluence; that which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION, ăf-flŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFORD, ăf-fō′rd. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to ſell, with *for*; to be able to bear expences.

To AFFOREST, ăf-fŏr′-rĕſt. v. a. To turn ground into foreſt.

To AFFRANCHISE, ăf-frăn′-tſhĭz. v. a. To make free.

To AFFRAY, ăf-frā′. v. a. To fright, to terrify. Not in uſe.

AFFRAY, ăf-frā′. ſ. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others. In this ſenſe it is written *fray*.

AFFRICTION, ăf-frĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, ăf-frī′te. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify. With *with* before the thing feared. Paſſively, with *at*.

AFFRIGHT, ăf-frī′te. ſ. Terror, fear. A word chiefly poetical.

AFFRIGHTFUL, ăf-frī′te-fŭl. a. Full of affright or terrour, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, ăf-frī′te-mĕnt, ſ. The impreſſion of fear, terrour; the ſtate of fearfulneſs.

To AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt′. v. a. To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open inſult, to offend avowedly. Sometimes with *at*.

AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt'. ſ. Inſult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.
AFFRONTER, ăf-frŭn'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that affronts.
AFFRONTING, ăf-frŭn'-tĭng. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.
To AFFUSE, ăf-fūze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.
AFFUSION, ăf-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of affuſing.
To AFFY, ăf-fī'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.
To AFFY, ăf fī'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put truſt in. Not in uſe.
AFIELD, ă-fē'ld. ad. To the field.
AFLAT, ă-flăt'. ad. Level with the ground.
AFLOAT, ă-flō'te. ad. Floating.
AFOOT, ă-fŭt'. ad. On foot, not on horſeback; in action, as, a deſign is afoot.
AFORE, ă-fō're. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; ſooner in time.
AFORE, ă-fō're. ad. In time foregone or paſt; firſt in the way; in front, in the fore-part.
AFOREGOING, ă-fō're-gō-ĭng. part. a. Going before.
AFOREHAND, ă-fō're-hănd. ad. By a previous proviſion; provided, prepared, previouſly fitted.
AFOREMENTIONED, ă-fō''re-mĕn'-shŭnd. a. Mentioned before.
AFORENAMED, ă-fō''re-nā'-mĕd. a. Named before.
AFORESAID, ă-fō're-sĕd. a. Said before.
AFORETIME, ă-fō're-tīme. ad. In time paſt.
AFRAID, ă-frā'd. particip. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful. It ſhould properly be written *affraid*. With *of* generally before the object of fear.
AFRESH, ă-frĕsh'. ad. Anew, again.
AFRONT, ă-frŏnt'. ad. In front, in direct oppoſition.
AFTER, ăf'-tĕr. prep. Following in place; in purſuit of; behind; poſteriour in time; according to; in imitation of.
AFTER, ăf'-tĕr. ad. In ſucceeding time; following another.
AFTERAGES, ăf''-tĕr-ā'-jĕz. ſ. Succeeding times, poſterity. This word might properly be uſed in the ſingular; as, This will be done in ſome *Afterage*.
AFTERALL, ăf'-tĕr-ā''ll. ad. At laſt, in fine, in concluſion.
AFTERBIRTH, ăf'-tĕr-bĕrth. ſ. The ſecundine.
AFTERCLAP, ăf'-tĕr-klăp. ſ. Unexpected event happening after an affair ſuppoſed to be at an end. Commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.
AFTERCOST, ăf'-tĕr-kŏſt. ſ. The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.
AFTERCROP, ăf'-tĕr-krŏp. ſ. Second harveſt.
AFTERGAME, ăf'-tĕr-gāme. ſ. Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.
AFTERMATH, ăf'-tĕr-măth. ſ. A crop of graſs mown in autumn.
AFTERNOON, ăf'-tĕr-nō''n. ſ. The time from the meridian to the evening.
AFTERPAINS, ăf'-tĕr-pānz. ſ. Pains after birth.
AFTERTASTE, ăf'-tĕr-tāſt. ſ. The remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
AFTERTHOUGHT, ăf'-tĕr-thăt. ſ. Reflections after the act, expedients found too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecond thought*.
AFTERTIMES, ăf'-tĕr-tīmz. ſ. Succeeding times.
AFTERWARD, ăf'-tĕr-wărd. ad. In ſucceeding time. Sometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.
AFTERWIT, ăf'-tĕr-wĭt. ſ. Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt.
AGAIN, ă-gĕn'. ad. A ſecond time; once more; back, in reſtitution; beſides, in any other time or place; to as much, marking the ſame quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.
AGAINST, ă-gĕnſt'. prep. Contrary to, oppoſite, in general; with contrariety of action or tendency, uſed of material actions; oppoſite to, in place; in expectation of.
AGAPE, ă-gā'p. ad. Staring with eagerneſs.
AGARICK, ăg'-ă-rĭk. ſ. A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade.
AGAST, ă-gāſt'. a. Amazed.
AGATE, ăg'-ăt. ſ. A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs.
AGATY, ăg'-ă-tȳ. a. Partaking the nature of agate.
To AGAZE, ă-gā'ze. v. a. To ſtrike with amazement. Obſolete.
AGE, ā'je. ſ. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole or part of its duration; a ſucceſſion of generation of men; the time in which a particular man, or race of men lived.

the age of heroes; the ſpace of a dred years; the latter part of life, age; in law, in a man the age of nty-one years is the full age, a an at twenty-one is able to alienate lands.

ED, ā'-jēd. a. Old, ſtricken in rs.

DLY, ā'-jēd-lȳ. ad. After the ner of an aged perſon.

N, ā-gēn'. ad. Again, in return. s, tho' the true orthography, is only ten ſo for the ſake of rhyme.

NCY, ā'-jēn-sȳ. ſ. The quality cting, the ſtate of being in action; neſs performed by an agent.

NT, ā'-jēnt. a. Acting upon, ve.

NT, ā'-jēnt. ſ. A ſubſtitute, a ty, a factor; that which has the er of operating.

GENERATION, ăg-jĕn-nĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. The ſtate of growing to another y.

GGERATE, ăd'-jĕ-rāte. v. a. To up.

AGGLOMERATE, ă-glŏm'-mĕ-. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as d.

GLUTINANTS, ăg-glū'-tȳ-nănts. Thoſe medicines which have the power niting parts together.

GGLUTINATE, ăg-glū'-tȳ-nāte. . To unite one part to another. It moſt appropriated to medicine.

GLUTINATION, ăg-glū-tȳ-nā'-. ſ. Union, coheſion.

GLUTINATIVE, ăg-glū''-tȳ-nā- a. That which has the power of uring agglutination.

GGRANDIZE, ăg'-grăn-dīze. v. a. make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

GRANDIZEMENT, ăg'-grăn-dī''ze-. ſ. The ſtate of being aggran-d.

GRANDIZER, ăg'-grăn-dī''-zŭr. ſ. perſon that makes another great.

GGRAVATE, ăg'-grā-vāte. v. a. make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe, o aggravate an accuſation; to make thing worſe.

GRAVATION, ăg-grā-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of aggravating; the circum-es which heighten guilt or calamity.

GREGATE, ăg'-grĕ-gāte. a. Fram-the collection of particular parts ne maſs.

GREGATE, ăg'-grĕ-gāte. ſ. The re-of the conjunction of many parti-n.

To AGGREGATE, ăg'-grĕ-gāte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one maſs.

AGGREGATION, ăg-grĕ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole compoſed by the collection of many particulars; ſtate of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ăg-grĕs'. v. n. To commit the firſt act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ăg-grĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ăg-grĕs'-sŭr. ſ. The aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the defendant.

AGGRIEVANCE, ăg-grē'-văns. ſ. Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ăg-grēve. v. a. To give ſorrow, to vex; to impoſe, to hurt in one's right. In this ſenſe, it is now uſed only in law forms.

To AGGROUP, ăg-grōp. v. a. To bring together into one figure. A term of painting.

AGHAST, ă-găſt'. a. Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre.

AGILE, ăj'-ĭl. a. Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, ăj'-ĭl-nĕſs. ſ. Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

AGILITY, ă-jĭl'-ȳ-tȳ. ſ. Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

To AGIST, ă-jĭſt'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, ăj'-ĭſt-mĕnt. ſ. Compoſition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, ăj'-ȳ-tăble. ſ. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, ăj'-ȳ-tāte. v. a. To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to diſcuſs, to controvert.

AGITATION, ăj-ȳ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of moving any thing; the ſtate of being moved; diſcuſſion, controverſial examination; perturbation, diſturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

AGITATOR, ăj'-ȳ-tā-tŭr. ſ. He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ăg'-lĕt. ſ. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

AGMINAL, ăg'-mȳ-năl. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ăg'-nāl. ſ. A whitlow.

AGNATION, ăg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION,

AGNITION, ăg-nĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE, ăg-nīze. v. a. To acknowledge; to own. Obſolete.

AGNOMINATION, ăg-nŏm-mȳ-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Alluſion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ăg'-nŭs-căs'-tŭs. ſ. The chaſte tree.

AGO, ă-gō'. ad. Paſt; as, long ago; that is, long time has paſt ſince.

AGOG, ă-gŏg'. ad. In a ſtate of deſire. With *on* or *for* before the object of deſire.

AGOING, ă-gō'-ing. a. In action.

AGONE, ă-gŏn'. ad. Ago, paſt.

AGONISM, ăg'-ō-nĭzm. ſ. Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ăg-ō-nĭs'-tēz. ſ. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a publick ſolemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ăg'-ō-nīze. v. n. To be in exceſſive pain. With *at*; as, to *agonize at* every pore.

AGONY, ăg'-ō-nȳ. ſ. The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, ă-gŭd'. ad. In earneſt. Not in uſe.

To AGRACE, ă-grā'ſe. v. a. To grant favours to. Obſolete.

AGRARIAN, ă-grā'-ryăn. a. Relating to fields or grounds. Seldom uſed but in Roman hiſtory.

To AGREASE, ă-grē'ze. v. a. To daub, to greaſe.

To AGREE, ă-grē'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller; to be of the ſame mind or opinion; to ſuit with. With the particles *to*, *with*, and *upon*.

To AGREE, ă-grē'. v. a. To put an end to a variance; to reconcile.

AGREEABLE, ă-grē'-ăble. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with; pleaſing. With *to*, or *with*. It is ſometimes uſed, by a familiar corruption, for the adverb *agreeably*.

AGREEABLENESS, ă-grē'-ăble-nĕſs. ſ. Conſiſtency with, ſuitableneſs to; the quality of pleaſing. With *to*; ſometimes *between*.

AGREEABLY, ă-grē'-ăb-lȳ. ad. Conſiſtently with, in a manner ſuitable to.

AGREED, ă-grē'd. particip. a. Settled by conſent.

AGREEINGNESS, ă-grē'-ing-nĕſs. ſ. Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

AGREEMENT, ă-grē'-mĕnt. ſ. Concord; reſemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ăg'-rȳ-cŭl'-ture. Tillage, huſbandry.

AGRIMONY, ăg'-rȳ-mŭn-nȳ. ſ. name of a plant.

AGROUND, ă-grou'nd. ad. Stra hindered by the ground from farther; hindered in the progr affairs.

AGUE, ā'-gūe. ſ. An intermitting with cold fits ſucceeded by hot.

AGUED, ā'-gū-ĕd. a. Struck ague, ſhivering. Little uſed.

AGUE-FIT, ā'-gūe-fit. ſ. The roxyſm of the ague.

AGUE-TREE, ā'-gūe-trēe. ſ. fras.

AGUISH, ā'-gū-ĭſh. a. Having the lities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, ā'-gū-ĭſh-nĕſs. ſ. quality of reſembling an ague.

AH, ā'. interjection. A word ſometimes diſlike and cenſure; quently, compaſſion and complaint.

AHA', AHA', ă-hă', ă-hā'. A word intimating triumph and tempt.

AHEAD, ă-hĕd'. ad. Further than another.

AHIGHT, ă-hī'te. ad. Aloft,

To AID, ā'de. v. a. To help, port, to ſuccour.

AID, ā'de. ſ. Help, ſupport; ſubſidy.

AIDANCE, ā'-dănſe. ſ. Help, Little uſed.

AIDANT, ā'-dănt. a. Helping, ful. Obſolete.

AIDER, ā'-dŭr. ſ. A helper,

AIDLESS, ā'de-lĕſs. a. Helpleſs, ſupported.

To AIL, ā'le. v. a. To pain, to to give pain; to affect in any

AIL, ā'le. ſ. A diſeaſe.

AILMENT, ā'le-mĕnt. ſ. Pain, eaſe.

AILING, ā'le-ing. particip. a.

To AIM, ā'm. v. a. To endeav ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; the view, or direct the ſteps towa thing, to endeavour to reach or to gueſs.

AIM, ā'm. ſ. The direction of a weapon; the point to which the thrown is directed; an intention, ſign; the object of a deſign; gueſs. With *at*.

AIR, ā'r. ſ. The element encom the earth; a gentle gale; muſick,

or ſerious; the mien, or manner, perſon; an affected or laboured or geſture; appearance.

R, å'r. v. a. To expoſe to the to take the air; to warm by the

LADDER, år'-blåd-dûr. ſ. A r filled with air.

UILT, å'r-bilt, a. Built in the

RAWN, å'r-drân. a. Painted in . Obſolete.

R, å'r-rûr. ſ. He that expoſes to

OLE, å'r-hôle. ſ. A hole to ad-

ESS, å'-rỳ-nĕſs. ſ. Expoſure to ; lightneſs, gaiety, levity.

NG, å'-ring. ſ. A ſhort jaunt.

ESS, å'r-leſs. a. Without com- ation with the free air.

NG, å'r-ling. ſ. A young gay

UMP, å'r-pûmp. ſ. A machine oſe means the air is exhauſted out er veſſels.

HAFT, å'r-ſhåft. ſ. A paſſage air into mines.

å'-rỳ. a. Compoſed of air; re- to the air; high in air; light as nſubſtantial; without reality, vain, ; gay, ſprightly, full of mirth, light of heart.

, île, ſ. The walk in a church. properly written *Aile*.

ite. ſ. A ſmall iſland in a river.

KE, å'ke. v. n. To feel a laſting More grammatically written *Ache*.

å-kin'. a. Related to, allied to od.

ASTER, ål'-å-bås-tûr. ſ. A kind marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs e, than the other kinds.

ASTER, ål'-å-bås-tûr. a. Made after.

K, å-låk'. interject. Alas, an ion of ſorrow. It ſeems a corrup- *Alas*.

KADAY, å-låk'-å-dâ". interject. d noting ſorrow and melancholy. *as the day*.

RIOUSLY, å-låk'-ryûs-lỳ. ad. fully, without dejection.

RITY, å-låk'-krỳ-tỳ. ſ. Cheer- , ſprightlineſs, gaiety.

ODE, ål-å-mô'de. ad. Accord- the faſhion. A low word.

D, å-lånd'. ad. At land, landed.

M, å-lå'rm. ſ. A cry by which e ſummoned to their arms; no- tice of any danger approaching; a ſpecies of clock; any tumult or diſturbance.

To ALARM, å-lå'rm. v. a. To call to arms; to ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger; to diſturb.

ALARMBELL, å-lå'rm-bèll. ſ. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, å-lå'r-ming. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, ſurpriſing.

ALARMPOST, å-lå'rm-pôſt. ſ. The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, å-låſs'. interject. A word expreſſing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, å-lå'te. ad. Lately.

ALB, ålb'. ſ. A ſurplice.

ALBEIT, ål-bĕ'-it. ad. Although, notwithſtanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, ål-bû-jîn'-yûs. a. Reſembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, ål-bû'-gô. ſ. A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

ALCAHEST, ål'-kå-hĕſt. ſ. An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCAID, ål-cå'd. ſ. The government of a caſtle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, ål-kån'-nå. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying.

ALCHYMICAL, ål-kîm'-mỳ-kål. a. Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, ål-kîm'-mỳ-kål-lỳ. ad. In the manner of an alchymiſt.

ALCHYMIST, ål'-kỳ-miſt. ſ. One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, ål'-kỳ-mỳ. ſ. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons.

ALCOHOL, ål'-kô-hôl. ſ. A high rectified ſpirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, ål-kô'-hôl-ỳ-zâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, ål-kô'-hô-lîze. v. a. To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, ål'-kô-rån. ſ. The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

ALCOVE, ål-kô've. ſ. A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate.

ALDER, ål'-dûr. ſ. A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, ål'-dûr-mân. ſ. The ſame

ſame as ſenator, a governour or magiſtrate.

ALDERMANLY, ål'-dûr-mån-lỳ. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDERN, å'l-dûrn. a. Made of alder.

ALE, å'le. ſ. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, å'le-bèr-rỳ. ſ. A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread. Uſed now only in converſation.

ALEBREWER, å'le-brô-ûr. ſ. One that profeſſes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, å'le-kôn-nûr. ſ. An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

ALECOST, å'le-kôſt. ſ. The name of an herb.

ALEGAR, ål'-lê-gûr. ſ. Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, å'le-hôf. ſ. Groundivy.

ALEHOUSE, å'le-houſe. ſ. A tippling-houſe.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, å''le-houſe-kê'-pûr. ſ. He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

ALEKNIGHT, å'le-nîte. ſ. A pot-companion, a tippler. Obſolete.

ALEMBICK, å-lêm'-bîk. ſ. A veſſel uſed in diſtilling.

ALENGTH, å-lênk'th. ad. At full length.

ALERT, å-lêrt'. a. Watchful, vigilant; briſk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, å-lêrt'-nêſs. ſ. The quality of being alert, pertneſs.

ALEWASHED, å'le-wôſht. a. Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, å'le-wife. ſ. A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

ALEXANDERS, ål''-lêgz-ån'-dêrs. ſ. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, ål''-lêgz-ån'-dêrs-fût'. ſ. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, ål-lêgz-ån'-drîn. ſ. A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called Alexander. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, å-lêk-sỳ-fâ'r-mîk. a. That which drives away poiſon, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, å-lêk-sỳ-têr'-rỳ-kål.
ALEXITERICK, å-lêk-sỳ-têr'-rîk. } a.
That which drives away poiſon.

ALGATES, å'l-gâtes. ad. On any terms; although. Obſolete.

ALGEBRA, ål'-jê-brå. ſ. A pe kind of arithmetick.

ALGEBRAICAL, ål-jê-brâ'-ỳ-kål.
ALGEBRAICK, ål-jê-brâ'-îk. Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ål-jê-brâ'-îſt. ſ. perſon that underſtands or practiſe ſcience of algebra.

ALGID, ål'-jîd. a. Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, ål-jîd'-dỳ-tỳ. ſ. Chi cold.

ALGIFIC, ål-jîf'-fîk. a. That produces cold.

ALGOR, ål'-gôr. ſ. Extreme cold neſs.

ALGORISM, ål'-gô-rîzm.
ALGORITHM, ål'-gô-rîthm. Arabick words uſed to imply the of numbers.

ALIAS, å'-lyås. ad. A Latin ſignifying otherwiſe.

ALIBLE, ål'-lîbl. a. Nutritive, ing.

ALIEN, å'-lyên. a. Foreign, o the ſame family or land; eſtranged not allied to. With *from*; and times *to*, but improperly.

ALIEN, å'-lyên. ſ. A foreigner, deniſon, a ſtranger; in law, an a one born in a ſtrange country, and enfranchiſed.

To ALIEN, å'-lyên. v. a. To any thing the property of anoth eſtrange, to turn the mind or affe to make averſe. With *from*.

ALIENABLE, å'-lyê-nâbl. a. which the property may be transf

To ALIENATE, å'-lyê-nâte. v. a transfer the property of any thing t ther; to withdraw the heart or affec With *from*.

ALIENATE, å'-lyê-nâte. a. drawn from, ſtranger to. With *fr*

ALIENATION, å-lyê-nâ'-ſhûn. act of transferring property; th of being alienated; change of tion.

To ALIGHT, å-lî't. v. a. To down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, å-lî'ke. ad. With reſem in the ſame manner.

ALIMENT, ål'-lỳ-mênt. ſ. N ment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, ål-lỳ-mên'-tål. a which has the quality of aliment which nouriſhes.

ALIMENTARINESS, ål-lỳ-m rỳ-nêſs. ſ. The quality of bei mentary.

ALIMENT

MENTARY, ăl-lȳ-mĕn′-tă-rȳ. a. which belongs to aliment; that h has the power of nouriſhing.
MENTATION, ăl-lȳ-mĕn-tā′-. ſ. The quality of nouriſhing.
MONIOUS, ăl-lȳ-mō′-nȳus. a. That h nouriſhes. Little uſed.
MONY, ăl′-lȳ-mŭn-nȳ. ſ. Legal ortion of the huſband's eſtate, which, he ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, lowed to the wife, upon the account paration.
QUANT, ăl′-lȳ-quănt. a. Parts number, which, however repeated, never make up the number exactly; hree is an aliquant of ten, thrice being nine, four times three mak- welve.
QUOT, ăl′-lȳ-quŏt. a. Aliquot of any number or quantity, ſuch as exactly meaſure it without any re- der; as, three is an aliquot part of ve.
H, ă′-lĭſh. a. Reſembling ale.
VE, ă-līve. a. In the ſtate of live; ead; unextinguiſhed, undeſtroyed, e; cheerful, ſprightly; it is uſed arly to add an emphaſis; as, the man alive. This ſenſe was once ad- d into ſerious writings, but is now y ludicrous.
ÁHEST, ăl′-kă-hĕſt. ſ. An uni- l diſſolvent, a liquor.
ALESCENT, ăl-kă-lĕs′-sĕnt. a. which has a tendency to the pro- s of an alkali.
ALI, ăl′-kă-lȳ. ſ. Any ſubſtance, h, when mingled with acid, pro- fermentation.
ALINE, ăl′-kă-līne. a. That which e qualities of alkali.
ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl′-lȳ-zāte. To make alkaline.
ALIZATE, ăl-kăl′-lȳ-zāte. a. which has the qualities of alkali.
ALIZATION, ăl-kă-lȳ-zā′-ſhŭn. he act of alkalizating.
ANET, ăl′-kă-nĕt. ſ. The name plant.
ERMES, ăl-kĕr′-mēz. ſ. A con- n whereof the kermes berries are ſuſs.
ăl. a. The whole number, one; the whole quantity, every
ăl. ſ. The whole; every thing.
ăl. ad. Quite, completely; al- er, wholly.
BEARING, ă′l-bē′-ring. a. Om- ous.

ALL-CHEERING, ă′l-tſhē′-ring. a. That which gives gaiety to all.
ALL-CONQUERING, ă′l-cŏnk′-kĕ-ring. a. That which ſubdues every thing.
ALL-DEVOURING, ă′l-dē-vou′-ring. a. That which eats up every thing.
ALLFOURS, ă′l-fō′rz. ſ. A low game at cards, played by two.
ALL-HAIL, ă′l-hā′l. ſ. All health.
ALL-HALLOWN, ă′l-hăl-lŭn. ſ. The time about All-ſaints day.
ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ă′l-hăl′-lō-tīde. ſ. The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November.
ALL-HEAL, ă′l-hē′l. ſ. A ſpecies of ironwort.
ALL-JUDGING, ă′l-jŭd′-jing. a. That which has the ſovereign right of judgment.
ALL-KNOWING, ă′l-nō′-ing. a. Omniſcient, all-wiſe.
ALL-SEEING, ă′l-sē′-ing. a. That beholds every thing.
ALL SOULS DAY, ă′l-sō′lz-dā′. ſ. The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome, the ſecond of November.
ALL-SUFFICIENT, ă′l-sŭf-fĭſh′-ĕnt. a. Sufficient to every thing.
ALL-WISE, ă′l-wīze. a. Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom.
To ALLAY, ăl-lā′. v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repreſs.
ALLAY, ăl-lā′. ſ. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.
ALLAYER, ăl-lā′-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.
ALLAYMENT, ăl-lā′-mĕnt. ſ. That which has the power of allaying.
ALLEGATION, ăl-lĕ-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuſe, a plea.
To ALLEGE, ăl-lĕdzh′. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuſe or argument.
ALLEGEABLE, ăl-lĕdzh′-ăble. a. That which may be alleged.
ALLEGEMENT, ăl-lĕdzh′-mĕnt. ſ. The ſame with allegation. Not much uſed.
ALLEGER, ăl-lĕdzh′-ŭr. ſ. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ăl-lē'-jăns. ſ. The duty of ſubjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ăl-lē'-jănt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance. Obſolete.

ALLEGORICK, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'-rĭk. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'-rĭ-kăl. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'-rĭ-kăl-lў. ad. After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, ăl'-lĕ-gŏ-rīze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ăl'-lĕ-gŭr-rў. ſ. A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ăl-lē'-grŏ. ſ. A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lĕ-lŏ'-yă. ſ. A word of ſpiritual exultation: Praiſe God.

To ALLEVIATE, ăl-lē'-vyăte. v. a. To make light, to eaſe, to ſoften.

ALLEVIATION, ăl-lĕ-vyă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ăl'-lў. ſ. A walk in a garden; a paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

ALLIANCE, ăl-lī'-ăns. ſ. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the perſons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ăl-lē'-ſyĕn-sў. ſ. The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, ăl'-lў-gāte. v. a. To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, ăl-lў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ăl'-lў-gā-tŏr. ſ. The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, ăl-lĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lŏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of putting one thing to another; the admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lŏ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ăl-lŏ'-dyăl. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ăl-lŏ'-dyŭm. ſ. Poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ăl-lŭndzh'. ſ. A paſs, a thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ăl-lŏ'. v. a. To ſet on, to incite. Generally ſpoken *hallo*.

ALLOQUY, ăl'-lŏ-kwў. ſ. The act of ſpeaking to another.

To ALLOT, ăl-lŏt'. v. a. To diſtribute by lot; to grant; to diſtribute, to give each his ſhare. With *to*.

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lŏt'-mĕnt. ſ. That part, the ſhare.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lŏt'-tĕ-rў. ſ. That which is granted to any in a diſtribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-low'. v. a. To admit, to grant, to yield; to permit; to give, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-low'-ăbl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-low'-ăbl-nĕs. ſ. Lawfulneſs, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, ăl-low'-ăns. ſ. Sanction, licence; permiſſion; an appointment for any uſe; abatement from ſtrict rigour; a ſum granted weekly, yearly, as a ſtipend.

ALLOY, ăl-loy'. ſ. Baſer metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lūde. v. n. To have ſome reference to a thing, without a direct mention. With *to*.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lū'-mў-nŭr. ſ. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lū're. v. a. To entice to any thing. With *to*.

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lū're-mĕnt. ſ. Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lū'-rŭr. ſ. Enticer, veigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lū'-rĭng-lў. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lū'-rĭng-nĕs. ſ. Enticement, temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lū'-zhŭn. ſ. A hint, an implication. With *to*.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lū'-sĭv. a. Hinting ſomething.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lū'-sĭv-lў. ad. In an alluſive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lū'-sĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being alluſive.

LUVION, ål-lů'-vyůn. ſ. The carg of any thing to ſomething elſe by motion of the water; the thing carl by water.

ALLY, ål-lỹ'. v. a. To unite by dred, friendſhip, or confederacy; to ke a relation between two things.

LY, ål-lỹ'. ſ. One united to ſome er by marriage, friendſhip, or confecy.

MACANTER, ål-mă-căn'-tůr. ſ. circle drawn parallel to the horizon. iouſly written; ſometimes *almocan-* and ſometimes *almucantar*.

MACANTER's STAFF, ål-mă-'-tůr-ſtåf'. ſ. An inſtrument uſed ake obſervations of the ſun, about time of its riſing and ſetting.

MANACK, ål'-mă-năk. ſ. A calar.

MANDINE, ål'-măn-dîne. ſ. A , coarſer and lighter than the ntal.

MIGHTINESS, ål-mî'-tỹ-nẽs. ſ. nipotence, one of the attributes of .

MIGHTY, ål-mî'-tỹ. a. Of unted power, omnipotent.

MOND, å'-můnd. ſ. The nut of almond tree.

MOND TREE, å'-můnd-trẽ. ſ. It leaves and flowers very like thoſe of peach tree.

MONDS, å'-můndz. ſ. The two ds of the throat; the tonſils.

MONER, ål'-mŏ-nẽr. ſ. The offi- f a prince, employed in the diſtribu- of charity.

MONRY, ål'-můn-rỹ. ſ. The place re alms are diſtributed.

MOST, ål-mŏ'ſt. ad. Nearly, well .

MS, å'mz. ſ. What is given in re- of the poor. It has no ſingular.

MSBASKET, å'mz-bâſ-kit. ſ. The t in which proviſions are put to be n away.

MSDEED, å'mz-dẽd. ſ. A chari- gift.

MSGIVER, å'mz-gĭv-ůr. ſ. He that orts others by his charity.

MSHOUSE, å'mz-hous. ſ. An hoſ- for the poor.

MSMAN, å'mz-măn. ſ. A man lives upon alms.

NUG-TREE, ål'-můg-trẽ. ſ. A mentioned in ſcripture.

NAGAR, ål'-nă-gůr. ſ. A meaſurer e ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſiformerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. Written alſo *Alnager*, and *Alneger*.

ALNAGE, ål'-nâje. ſ. Ell-meaſure.

ALNIGHT, å'l-nît. ſ. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt.

ALOES, ål'-ŏ-ẽz. ſ. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, ål-ŏ-ẽt'-ỹ-kål. a. Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, å-lâ'ft. ad. On high, in the air. Uſed chiefly in poetry.

ALOFT, å-lâ'ft. prep. Above. Little uſed.

ALOGY, ål'-ŏ-jỹ. ſ. Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. Little uſed.

ALONE, å-lŏ'ne. a. Single; without company, ſolitary. It is ſometimes uſed *Adverbially*, with *let*, and ſignifies to forbear, to leave undone; as, he had better have *let* it *alone*.

ALONG, å-lŏng'. ad. At length; through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe; forward, onward; in company with. Sometimes with *with*.

ALOOF, å-lŏ'f. ad. At a diſtance. With *with*.

ALOUD, å-loud'. ad. Loudly, with a great noiſe.

ALOW, å-lŏ'. ad. In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, ål'-få. ſ. The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

ALPHABET, ål'-fă-bẽt. ſ. The letters, or elements of ſpeech.

ALPHABETICAL, ål-fă-bẽt'-tỹ-kål. a. According to the ſeries of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ål-fă-bẽt'-tỹ-kål-lỹ. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ål-rẽd'-dỹ. ad. At this preſent time; before the preſent.

ALS, å'ls. ad. Alſo, likewiſe. Obſolete.

ALSO, å'l-ſŏ. ad. In a manner, likewiſe.

ALTAR, å'l-tůr. ſ. The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

ALTARAGE, å'l-tăr-âje. ſ. An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, å'l-tůr-clŏth. ſ. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To ALTER, ål'-tůr. v. a. To change to make otherwiſe than it is. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is altered *from* pale *to* red.

To ALTER, ål'-tůr. v. n. To become otherwiſe than it was, to be changed, to ſuffer change.

ALTERABLE, ål'-tẽ-råble. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ål'-tẽ-råble-nẽs. ſ. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ål'-tẽ-råb-lỹ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, ål'-tẽ-rånt. a. That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ål-tẽ-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ål'-tẽ-rå-tiv. a. Medicines called alterative, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution.

ALTERCATION, ål-tẽr-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Debate, controverſy.

ALTERN, ål-tẽrn. a. Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, ål-tẽr'-nå-ſỹ. ſ. Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, ål-tẽr'-nåt. a. Being by turns, reciprocal.

To ALTERNATE, ål-tẽr-nåte. v. a. To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, ål-tẽr'-nåt-lỹ. ad. In reciprocal ſucceſſion.

ALTERNATENESS, ål-tẽr'-nåt-nẽs. ſ. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, ål-tẽr-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

ALTERNATIVE, ål-tẽr'-nå-tiv. ſ. The choice given of two things, ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, ål-tẽr'-nå-tiv-lỹ. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, ål-tẽr'-nå-tiv-nẽs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, ål-tẽr'-nĩ-tỹ. ſ. Reciprocal ſucceſſion, viciſſitude.

ALTHOUGH, ål-thồ'. conj. Notwithſtanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, ål-tĩl'-lồ-kwẽns. ſ. Pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, ål-tĩm'-mẽ-trỹ. ſ. The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, ål-tĩs'-sồ-nånt. a. High ſounding, pompous in ſound.

ALTITUDE, ål'-tỹ-tůd. ſ. Height of place, ſpace meaſured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; ſituation with regard to lower things; height of excellence, higheſt point.

ALTOGETHER, ål-tồ-gẽth'-ẽr. ad. Completely, without reſtriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, ål'-ů-dẽl. ſ. Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, to be put into one another without luting.

ALUM, ål'-lům. ſ. A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte.

ALUM-STONE, ål'-lům-ſtồne. ſ. A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery.

ALUMINOUS, ål-lů'm-mỹ-nůs. a. Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

ALWAYS, å'l-wåz. ad. Perpetually, throughout all time; conſtantly, without variation. Sometimes written *always*.

AM, ám'. The firſt perſon of the verb, To be.

AMABILITY, å-må-bĩl'-lỹ-tỹ. ſ. Lovelineſs.

AMADETTO, å-må-dẽt'-tồ. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMADOT, ám'-å-dồt. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMAIN, å-må'n. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, å-mål'-gåm.
AMALGAMA, å-mål'-gå-må. ſ. The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.

AMALGAMATION, å-mål-gå-må'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To AMALGAMATE, å-mål'-gå-måte. v. n. To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMANDATION, å-mån-då'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUENSIS, å-mån-ů-ẽn'-ſĩs. ſ. A perſon who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ám'-å-rånth. ſ. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, ám-å-rån'-thĩne. a. Conſiſting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, å-mår'-rỹ-tůd. ſ. Bitterneſs.

AMASMENT, å-mås'-mẽnt. ſ. A confuſed an accumulation.

To AMASS, å-mås'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or maſs; to add one thing to another.

To AMATE, å-måte. v. n. To daſh, to ſtrike with horror.

AMATORY, ám'-å-tůr-rỹ. a. Relating to love.

ROSIS, å-mâ-rŏ'-sĭs. ſ. A ſs of ſight, not from any viſible in the eye, but from ſome diſtem- re in the inner parts, occaſioning preſentations of flies and duſt float- fore the eyes.

MAZE, å-mâ'ze. v. a. To con- ith terrour; to put into confuſion wonder; to put into perplexity. *at*; as, *amazed at* it.

ZE, å-mâ'ze. ſ. Aſtoniſhment, ſion, either of fear or wonder.

ZEDLY, å-mâ'z-ĕd-lў. ad. Con- y, with amazement.

ZEDNESS, å-mâ'z-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. The of being amazed, wonder, confu-

ZEMENT, å-mâ'z-mĕnt. ſ. Con- apprehenſion, extreme fear, hor- extreme dejection; height of ad- ion; wonder at an unexpected event.

ZING, å-mâ'z-ĭng. part. a. Won- l, aſtoniſhing.

ZINGLY, å-mâ'z-ĭng-lў. ad. To ree that may excite aſtoniſhment.

ZON, ăm'-å-zŭn. ſ. The Ama- were a race of women famous for r; a virago.

AGES, ăm-bâ'-gĕz. ſ. A circuit ords, a multiplicity of words.

ASSADE, ăm-băſ-sâ'de. ſ. Em- Not in uſe.

ASSADOUR, ăm-băs'-så-dŭr. ſ. rſon ſent in a public manner from overeign power to another.

ASSADRESS, ăm-băs'-så-drĕs. ſ. lady of an ambaſſadour; a woman n a meſſage.

ASSAGE, ăm'-băſ-sâje. ſ. An ſſy.

ER, ăm'-bŭr. ſ. A yellow tranſ- nt ſubſtance of a gummous or bitu- ns conſiſtence.

ER, ăm'-bŭr. a. Conſiſting of r.

ER-DRINK, ăm'-bŭr-drĭnk'. ſ. k of the colour of amber.

ERGRIS, ăm'-bŭr-grĭs. ſ. A rant drug that melts almoſt like uſed both as a perfume and a al.

ER-SEED, ăm'-bŭr-sĕd. ſ. Re- les millet.

ER-TREE, ăm'-bŭr-trē. ſ. A whoſe beauty is in its ſmall ever- leaves.

IDEXTER, ăm-bў-dĕx'-tĕr. ſ. A who has equally the uſe of both his ; a man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bў-dĕx-tĕr'-rў-tў. ſ. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bў-dĕx'-trŭs. a. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand; double dealing, practiſing on both ſides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bў-dĕx'-trŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ăm'-byĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompaſſing.

AMBIGU, ăm'-bў-gŭ. ſ. An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bў-gŭ'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bĭg'-ŭ-ŭs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; uſing doubtful expreſſions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bĭg'-ŭ-ŭſ-lў. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bĭg'-ŭ-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bĭl'-lŏ-gў. ſ. Talk of ambiguous ſignification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĭl'-lŏ-kwŭs. a. Uſing ambiguous expreſſions.

AMBIT, ăm'-bĭt. ſ. The compaſs or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The deſire of preferment or honour; the deſire of any thing great or excellent. It has *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭs. a. Seized or touched with ambition, deſirous of advancement, aſpiring. With *to* and *of*, like the noun.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. With eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'-bў-tŭde. ſ. Compaſs, circuit.

To AMBLE, ăm'bl. v. n. To move upon an amble, to pace; to move eaſily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl. ſ. An eaſy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'-blŭr. ſ. A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'-blĭng-lў. ad. With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brŏ'-ſhă. ſ. The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL,

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brō'-shăl. a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBRY, ăm'-brȳ. ſ. The place where alms are diſtributed; the place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept. Written alſo *Aumbry*. It is a corruption of *Almonry*; and is ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS-ACE, ămz'-āſe. ſ. A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm''-bū-lā-tŭr'-rȳ. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ăm'-bŭ'-rȳ. ſ. A bloody wart on a horſe's body. It is ſometimes written *Anbury*.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bŭſ-kā'de. ſ. A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bŭſ-kā'-dō. ſ. A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe.

AMBUSH, ăm'-bŭſh. ſ. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait; the ſtate of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'-bŭſh-ĕd. a. Placed in ambuſh.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'-bŭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ambuſh, ſurpriſe. Obſolete.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. A burn, a ſcald.

AMEL, ăm'-mĕl. ſ. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, ā-mĕn'. ad. A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, So be it; at the end of a creed, So it is.

AMENABLE, ă-mē'-năbl. a. Reſponſible, ſubject ſo as to be liable to account. With *to*.

AMENANCE, ă-mē'-năns. ſ. Conduct, behaviour. Obſolete.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life, in which ſenſe it is uſually written *mend*; to reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd'. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, ă-mĕnd'-mĕnt. ſ. A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs.

AMENDER, ă-mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that amends any thing.

AMENDS, ă-mĕnd'z. ſ. Recompenſation. With *for*.

AMENITY, ă-mĕn'-nĭ-tȳ. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, ableneſs of ſituation; pleaſantneſs.

To AMERCE, ă-mĕr'ſe. v. a. To puniſh with a fine or penalty. Sometimes with *in* before the fine; and sometimes with *of*.

AMERCER, ă-mĕr'-sĕr. ſ. He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT, ă-mĕr'ſ-mĕnt. ſ. A pecuniary puniſhment of an offence. Written alſo *Amerciament*.

AMES-ACE, ā'mz-ā'ce. ſ. Two aces thrown at the ſame time on two dice; a corruption of *Ambs-ace*.

AMETHODICAL, ă-mē-thŏd'-ĭ-kăl. a. Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ăm'-ē-thĭſt. ſ. A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ăm-ē-thĭs'-tĭn. a. Reſembling an amethyſt.

AMIABLE, ā'-myăbl. a. Lovely, engaging, worthy to be loved; pretending or ſhewing love.

AMIABLENESS, ā'-myăbl-nĕs. ſ. Lovelineſs, power of raiſing love.

AMIABLY, ā'-myăb-lȳ. ad. So as in manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ăm'-mȳ-kăbl. a. Friendly, kind. Uſed commonly of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner.

AMICABLENESS, ăm'-mȳ-kăbl-nĕs. ſ. Friendlineſs, goodwill.

AMICABLY, ăm'-mȳ-kăb-lȳ. ad. In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm'-mĭs. ſ. The firſt or outermoſt part of a prieſt's habit. Sometimes corruptly written *Ameſs*.

AMID, ă-mĭd'. } prep.
AMIDST, ă-mĭdſt. }
In the midſt, middle; mingled with; ſurrounded by; among.

AMISS, ă-mĭs'. ad. Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health. *Amiſs* is uſed by Shakeſpeare as a ſubſtantive.

AMISSION, ă-mĭs'-shŭn. ſ. Loſs.

To AMIT, ă-mĭt'. v. a. To loſe. Not uſed.

AMITY, ăm'-mĭ-tȳ. ſ. Friendſhip.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mō'-nyăk. a. ſ. A gum; a ſalt.

NIACAL, ăm-mŏ-nī'-ă-kăl. a. the properties of ammoniac

NITION, ăm-mŭ-nĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. y ſtores.

NITION BREAD, ăm-mŭ-brĕd'. ſ. Bread for the ſupply es.

STY, ăm'-nĕſ-tў. ſ. An act of

ON, ăm'-nyŏn. } ſ.
OS, ăm'-nyŏs. }

nermoſt membrane with which the in the womb is immediately co-

IUM, ă-mō'-mŭm. ſ. A ſort of

G, ă-mŭng'. } prep.
GST, ă-mŭngſt'. }

d with; conjoined with others, make part of the number.

IST, ăm'-ŏ-rĭſt. ſ. An inamo- gallant.

OUS, ăm'-ŭr-ŭs. a. Enamour- turally inclined to love, fond; ng to love. With *of* before the oved.

OUSLY, ăm'-ŭr-ŭs-lў. ad. , lovingly.

OUSNESS, ăm'-ŭr-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. ſs, lovingneſs.

T, ă-mŏrt. ad. Depreſſed, ſpi-

TIZATION, ă-mŏr-tў-zā'- } ſ.
TIZEMENT, ă-mŏr'-tĭz- }

ght or act of transferring lands to n.

ORISE, ă-mō'-rīze. v. n. To nds or tenements to any corpo-

OVE, ă-mō've. v. a. To re- rom a poſt or ſtation; a juridical to remove, to move, to alter; a ow out of uſe.

OUNT, ă-mou'nt. v. n. To n the accumulative quality. With

NT, ă-mou'nt. ſ. The ſum

R, ă-mŏr. ſ. An affair of gal- an intrigue.

IBIOUS, ăm-fĭb'-yŭs. a. That can live in two elements.

IBIOUSNESS, ăm-fĭb'-yŭſ-nĕs. e quality of being able to live in t elements.

IBOLOGICAL, ăm-fў-bŏ-lŏj'-ĭ-kăl. a. Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fў-bŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *Equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-fĭb'-bŏ-lŭs. a. Toſſed from one to another.

AMPHISBÆNA, ăm-fĭſ-bē'-nă. ſ. A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

AMPHITHEATRE, ăm-fў-thē'-ătre. ſ. A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another.

AMPLE, ăm'pl. a. Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without reſtriction; liberal, large, without parſimony; diffuſive, not contracted.

AMPLENESS, ăm'pl-nĕſs. ſ. Largeneſs, liberality.

To AMPLIATE, ăm'-plў-āte. v. a. To enlarge, to extend.

AMPLIATION, ăm-plў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuſeneſs.

To AMPLIFICATE, ăm-plĭf'-ў-kāte. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, ăm-plў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Enlargement, extenſion; exaggerated repreſentation. It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe.

AMPLIFIER, ăm'-plў-fī-ĕr. ſ. One that exaggerates. Uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

To AMPLIFY, ăm'-plў-fў. v. a. To enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.

To AMPLIFY, ăm'-plў-fў. v. n. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion; to form pompous repreſentations. Frequently with *on*.

AMPLITUDE, ăm'-plў-tūde. ſ. Largeneſs, greatneſs; copiouſneſs, abundance.

AMPLY, ăm'-plў. ad. Largely, liberally; copiouſly.

To AMPUTATE, ăm'-pū-tāte. v. a. To cut off a limb. Uſed only in chirurgery.

AMPUTATION, ăm-pū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, ăm'-ū-lĕt. ſ. A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a diſeaſe.

To AMUSE, ă-mū'ze. v. a. To entertain the mind with harmleſs trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management. With *with*.

AMUSEMENT, ă-mū'ze-mĕnt. ſ. That which amuſes, entertainment.

AMUSER,

AMUSER, ă-mū'-zŭr. ſ. He that amuſes.

AMUSIVE, ă-mū'-sĭv. ad. That which has the power of amuſing. Perhaps not current.

AMYGDALATE, ă-mĭg'-dă-lăte. a. made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, ă-mĭg'-dă-lĭne. a. Reſembling almonds.

AN, ăn'. article. One, but with leſs emphaſis, as, *an* ox; any, or ſome. In old authors it is ſometimes put for *and if*: ſometimes for *and* before *if*: and ſometimes for *as if*.

ANACAMPTICK, ăn-ă-kămp'-tĭk. a. Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ăn-ă-cămp'-tĭks. ſ. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANACATHARTICK, ăn-ă-kă-thăr'-tĭk. ſ. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORITE, ăn-ăk'-ō-rīte. ſ. A monk, who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life. It is alſo written *anachorete*; and ſometimes vicioufly *ancborite*.

ANACHRONISM, ăn-ăk'-krō-nĭſm. ſ. An errour in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ăn-ă-klăt'-ĭks. ſ. The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLOSIS, ăn-ă-dĭ-plō'-sĭs. ſ. Reduplication: a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGRAM, ăn'-ă-grăm. ſ. A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed ſo as to form ſome other word or ſentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tĭſm. ſ. The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tĭſt. ſ. A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRAMMATIZE, ăn-ă'-grăm'-mă-tīze. v. n. To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ăn-ă-lĕp'-tĭk. a. Comforting, corroborating. A term of phyſick.

ANALOGICAL, ăn-ă-lŏdzh'-ŷ-kăl. a. Uſed by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ă-lŏdzh'-ŷ-kăl-lў. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ă-lŏdzh'-ŷ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being analogical.

To ANALOGIZE, ăn-năl'-lō-jīze. v. a. To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ăn-năl'-lō-gŭs. a. Having analogy, having ſomething [illegible] With *to*.

ANALOGY, ăn-năl'-lō-jў. ſ. R[illegible] blance between things with re[illegible] ſome circumſtances or effects. W[illegible] or *with*; and ſometimes *between* [illegible] *twixt*.

ANALYSIS, ăn-năl'-lў-sĭs. ſ. A[illegible] ration of any compound into its [illegible] parts; a ſolution of any thing, [illegible] ther corporeal or mental, to it[illegible] elements.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ă-lĭt'-tў-kă[illegible] That which reſolves any thing int[illegible] principles; that which proceeds by [illegible] lyſis.

ANALYTICALLY, ăn-ă-lĭt'-tў-[illegible] lў. ad. The manner of reſolving [illegible] pounds into the ſimple conſtitu[illegible] component parts.

To ANALYZE, ăn'-ă-lўze. v. a. [illegible] reſolve a compound into its firſt [illegible] ciples.

ANALYZER, ăn'-ă-lў-zŭr. ſ. [illegible] which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ă-mŏr-fō[illegible] ſ. Deformation; perſpective proje[illegible] ſo that at one point of view, it ſee[illegible] pear deformed, in another, an exa[illegible] preſentation.

ANANAS, ăn-nă'-năs. ſ. The [illegible] apple.

ANAPHORA, ăn-ăf'-ō-rā. ſ. A[illegible] when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentenc[illegible] begun with the ſame word.

ANARCH, ăn'-ărk. ſ. An auth[illegible] confuſion.

ANARCHIAL, ăn-ăr'-kў-ăl. a. [illegible] fuſed, without rule.

ANARCHY, ăn'-ăr-kў. ſ. W[illegible] government, a ſtate without magi[illegible]

ANASARCA, ăn-ă-să'r-kă. ſ. [illegible] of dropſy, where the whole ſubſta[illegible] ſtuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ăn-ăs'-trō-fē. [illegible] figure whereby words which ſhould [illegible] been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANATHEMA, ăn-ăth'-ē-mă. ſ. [illegible] curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical [illegible] thority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ă-thĕ-[illegible] ў-kăl. a. That which has the p[illegible] ties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn-ă-[illegible] măt'-ў-kăl-lў. ad. In an anathe[illegible] cal manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ăn-ăth'-[illegible] tī'ze. v. a. To pronounce accurſ[illegible] eccleſiaſtical authority.

TIFEROUS, ăn-ă-tĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. ucing ducks. Obſolete.

TOCISM, ăn-ăt'-tō-sĭzm. ſ. The ulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

TOMICAL, ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl. a. ing or belonging to anatomy; pro- g upon principles taught in ana-

TOMICALLY, ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl-. In an anatomical manner.

TOMIST, ăn-ăt'-tō-mĭſt. ſ. He udies the ſtructure of animal bo- by means of diſſection.

NATOMIZE, ăn-ăt'-tō-mīze. v. a. iſect an animal; to lay any thing diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

TOMY, ăn-ăt'-tō-mȳ. ſ. The art ſecting the body; the doctrine of ructure of the body; the act of di- any thing; a ſkeleton; a thin e perſon.

STOR, ăn'-sĕſ-tŭr. ſ. One from a perſon deſcends.

STREL, ăn'-sĕſ-trĕl. a. Claim- m anceſtors. A law term.

STRY, ăn'-sĕſ-trȳ. ſ. Lineage, s of anceſtors; the honour of deſ- birth.

NTRY, ā'n-tſhĕn-trȳ. ſ. An- y of a family. Properly written *try*.

HOR, ănk'-ŭr. ſ. A heavy iron, d the ſhip, by being fixed to the d; any thing which confers ſta-

NCHOR, ănk'-ŭr. v. n. To caſt , to lie at anchor; to ſtop at, to n.

NCHOR, ănk'-ŭr. v. a. To place hor; to fix on.

HORAGE, ănk'-ŭr-ĕdzh. ſ. Ground anchor upon; the anchors of a a duty paid for anchoring in a

HOR-HOLD, ănk'-ŭr-hōld. ſ. The r faſtneſs of the anchor.

HORED, ănk'-ŭr-rĕd. part. a. by the anchor.

HORET, ănk'-ō-rĕt. } ſ.
HORITE, ănk'-ō-rīte. }
luſe, a hermit. Contracted from *ret*.

HOVY, ăn-tſhō'-vȳ. ſ. A little ſea- uch uſed by way of ſauce, or ſea-

ENT, ā'n-ſhĕnt. a. Old, not mo- old, that has been of long dura- paſt, former.

ENT, ā'n-ſhĕnt. ſ. The flag or r of a ſhip.

ANCIENT, ā'n-ſhĕnt. ſ. The bearer of a flag, now enſign.

ANCIENTLY, ā'n-ſhĕnt-lȳ. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ā'n-ſhĕnt-nĕſs. ſ. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ā'n-ſhĕnt-trȳ. ſ. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ănd'. conjunction. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined. In old authors ſometimes it is put for *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*; ſometimes before *if* it is redundant, and written *an*.

ANDIRON, ănd'-ī-rŭn. ſ. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-năl. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both ſexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-năl-lȳ. ad. With two ſexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-nŭs. ſ. An hermaphrodite.

ANECDOTE, ăn'-ĕk-dōte. ſ. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ĕ-mŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, ăn-ĕ-mŏm'-mĕ-tĕr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANEMONE, ăn-ĕm'-ō-nē. ſ. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ăn''-ĕ-mŏſ-kō'pe. ſ. A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ă-nĕnt'. prep. Concerning, about; over againſt, oppoſite to. Uſed in the Scotch dialect.

ANEURISM, ăn'-ū-rĭzm. ſ. A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated.

ANEW, ă-nū'. ad. Over again; another time; newly, in a new manner. The former ſenſe is the moſt common in uſe.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frăk'-tſhō-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ā'n-jĕl. ſ. Originally a meſſenger; a ſpirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, as, angels of darkneſs; in the ſtile of love, a beautiful perſon; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELSHOT, ā'n-jĕl-ſhŏt. ſ. Chain ſhot. Perhaps properly *Angle-ſhot*, being folden together with a hinge.

ANGELICA, ăn-jĕl'-ȳ-kă. ſ. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ăn-jĕl'-ў-kăl. a. Reſembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ăn-jĕl'-lў-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Excellence, more than human.

ANGELICK, ăn-jĕl'-lĭk. a. Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ăn'-jĕ-lŏt. ſ. A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute.

ANGER, ăng'-gŭr. ſ. Anger is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury; ſmart of a ſore.

To ANGER, ăng'-gŭr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, ăng'-gŭr-lў. ad. In an angry manner. It is now written *angrily*.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ăng-gў-ŏg'-grā-fў. ſ. A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGLE, ăng'l. ſ. The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

ANGLE, ăng'l. ſ. An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, ăng'l. v. a. To fiſh with a rod and hook; to try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, ăng'l-rŏd. ſ. The ſtick to which the fiſhers line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, ăng'-glŭr. ſ. He that fiſhes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, ăng'-glў-sĭzm. ſ. A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

ANGOBER, ăng'-gō-bĕr. ſ. A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, ăng'-grĭ-lў. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ăng'-grў. a. Touched with anger; having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed. With *at* before a thing; and *with* before a perſon.

ANGUISH, ăng'-gwĭſh. ſ. Exceſſive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, ang'-gwĭſh-ĕd. a. Exceſſively pained. Obſolete.

ANGULAR, ăng'-gū-lăr. a. Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, ăng-gū-lăr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, ăng'-gū-lăr-lў. ad. With angles.

ANGULARNESS, ăng'-gū-lăr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, ăng'-gū-lā-tĕd. a. Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, ăng'-gū-lŭs. a. Hav angular.

ANGUST, ăn-gŭſt'. a. Narrow,

ANGUSTATION, ăn-gŭſ-tā'-ſh The act of making narrow; the ſt being narrowed.

ANHELATION, ăn-hĕ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of panting.

ANHELOSE, ăn-hĕ-lō'ſe. a. O breath.

ANIENTED, ăn'-ў-ĕn-tĕd. a. trated.

ANIGHTS, ă-nī'tes. ad. In the time.

ANIL, ăn'-ĭl. ſ. The ſhrub from leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared

ANILENESS, ă-nī'le-nĕſs. } ANILITY, ă-nĭl'-lĭ-tў. } The old age of woman.

ANIMABLE, ăn'-ў-măbl. a. That may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, ăn-ў-măd ſhŭn. ſ. Reproof, ſevere cenſure; ſervation. With *on* or *upon* befo object of animadverſion.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ăn-ў-măd ſĭv. a. That has the power of ju Obſolete.

To ANIMADVERT, ăn-ў-măd v. n. To conſider, to obſerve; cenſures upon. In both ſenſes with

ANIMADVERTER, ăn-ў-măd tŭr. ſ. He that paſſes cenſures, o ſerves upon.

ANIMAL, ăn'-ў-măl. ſ. A living ture corporeal; by way of contem ſay a ſtupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ăn'-ў-măl. a. That belongs or relates to animals; an uſed in oppoſition to ſpiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ăn-ў-măl'-kūle. ſmall animal.

ANIMALITY, ăn-ў-măl'-ĭ-tў. ſtate of animal exiſtence.

To ANIMATE, ăn'-ў-māte, v. a. quicken, to make alive; to give to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, ăn'-ў-māte. a. Aliv ſeſſing animal life.

ANIMATED, ăn'-ў-mā-tĕd. p Lively; vigorous.

ANIMATION, ăn-ў-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of animating or enlivening; which animates; the ſtate of be livened.

ANIMATIVE, ăn'-ў-mā-tĭv. a. has the power of giving live.

ANIMATOR, ăn'-ў-mā-tŭr. ſ. which gives life.

MOSE, ăn-ў-mō'sē. a. Full of hot.

MOSITY, ăn-ў-mŏs'-sĭ-tў. ſ. Vence of hatred; paſſionate malig-

E, ăn'-nĭs. ſ. A ſpecies of apium arſley, with large ſweet ſcented

ER, ănk'-ŭr. ſ. A liquid mea- the fourth part of the awm.

LE, ănk'l. ſ. The joint which joins oot to the leg.

LE-BONE, ănk'l-bōne. ſ. The of the ankle.

ALIST, ăn'-nă-lĭſt. ſ. A writer nals.

ALS, ăn'-nălz. ſ. Hiſtories di- in the exact order of time.

ATS, ăn'-năts. ſ. Firſt fruits. It o ſingular.

NNEAL, ăn-nē'l. v. a. To heat that the colours laid on it may through; to heat any thing in a manner as to give it the true

NNEX, ăn-nĕks'. v. a. To unite the end; to unite a ſmaller thing greater. With *to*.

EXATION, ăn-nĕk-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. unction, addition; union, coali-

EXION, ăn-nĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act nexing.

EXMENT, ăn-nĕks'-mĕnt. ſ. The f annexing; the thing annexed.

IHILABLE, ăn-nī'-hў-lăbl. a. which may be put out of exiſ-

NNIHILATE, ăn-nī'-hĭ-lāte. v. a. reduce to nothing; to deſtroy; to l.

IHILATION, ăn-nī-hў-lā'-ſhŭn. The act of reducing to nothing, the of being reduced to nothing.

IVERSARY, ăn-nў-vĕr'-ſă-rў. ſ. ay celebrated as it returns in the e of the year; the act of celebration e anniverſary.

IVERSARY, ăn-nў-vĕr'-ſă-rў. a. rning with the revolution of the ; annual.

O DOMINI, ăn'-nō-dŏm'-ў-nī. In ear of our Lord.

OLIS, ăn'-nō-lĭs. ſ. An American al, like a lizard.

OTATION, ăn-nō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ication; note.

OTATOR, ăn'-nō-tā-tŭr. ſ. A r of notes, a commentator.

NNOUNCE, ăn-nou'nſe. v. a. To publiſh, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

To ANNOY, ăn-noy'. v. a. To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ăn-noy'. ſ. Injury, moleſtation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-noy'-ănſe. ſ. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ăn-noy'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that annoys.

ANNUAL, ăn'-nū-ăl. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which laſts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'-nū-ăl-lў. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nū'-ў-tănt. ſ. He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ăn-nū'-ў-tў. ſ. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ăn'-nū-lăr. a. Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ăn'-nū-lă-rў. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ăn'-nū-lĕt. ſ. A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nū'-mĕ-rāte. v. a. To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nū-mĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nŭn'-ſyāte. v. a. To bring tidings. Not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nŭn-ſyā'-ſhŭn-dā. ſ. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin, ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'-ō-dўne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ă-noi'nt. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to conſecrate by unction. With *with*.

ANOINTER, ă-noi'n-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that anoints.

ANOMALISM, ă-nŏm'-ă-lizm. ſ. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nŏm-ă-lis'-tў-kăl. a. Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs. a. Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs-lў. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ă-nŏm'-ă-lў. ſ. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'-ō-mў. ſ. Breach of law.

ANON, ă-nŏn'. ad. Quickly, ſoon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, å-nŏn'-ŷ-mŭs. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, å-nŏn'-ŷ-mŭs-lŷ. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, å-nŏ-rĕk'-sŷ. ſ. Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ån-ŭth'-ŭr. a. Not the ſame; one more; any other; not one's ſelf; widely different.

ANSATED, ån'-sâ-tĕd. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, ån'-sĕr. v. n. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion; to ſpeak in oppoſition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correſpond to, to ſuit with; to be equivalent to; to ſatisfy any claim or petition; to ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe; to bear proportion to; to ſucceed, to produce the wiſhed event; to appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons. With *to*, and ſometimes *for*.

ANSWER, ån'-sĕr. ſ. That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ån'-sĕr-åbl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correſpondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ån'-sĕr-åb-lŷ. ad. In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ån'-sĕr-åbl-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being anſwerable.

ANSWERER, ån'-sĕr-ŭr. ſ. He that anſwers; he that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

ANT, ånt'. ſ. An emmet, a piſmire.

ANTBEAR, ånt'-bĕr. ſ. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ånt'-hĭl. ſ. The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts.

ANTAGONIST, ån-tăg'-ô-nĭſt. ſ. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ån-tăg'-ô-nîze. v. n. To contend againſt another.

ANTANAKLASIS, ånt-å-nă-klâ'-sĭs. ſ. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification; it is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ånt-å-frô-dĭt'-ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ånt-å-pô-plĕk'-tĭk. a. Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ån-tâ'rk-tĭk. a. [illegible] lating to the ſouthern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ånt-år-thrĭt[illegible] a. Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ånt-ăſ-mă[illegible] a. Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTEACT, ån'-tê-åkt. ſ. A ſ[illegible] act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ån-tê-ăm-[illegible] lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A walking before.

To ANTECEDE, ån-tê-sê'de. v. a. precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ån-tê-sê'-dĕnſe. The act or ſtate of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ån-tê-sê'-dĕnt. a. ing before, preceding. It is uſed with regard to time; *precedent*, with gard both to time and place. It is lowed by the particle *to*.

ANTECEDENT, ån-tê-sê'-dĕnt. ſ. which goes before; in grammar, noun to which the relative is ſubjoin

ANTECEDENTLY, ån-tê-sê'-dĕn[illegible] ad. Previouſly.

ANTECESSOR, ån-tê-sĕs'-ŭr. ſ. who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ån'-tê-thâm[illegible] ſ. The chamber that leads to the apartment.

To ANTEDATE, ån'-tê-dâte. To date earlier than the real time date ſomething before the proper ti

ANTEDILUVIAN, ån-tê-dŷ-lŭ'-[illegible] a. Exiſting before the deluge; re to things exiſting before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ån'-tê-lôpe. ſ. A with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ån-tê-mê-rĭ[illegible] ån. a. Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ånt-ê-mĕt'-ĭk. a. has the power of preventing or ſto vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ån-tê-mŭn'-dâ[illegible] That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ån'-tê-păſt. ſ. A taſte.

ANTEPENULT, ån''-tê-pê-nŭlt'. The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ånt-ĕp-ŷ-lĕp'-[illegible] a. A medicine againſt convulſions.

To ANTEPONE, ån'-tê-pône. v. a. prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ån-tê-[illegible] dĭk'-å-mĕnt. ſ. Something previ the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ån-tê-rŷ-ôr'-ŷ-[illegible] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTERIOUR, ån-tê'-ryŭr. a. before.

ANTES, ån'-têz. ſ. Pillars of dimen

ensions that ſupport the front of a
ding.
ESTOMACH, ăn-tĕ-ſtŭm'-ŭk. ſ.
vity that leads into the ſtomach.
HELMINTHICK, ăn-thĕl-mĭn'-
a. That which kills worms.
HEM, ăn'-thĕm. ſ. A holy ſong.
ould properly be written *Anthymn.*
HOLOGY, ăn-thŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. A
ction of flowers; a collection of de-
os; a collection of poems.
HONY'S FIRE, ăn'-tŏ-nў-ſ ĭ're.
A kind of eryſipelas.
HRAX, ăn'-thrăks. ſ. A ſcab or
h which burns the ſkin.
HROPOLOGY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏl'-ŏ-jў.
The doctrine of anatomy.
HROPOPHAGI, ăn-thrŏ-pŏf'-ă-jī.
Man-eaters, cannibals.
HROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn-thrŏ-
ă-jĭ'-nў-an. ſ. A ludicrous word,
ed by Shakeſpeare from anthropo-
.
HROPOPHAGY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏf'-ă-
. The quality of eating human
HROPOSOPHY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏs'-ŏ-
. The knowledge of the nature of
HYPNOTICK, ănt-hĭp-nŏt'-ĭk. a.
which has the power of preventing
IACID, ăn-tў-ăs'-ĭd. ſ. Alkali.
ICHAMBER, ăn'-tў-tſhām-bŭr. ſ.
ptly written for antechamber.
ICHRISTIAN, ăn-tў-krĭs'-tſhăn.
Oppoſite to Chriſtianity.
ICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tў-krĭs'-
nĭſm. ſ. Oppoſition or contrariety
riſtianity.
ICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tў-krĭſ-
'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Contrariety to Chriſtia-
NTICIPATE, ăn-tĭs'-sў-pāte. v. a.
ke ſomething ſooner than another,
to prevent him; to take up before
me; to foretaſte, or take an impreſ-
ſomething, which is not yet, as if
ly was; to preclude.
ICIPATION, ăn-tĭs-sў-pā'-ſhŭn.
The act of taking up ſomething be-
its time; foretaſte.
ICK, ăn'-tĭk. a. Odd; ridicu-
wild.
CK, ăn'-tĭk. ſ. He that plays
s, or uſes odd geſticulation, a
on.
CKLY, ăn'-tĭk-lў. ad. With odd
ſes.
CLIMAX, ăn-tў-klī'-măks. ſ. A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt; oppoſite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-tў-cŏn-vŭl'-sĭv. a. Good againſt convulſions.

ANTICOR, ăn'-tў-kŏr. ſ. A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tў-cŏ'rt-yĕr. ſ. One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn''-tў-dŏ'-tăl. a. Having the power or quality of counteracting poiſon.

ANTIDOTE, ăn'-tў-dōte. ſ. A medicine given to expel poiſon.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-tў-fē'-brĭle. a. Good againſt fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-tў-lŏg'-ă-rĭthm. ſ. The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăn-tў-mŏ-nă'r-kў-kăl. a. Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

ANTIMONIAL, ăn-tў-mŏ'-nyăl. a. Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ăn'-tў-mŭn-nў. ſ. Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn-tў-nĕ-frĭt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ăn'-tў-nŏ-mў. ſ. A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn-tў-păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn-tў-pă-thĕt'-ў-kăl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing. With *to*.

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tĭp'-ă-thў. ſ. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily: oppoſed to ſympathy. With *to* or *againſt* before the object. It had formerly *with*, but improperly.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn-tў-pĕ-rĭs'-tă-sĭs. ſ. The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn-tў-pĕſ-tў-lĕn'-ſhăl. a. Efficacious againſt the plague.

ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tĭf'-fră-sĭs. ſ. The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tĭp'-ŏ-dăl. a. Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ăn-tĭp'-ŏ-dēs. ſ. Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours. It has no ſingular.

ANTIPOPE,

ANTIPOPE, ăn'-tỹ-pōpe. ſ. He that uſurps the popedom.
ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tĭp-tō'-sĭs. ſ. A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.
ANTIQUARY, ăn'-tỹ-kwă-rỹ. ſ. A man ſtudious of antiquity.
To ANTIQUATE, ăn'-tỹ-kwāte. v. a. To make obſolete.
ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'-tỹ-kwă-tĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being obſolete.
ANTIQUE, ăn-tēk'. a. Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old faſhion.
ANTIQUE, ăn-tēk'. ſ. An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.
ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tēk'-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being antique.
ANTIQUITY, ăn-tĭk'-kwĭ-tỹ. ſ. Old times; the ancients; remains of old times: old age; this ſenſe is ludicrous.
ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn-tỹ-ſkŏr-bū'-tỹ-kăl. a. Good againſt the ſcurvy.
ANTISPASIS, ăn-tĭs'-pă-sĭs. ſ. The revulſion of any humour.
ANTISPASMODICK, ăn-tỹ-ſpăz-mŏd'-ĭk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tỹ-ſpăs'-tĭk. a. Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.
ANTISPLENETICK, ăn-tỹ-ſplĕn'-ĕ-tĭk. a. Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.
ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tĭs'-trō-fē. ſ. In an ode ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three.
ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn-tỹ-ſtrō-măt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt the king's evil.
ANTITHESIS, ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs. ſ. Oppoſition; contraſt.
ANTITYPE, ăn'-tỹ-tīpe. ſ. That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology.
ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tỹ-tĭp'-ĭ-kăl. a. That which explains the type.
ANTIVENEREAL, ăn-tỹ-vē-nē'-ryăl. a. Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.
ANTLER, ănt'-lŭr. ſ. Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but popularly and generally any of his branches.
ANTOECI, ăn-tō'-ē-sī. ſ. Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth.
ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tō-nō-mā'-ſyă. ſ. A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero.
ANTRE, ăn'-tŭr. ſ. A cavern, a Obſolete.
ANVIL, ăn'-vĭl. ſ. The iron block which the ſmith lays his metal to forged; any thing on which blows laid.
ANXIETY, ăngk-sī'-ĕ-tỹ. ſ. Tro of mind about ſome future event, fol tude; lowneſs of ſpirits, with uneaſ of the ſtomach: a medical ſenſe.
ANXIOUS, ăngk'-ſyŭs. a. Diſtr about ſome uncertain event; careful, of inquietude. Generally with *for about* before the object; but ſometi *of*, leſs properly.
ANXIOUSLY, ăngk'-ſyŭſ-lỹ. ad. S citouſly, unquietly.
ANXIOUSNESS, ăngk'-ſyŭs-nĕs. ſ. quality of being anxious.
ANY, ăn'-nỹ. a. Every, whoever, w ever.
AORIST, ā'-ō-rĭſt. ſ. Indefinite.
AORTA, ā-ŏr'-tă. ſ. The great a which riſes immediately out of the ventricle of the heart.
APACE, ă-pā'ſe. ad. Quick, ſpeed haſtily.
APART, ă-pā'rt. ad. Separately the reſt in place; in a ſtate of diſtinc at a diſtance, retired from the other pany.
APARTMENT, ă-pā'rt-mĕnt. ſ. room, a ſet of rooms.
APATHY, ăp'-ă-thỹ. ſ. Exem from paſſion.
APE, ā'pe. ſ. A kind of monkey imitator.
To APE, ā'pe. v. a. To imitate, ape imitates human actions.
APEAK, ă-pē'ke. ad. In a poſt pierce the ground. It is alſo w *Apeek*.
APEPSY, ăp'-ĕp-sỹ. ſ. A loſs of ral concoction.
APERIENT, ă-pē'-ryĕnt. a. G purgative.
APERITIVE, ă-pĕr'-ĭ-tĭv. a. which has the quality of opening.
APERT, ă-pĕrt'. a. Open.
APERTION, ă-pĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. An ing, a paſſage, a gap; the act of ing.
APERTLY, ăp'-ĕrt-lỹ. ad. Ope
APERTNESS, ăp'-ĕrt-nĕs. ſ. neſs.
APERTURE, ăp'-ĕr-tūre. ſ. T of opening; an open place.
APETALOUS, ă-pĕt'-ă-lŭs. a. out flower-leaves.
APEX, ā'-pĕks. ſ. The tip or p

ÆRESIS, ă-fē'-rē-sĭs. ſ. A figure grammar that takes away a letter or ble from the beginning of a word.

ELION, ă-fē'-lyŏn. ſ. That part e orbit of a planet, in which it is at oint remoteſt from the ſun.

ILANTHROPY, ă-fĭ-lăn'-thrŏ-. Want of love to mankind.

ORISM, ăf'-ŏ-rĭzm. ſ. A maxim, nconnected poſition.

ORISTICAL, ăf-ŏ-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a. tten in ſeparate unconnected ſen-es.

ORISTICALLY, ăf-ŏ-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl-d. In the form of an aphoriſm.

RODISIACAL, ă-frŏ-dĭ-sī'-kăl. } a.
RODISIACK, ă-frŏ-dĭ-sī'-ăk. }
ing to the venereal diſeaſe.

ARY, ă'-pyă-rĭ. ſ. The place e bees are kept.

CE, ă-pē'ſe. ad. To the part or of each.

H, ā'-pĭſh. a. Having the qualities ape, imitative; foppiſh, affected; trifling; wanton, playful.

HLY, ā'-pĭſh-lĭ. ad. In an apiſh er.

HNESS, ā'-pĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Mimick-oppery.

PAT, ă-pĭt'-păt. ad. With quick tation. A word formed from the on.

CALYPSE, ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps. ſ. Re-on: a word uſed only of the ſacred gs.

CALYPTICAL, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'-tĭ-a. Containing revelation.

COPE, ă-pŏk'-ŏ-pē. ſ. A figure, the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken ; as, *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.

CRUSTICK, ă-pŏ-krŭs'-tĭk. a. ling and aſtringent.

CRYPHA, ă-pŏk'-rĭ-fă. ſ. Books to the ſacred writings, of doubtful rs.

CRYPHAL, ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl. a. Not ical, of uncertain authority; con-in the apocrypha. It is ſome-uſed for an account of uncertain

CRYPHALLY, ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl-lĭ. Uncertainly.

CRYPHALNESS, ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl-. Uncertainty.

ICTICAL, ăp-ŏ-dĭk'-tĭ-kăl. a. nſtrative.

IXIS, ăp-ŏ-dĭk'-sĭs. ſ. Demon-n.

APOGÆON, ăp-ŏ-jē'-ŏn. } ſ.
APOGEE, ăp'-ŏ-jē. }
A point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, ă-pŏl-ŏ-jĕt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
APOLOGETICK, ă-pŏl-ŏ-jĕt'-ĭk. }
That which is ſaid in defence of any thing.

To APOLOGIZE, ă-pŏl'-lŏ-jīze. v. n. To plead in favour. With *for* before the ſubject of apology.

APOLOGUE, ăp'-ŏ-lŏg. ſ. Fable, ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

APOLOGY, ă-pŏl'-ŏ-jĭ. ſ. Defence, excuſe. With *for*. *Apology* generally rather ſignifies excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

APOMECOMETRY, ă-pŏ-mē-kŏm'-mē-trĭ. ſ. The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEUROSIS, ă-pŏ-nū-rō'-sĭs. ſ. An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ă-pŏf'-ă-sĭs. ſ. A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ă-pŏ-flĕg'-măt-ĭk. a. Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ă-pŏ-flĕg'-măt-ĭzm. ſ. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, ă'-pŏ-thĕm. ſ. A remarkable ſaying.

APOPHYGE, ă-pŏf'-ĭ-jē. ſ. That part of a column where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ă-pŏf'-ĭ-sĭs. ſ. The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs.

APOPLECTICAL, ă-pŏ-plĕk'-tĭ-kăl. } a.
APOPLECTICK, ă-pŏ-plĕk'-tĭk. }
Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ăp'-ŏ-plĕk-sĭ. ſ. A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation. In poetry, ſometimes written *Apoplex*.

APORIA, ă-pō'-rĭ-ă. ſ. A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ă-pŏr-rē'-ă. ſ. Effluvium, emanation. Not in uſe.

APOSIOPESIS, ă-pŏſ-ĭ-ŏ-pē'-sĭs. ſ. A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech.

APOSTACY, ă-pŏs'-tă-sĭ. ſ. Departure

ture from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion. With *from*.

APOSTATE, ă-pŏs'-tāte. ſ. One that has forſaken his religion. With *from*.

APOSTATICAL, ă-pŏſ-tăt'-ŷ-kăl. a. After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APOSTATIZE, ă-pŏs'-tă-tîze. v. n. To forſake one's religion. With *from*.

To APOSTEMATE, ă-pŏs'-tê-mâte. v. n. To ſwell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ă-pŏſ tê-mâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, ăp'-ŏ-ſtême. ſ. A hollow ſwelling, an abſceſs. Written alſo leſs properly *Apoſtume*.

APOSTLE, ă-pŏs'tl. ſ. A perſon ſent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

APOSTLESHIP, ă-pŏs'tl-ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

APOSTOLICAL, ă-pŏſ-tŏl'-ŷ-kăl. a. Delivered by the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICALLY, ă-pŏſ-tŏl'-ŷ-kăl-lŷ. ad. In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICK, ă-pŏſ-tŏl'-lik. a. Taught by the apoſtles.

APOSTROPHE, ă-pŏs'-trŏ-fê. ſ. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as, tho', for though; rep', for reputation.

To APOSTROPHIZE, ă-pŏs'-trŏ-fize. v. a. To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

APOSTUME, ăp'-ŏſ-tûme. ſ. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, ă-pŏth'-ê-kă-rŷ. ſ. A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

APOTHEGM, ăp'-ŏ-thĕm. ſ. A remarkable ſaying.

APOTHEOSIS, ă-pŏ-thĕ'-ŏ-sis. ſ. Deification.

APOTOME, ă-pŏt'-ŏ-mê. ſ. The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

APOZEM, ăp'-ŏ-zĕm. ſ. A decoction.

To APPAL, ăp-păl. v. a. To fright, to depreſs. With *at*. It might more properly be written *Appale*.

APPALEMENT, ăp-păl-mĕnt. ſ. Depreſſion, impreſſion of fear.

APPANAGE, ăp'-pă-năje. ſ. Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of yo children.

APPARATUS, ăp-pă-râ'-tŭs. ſ. T things which are provided for the compliſhment of any purpoſe; a tools of a trade, the furniture of a h equipage, ſhow.

APPAREL, ăp-păr'-ĕl. ſ. Dreſs, ture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, ăp-păr'-ĕl. v. a. dreſs, to cloath; to cover or deck.

APPARENT, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt. a. Pla dubitable; ſeeming, not real; vi open, diſcoverable; certain, not ſumptive.

APPARENTLY, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt-lŷ. Evidently, openly.

APPARITION, ăp-pă-rĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. pearance, viſibility; a viſible obje ſpectre, a walking ſpirit; ſomethin apparent, not real; the viſibility o luminary.

APPARITOR, ăp-păr'-ŷ-tŭr. ſ. loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical co

To APPAY, ăp-pâ'. v. a. To ſa Obſolete.

To APPEACH, ăp-pê'tſh. v. a. accuſe; to cenſure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, ăp-pê'tſh-mĕ Charge exhibited againſt any man.

To APPEAL, ăp-pê'l. v. n. To fer a cauſe from one to another; another as witneſs. With *to*.

APPEAL, ăp-pê'l. ſ. A remova cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior in the common law, an accuſati call upon any as witneſs.

APPEALANT, ăp-pê'l-lănt. ſ. that appeals. *Appealer* is alſo in

To APPEAR, ăp-pê'r. v. n. To ſight, to be viſible; to become vi a ſpirit; to exhibit one's ſelf be court; to ſeem, in oppoſition to r to be plain beyond diſpute.

APPEARANCE, ăp-pê'-răns. ſ. act of coming into ſight; the thing ſemblance, not reality; outſide, entry into a place or company; tion of the perſon to a court; po mien; probability, likelihood.

APPEARER, ăp-pê'-rûr. ſ. Th ſon that appears.

APPEASABLE, ăp-pê'-zăbl. a. concileable.

APPEASABLENESS, ă-pê'-zăbl ſ. Reconcileableneſs.

To APPEASE, ăp-pê'z. v. a. quiet, to put in a ſtate of peace; cify, to reconcile. Sometimes w

rds, as, he was *appeaſed towards* n.

EASEMENT, ăp-pē'z-mĕnt. ſ. A of peace.

EASER, ăp-pē'-zŭr. ſ. He that ſies, he that quiets diſturbances.

ELLANT, ăp-pĕl'-lănt. ſ. A chal-er; one that appeals from a lower higher power.

ELLATE, ăp-pĕl'-lăte. ſ. The on appealed againſt.

ELLATION, ăp-pĕl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. e.

ELLATIVE, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tĭv. ſ. A common to all of the ſame kind of es; as man, horſe.

ELLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tĭv-lȳ. According to the manner of nouns llative.

ELLATORY, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tŭr-rȳ. a. which contains an appeal.

ELLEE, ăp-pĕl-lē'. ſ. One who cuſed.

PPEND, ăp-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang thing upon another; to add to ſome-g as an acceſſory.

NDAGE, ăp-pĕn'-dăje. ſ. Some-g added to another thing, without g neceſſary to its eſſence.

NDANT, ăp-pĕn'-dănt. a. Hang-o ſomething elſe; annexed, conco-nt. With *to*.

NDANT, ăp-pĕn'-dănt. ſ. An ental or adventitious part.

PPENDICATE, ăp-pĕn'-dȳ-kăte. To add to another thing. With *to*.

NDICATION, ăp-pĕn-dȳ-kā'-ſ. Annexion.

NDIX, ăp-pĕn'-dĭks. ſ. Some-g appended or added; an adjunct or mitant.

PPERTAIN, ăp-pĕr-tā'n. v. n. elong to as of right; to belong to ature. With *to*.

RTAINMENT, ăp-pĕr-tā'n-mĕnt. That which belongs to any rank or ity.

RTENANCE, ăp-pĕr'-tĕ-năns. ſ. which belongs to another thing.

RTINENT, ăp-pĕr'-tȳ-nĕnt. a. ging, relating to.

TENCE, ăp-pĕ-tĕns. } ſ.
TENCY, ăp'-pĕ-tĕn-ſȳ. }
al deſire.

TIBILITY, ăp-pĕ-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. quality of being deſirable.

TIBLE, ăp'-pĕ-tĭbl. a. Deſir-

TITE, ăp'-pĕ-tīte. ſ. The natu-ſire of good; the deſire of ſenſual pleaſure; violent longing; keenneſs of ſtomach, hunger. Sometimes with *to*, and ſometimes *of*, before the object of deſire.

APPETITION, ăp-pĕ-tĭſ'ă-ŭn. ſ. Deſire.

APPETITIVE, ăp'-pĕ-tĭt-ĭv. a. That which deſires.

To APPLAUD, ăp-plâ'd. v. a. To praiſe by clapping the hand; to praiſe in general.

APPLAUDER, ăp-plâ'-dŭr. ſ. He that praiſes or commends.

APPLAUSE, ăp-plâ'z. ſ. Approbation loudly expreſſed: properly a clap.

APPLE, ăp'l. ſ. The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, ăp'l-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells apples.

APPLIABLE, ăp-plī'-ăbl. a. That which may be applied. *Applicable* is now uſed.

APPLIANCE, ăp-plī'-ăns. ſ. The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ăp-plȳ-kă-bĭl'-ȳ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ăp'-plȳ-kăbl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, ăp'-plȳ-kăbl-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ăp'-plȳ-kăb-lȳ. ad. In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, ăp'-plȳ-kăte. ſ. A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter.

APPLICATION, ăp-plȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenſeneſs of thought, cloſe ſtudy; attention to ſome particular affair. Sometimes with *to*.

APPLICATIVE, ăp-plĭk'-ă-tĭv. a. Belonging to application.

APPLICATORY, ăp"-plȳ-kă-tŭr'-rȳ. a. Belonging to the act of applying.

To APPLY, ăp-plȳ'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make uſe of as relative or ſuitable; to put to a certain uſe; to fix the mind upon, to ſtudy, with the particle *to*; to have recourſe to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work: in this ſenſe *ply* is now uſed.

To APPOINT, ăp-point'. v. a. To fix any thing; to eſtabliſh any thing by decree; to furniſh in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ăp-poin'-tŭr. ſ. He that ſettles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ăp-point'-mĕnt. ſ. Stipulation; decree, eſtabliſhment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, ăp-pôr-ſhŭn. v. a. To ſet out in juſt proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, ăp-pôr-ſhŭn-mĕnt. ſ. A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, ăp-pôze. v. a. To put queſtions to. Obſolete.

APPOSITE, ăp'-pô-zit. a. Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ăp'-pô-zĭt-lў. ad. Properly, fitly, ſuitably.

APPOSITENESS, ăp'-pô-zĭt-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs.

APPOSITION, ă-pô-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRAISE, ăp-prā'ze. v. a. To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ăp-prā'-zŭr. ſ. A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHEND, ăp-prĕ-hĕnd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terrour, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭbl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, ſentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; ſuſpicion of ſomething; ſeizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭv. a. Quick to underſtand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭv-lў. ad. In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being apprehenſive.

APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs. ſ. One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art.

To APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs. v. a. To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs-hŭd. ſ. The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs-ſhĭp. ſ. The years which an apprentice is paſs under a maſter.

To APPRIZE, ăp-prī'ze. v. a. To form. With *of*.

To APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. v. n. draw near locally; to draw near, time; to make a progreſs towards, tally.

To APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. v. a. bring near to. This ſenſe is French.

APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. ſ. The of drawing near; acceſs; means of vancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prō'-tſhŭr. ſ. perſon that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prō'tſh-mĕn The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. The act of approving, or expreſſing ſelf pleaſed; the liking of any thing teſtation, ſupport.

APPROOF, ăp-prō'f. ſ. Commen tion. A word rightly derived, but

To APPROPINQUE, ăp-prō-plnk'. To draw near to. Not in uſe. A crous word.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prō'-prў-ăbl. That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō-prў v. a. To conſign to ſome particular or perſon; to claim or exerciſe an cluſive right; to make peculiar, annex; in law, to alienate a bene With *to*.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō'-prўāte. Peculiar, conſigned to ſome particul

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prō-prў-ſhŭn. ſ. The application of ſomet to a particular purpoſe; the claim of thing as peculiar; the fixing of a p cular ſignification to a word; in la ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to proper and perpetual uſe of ſome re ous houſe, or dean and chapter, bi rick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prō-prў-ā' ſ. He that is poſſeſſed of an appropri benefice.

APPROVABLE, ăp-prō'-văbl. a. which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prō'-văl. ſ. Ap bation. Rarely found.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prō'-văns. ſ. probation. Not in uſe.

To APPROVE, ăp-prō'v. v. a. like, to be pleaſed with; to expreſs ing; to prove, to ſhow; to experi a ſenſe not in uſe; to make worth approbation. It has *of* before the ob

en it ſignifies to be pleaſed, but may uſed without a prepoſition; as, I ap- ve your letter, or, *of* your letter.
PROVEMENT, ăp-prōv'-mĕnt. ſ. probation, liking.
PROVER, ăp-prōv'-vŭr. ſ. He that roves; he that makes trial; in law, that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, ufes another.
PROXIMATE, ăp-prŏks'-ў-mâte. a. r to.
PROXIMATION, ăp-prŏk-sў-mă'-n. ſ. Approach to any thing; con- ual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer the quantity ſought.
PULSE, ăp'-pŭls. ſ. The act of king againſt any thing.
RICOT, or APRICOCK, ă'-prў-kŏt. A kind of wall-fruit.
RIL, ă'-pril. ſ. The fourth month the year, January counted firſt.
RON, ă'-prŭn. ſ. A cloth hung be- e, to keep the other dreſs clean, or for ament.
RON, ă'-prŭn. ſ. A piece of lead ich covers the touch-hole of a great n.
RONED, ă'-prŭnd. a. Wearing an on.
SIS, ăp'-sĭs. ſ. The higher apſis is ominated aphelion, or apogee; the er, perihelion, or perigee.
T, ăpt'. a. Fit; having a tendency inclined to, led to; ready, quick, an apt wit; qualified for.
APT, ăpt'. v. a. To ſuit, to adapt; fit, to qualify, to diſpoſe, to prepare.
APTATE, ăp'-tâte. v. a. To make
TITUDE, ăp'-tĭ-tûde. ſ. Fitneſs; dency; diſpoſition.
TLY, ăpt'-lў. ad. Properly, fitly; ly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as learned his buſineſs very aptly.
TNESS, ăpt'-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs, ſuit- neſs; diſpoſition to any thing; quick- s of apprehenſion; tendency.
TOTE, ăp'-tôte. ſ. A noun which not declined with caſes.
UA, ă'-kwă. ſ. Water. Uſed in mical writings.
UA FORTIS, ă'-kwă-fâr-tĭs. ſ. A roſive liquor made by diſtilling puri- d nitre with calcined vitriol.
UA MARINA, ă'-kwă-mă-rĭ'-nă. The Beryl.
UA VITÆ, ă'-kwă-vĭ'-tē. ſ. Brandy.
UATICK, ă-kwăt'-ĭk. a. That ich inhabits the water; that which ows in the water.

AQUATILE, ă'-kwă-tĭle. a. That which inhabits the water.
AQUEDUCT, ă'-kwē-dŭct. ſ. A conveyance made for carrying water.
AQUEOUS, ă'-kwē-ŭs. a. Watery.
AQUEOUSNESS, ă'-kwē-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Wateriſhneſs.
AQUILINE, ăk'-wў-lĭne. a. Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.
AQUOSE, ă-kwō'ſe. a. Watery.
AQUOSITY, ă-kwŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Waterineſs.
ARABLE, ăr'-ăbl. a. Fit for tillage.
ARANEOUS, ă-rā'-nyŭs. a. Reſembling a cobweb.
ARATION, ă-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of plowing.
ARATORY, ăr'-ă-tŭr-rў. a. That which contributes to tillage.
ARBALIST, ă'r-bă-liſt. ſ. A croſs-bow.
ARBITER, ă'r-bĭ-tŭr. ſ. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit; a judge.
ARBITRABLE, ă'r-bĭ-trăbl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.
ARBITRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'-tră-mĕnt. ſ. Will, determination, choice. It ſhould be written *Arbitrement*.
ARBITRARILY, ă'r-bĭ-tră-rĭ-lў. ad. With no other rule than the will; deſpotically, abſolutely.
ARBITRARIOUS, ăr-bĭ-trā'-ryŭs. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.
ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr-bĭ-trā'-ryŭs-lў. ad. According to mere will and pleaſure.
ARBITRARY, ă'r-bĭ-tră-rў. a. Deſpotick, abſolute; depending on no rule, capricious.
To ARBITRATE, ă'r-bĭ-trâte. v. a. To decide, to determine; to judge of.
To ARBITRATE, ă'r-bĭ-trâte. v. n. To give judgment.
ARBITRARINESS, ă'r-bĭ-tră-rĭ-nĕſs. ſ. Deſpoticalneſs.
ARBITRATION, ăr-bĭ-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRATOR, ă'r-bĭ-trā-tŭr. ſ. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent; a governour; a preſident; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.
ARBITREMENT, ăr-bĭt'-trē-mĕnt. ſ. Deciſion, determination; compromiſe.
ARBORARY, ă'r-bŏ-ră-rў. a. Of or belonging to a tree.

ARBORET, ár-bó-rét. ſ. A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

ARBORIST, ár-bó-riſt. ſ. A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

ARBOROUS, ár-bó-rús. a. Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, ár-bůr. ſ. A bower.

ARBUSCLE, ár-bůſkl. ſ. Any little ſhrub.

ARBUTE, ár-bůte. ſ. Strawberry tree.

ARC, árk. ſ. A ſegment, a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, ár-káde. ſ. A continued arch.

ARCANUM, ár-ká-nům. ſ. A ſecret.

ARCH, ártſh. ſ. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief. This ſenſe is obſolete.

To ARCH, ártſh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, ártſh. a. Chief, of the firſt claſs; waggiſh, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, árk-án-jél. ſ. One of the higheſt order of angels.

ARCHANGEL, árk-án-jél. ſ. A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, árk-án-jél'-lik. a. Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ártſh-bé'kn. ſ. The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignál.

ARCHBISHOP, ártſh-biſh'-ůp. ſ. A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ártſh-biſh'-ůp-rik. ſ. The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

ARCHCHANTER, ártſh-tſhán'-túr. ſ. The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ártſh-dé'kn. ſ. One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONRY, ártſh-dé'kn-rý. ſ. The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ártſh-dé'kn-ſhip. ſ. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ártſh-dúke. ſ. A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ártſh-důtſh'-és. ſ. The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ártſh-fil-ós'-ó-fůr. ſ. Chief philoſopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ártſh-prél'-áte. ſ. Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ártſh-prés'-bí-tér. ſ. Chief preſbyter.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ár-ká-ól'-ó-jý. ſ. diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ár-ká-ó-lódzh'-i a. Relating to a diſcourſe on antiqui

ARCHAISM, ár'-ká-íſm. ſ. An a cient phraſe.

ARCHED, ártſhéd. part. a. Bent the form of an arch.

ARCHER, ártſhúr. ſ. He that ſho with a bow.

ARCHERY, ártſhé-rý. ſ. The uſe the bow; the act of ſhooting with bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ártſhéz-kórt. The chief and moſt ancient conſi that belongs to the archbiſhop of C terbury, for the debating of ſpiri cauſes.

ARCHETYPE, ár-ké-týpe. ſ. original of which any reſemblance made.

ARCHETYPAL, ár-ké-týpál. a. O ginal.

ARCHEUS, ár-ké'-ůs. ſ. A power preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ár-ký-di-ák nál. a. Belonging to an archdeacon

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ár-ký-é-pís pál. a. Belonging to an archbiſhop.

ARCHITECT, árkýtékt. ſ. A feſſor of the art of building; a build the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, árkýték'tív. That performs the work of ar tecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, árkýték nik. a. That which has the power ſkill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, árkýtéktſhú The art or ſcience of building; the or performance of the ſcience of bu ing.

ARCHITRAVE, árkýtráve. ſ. part of a column which lies immedi ly upon the capital, and is the lo member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, árkívz. ſ. The pl where records or ancient writings kept. Uſed ſometimes for the writ themſelves.

ARCHWISE, ártſhwíze. a. In form of an arch.

ARCTATION, árktá'-ſhůn. ſ. finement.

ARCTICK, árktik. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, árkůáte. a. Bent in form of an arch.

ARCUATION, árkůá'-ſhůn. ſ. act of bending any thing, incurva

e of being bent, curvity, or crook-

RALISTER, ár-kú-bál'-ís-túr. ſ. s-bow man.

NCY, á'r-dén-sý. ſ. Ardour, eſs.

NT, á'r-dént. a. Hot, burning, fierce, vehement; paſſionate, afate: uſed generally of deſire.

NTLY, á'r-dént-lý. ad. Eagerfectionately.

UR, á'r-dúr. ſ. Heat; heat of on, as love, deſire, courage.

ITY, ár-dú'-i-tý. ſ. Height, ity.

OUS, á'r-dú-ús. a. Lofty, hard ab; difficult.

OUSNESS, á'r-dú-úſ-nés. ſ. , difficulty.

ár'. The plural of the preſent of the verb To be.

, á'-ryá. ſ. The ſurface contained ween any lines or boundaries; any urface.

EAD, á-ré'd. v. a. To adviſe, ſt. Little uſed.

ACTION, ár-ré-fák'-ſhún. ſ. tate of growing dry, the act of .

EFY, á'r-ré-fý. v. a. To dry.

ACEOUS, á-ré-ná'-ſhús. a. Sandy.

OSE, á-ré-nó'ſe. a. Sandy.

ULOUS, á-rén'-ú-lús. a. Full of ſand, gravelly.

TICK, á-ré-ót'-ík. a. Such me- as open the pores.

NT, á'r-jént. a. Having the colour uſed in the armorial coats ntlemen, knights, and baronets; bright like ſilver.

, á'r-jil. ſ. Potters clay.

LLACEOUS, ár-jil-lá'-ſhús. a. , conſiſting of argil, or potters

LLOUS, ár-jil'-lús. a. Conſiſting y, clayiſh.

SY, á'r-gó-sý. ſ. A large veſſel rchandiſe, a carrack.

GUE, á'r-gú. v. n. To reaſon, r reaſons; to perſuade by argu- to diſpute. With *with* or *againſt* the perſon, and *againſt* before the

GUE, á'r-gú. v. a. To prove ument; to debate; to prove, as ument; to charge with, as a crime: y.

ER, á'r-gú-úr. ſ. A reaſoner, a r.

MENT, á'r-gú-mént. ſ. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; the contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract; controverſy. It has ſometimes *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

ARGUMENTAL, ár-gú-mén'-tál. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ár-gú-mén-tá'-ſhún. ſ. Reaſoning, the act of reaſoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ár-gú-mén'-tá-tiv. a. Conſiſting of argument, containing argument. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

ARGUTE, ár-gú'te. a. Subtile, witty, ſharp, ſhrill.

ARID, á'r-rid. a. Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, á-rid'-di-tý. ſ. Dryneſs, ſiccity; a kind of inſenſibility in devotion.

ARIES, á'-ryéz. ſ. The ram, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

To ARIETATE, á'-ryé-táte. v. n. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, á-ryé-tá'-ſhún. ſ. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, á-rý-ét'-tá. ſ. A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARIGHT, á-rí'te. ad. Rightly, without errour; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end deſigned.

ARIOLATION, á-rý-ó-lá'-ſhún. ſ. Sooth-ſaying. Written alſo *Hariolation*.

To ARISE, á-rí'ze. v. n. pret. aroſe, part. ariſen. To mount upward as the ſun; to get up as from ſleep, or from reſt; to revive from death; to enter upon a new ſtation; to commence hoſtility.

ARISTOCRACY, á-ríſ-tók'-krá-sý. ſ. That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, á-ríſ-tó-krát'-tí-kál. a. Relating to ariſtocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, á-ríſ-tó-krát'-tí-kál-nés. ſ. An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARITHMANCY, á-rith'-mán-sý. ſ. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, á-rith-mét'-tí-kál. a. According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, á-rith-mét'-tí-kál-lý. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITH-

ARITHMETICIAN, ă-rĭth-mĕ-tĭsh'-ăn. ſ. A maſter of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, ă-rĭth'-mĕ-tĭk. ſ. The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

ARK, ărk. ſ. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge; the repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, ărm. ſ. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the ſea; power, might, as the ſecular arm.

To ARM, ărm. v. a. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add ſtrength; to furniſh, to fit up.

To ARM, ărm. v. n. To take arms; to provide againſt

ARMADA, ăr-mā'-dă. ſ. An armament for ſea. Often erroneouſly ſpelt *Armado*.

ARMADILLO, ăr-mă-dĭl'-lō. ſ. A four-footed animal of Braſil.

ARMAMENT, ăr'-mă-mĕnt. ſ. A naval force.

ARMATURE, ăr'-mă-tûre. ſ. Armour.

ARMENTAL, ăr-mĕn'-tăl. } a.
ARMENTINE, ăr'-mĕn-tĭne. }
Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, ărm'-gănt. a. Slender as the arm; or rather, ſlender with want.

ARM-HOLE, ărm'-hôle. ſ. The cavity under the ſhoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, ăr-mĭdzh'-ĕ-rŭs. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, ăr'-mĭl-ă-rў. a. Reſembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED, ăr'-mĭl-ā-tĕd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, ărm'-mingz. ſ. The ſame with waſte-clothes.

ARMIPOTENCE, ăr-mĭp'-ō-tĕns. ſ. Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, ăr-mĭp'-ō-tĕnt. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE, ăr'-mĭ-ſtĭs. ſ. A ſhort truce.

ARMLET, ărm'-lĕt. ſ. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIACK, ăr-mō'-nўăk. ſ. The name of a ſalt. Erroneouſly written for *Ammoniack*.

ARMORER, ăr'-mŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that makes armour, or weapons; he dreſſes another in armour.

ARMORIAL, ăr-mō'-ryăl. a. Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of family.

ARMORY, ăr'-mŭr-ў. ſ. The in which arms are repoſited for armour, arms of defence; enſign morial.

ARMOUR, ăr'-mŭr. ſ. Defenſive

ARMOUR BEARER, ăr'-mŭr-bă ſ. He that carries the armour of ther.

ARMPIT, ărm'-pĭt. ſ. The place under the ſhoulder.

ARMS, ărmz. ſ. Weapons of or armour of defence; a ſtate of ty; war in general; action, the taking arms; the enſigns armorial family. It has no ſingular.

ARMY, ăr'-mў. ſ. A collection armed men, obliged to obey their rals; a great number.

AROMATICAL, ă-rō-măt'-ĭ-kăl

AROMATICK, ă-rō-măt'-ĭk. Spicy; fragrant, ſtrong ſcented.

AROMATICKS, ă-rō-măt'-ĭks Spices.

AROMATIZATION, ă-rō-mă-tĭ-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcenting ſpices.

To AROMATIZE, ăr'-rō-mă-tĭz To ſcent with ſpices, to impregnate ſpices; to ſcent, to perfume.

AROSE, ă-rō'ze. The preterite verb ariſe.

AROUND, ă-rou'nd. ad. In a on every ſide.

AROUND, ă-rou'nd. prep. A

To AROUSE, ă-rou'ze. v. a. from ſleep; to raiſe up, to excite

AROW, ă rō'. ad. In a row.

AROYNT, ă-roy'nt. ad. Be away.

ARQUEBUSE, ăr'-kwĕ-bŭs. ſ. gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, ăr-kwĕ-bŭſ-ĕ ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.

ARRACK, ăr-răk'. ſ. A ſpiri quor. Written alſo *Arack*.

To ARRAIGN, ăr-rā'ne. v. ſet a thing in order, in its priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned he is brought forth to his trial cuſe, to charge with faults in as in controverſy or in ſatire. before the fault.

ARRAIGNMENT, ăr-rā'ne-m The act of arraigning, a charge

RANGE, ar-rā'nje. v. a. To the proper order for any purpose.
NGEMENT, ar-rā'nje-mēnt. f. t of putting in proper order, the being put in order.
NT, ar'-rānt. a. Bad in a high

NTLY, ar'-rānt-lȳ. a. Corrupt- mefully.
S, ar'-rās. f. Tapestry.
UGHT, ar-rā't. ad. Seized by e. Out of use.
Y, ar-rā'. f. Dress; order of in law, the ranking or setting in

RAY, ar-rā'. v. a. To put in to deck, to dress. With *with*

YERS, ar-rā'-ūrs. f. Officers, nciently had the care of seeing the duly appointed in their armour.
AR, ar-rē'r. f. That which re- behind unpaid, though due.
ARAGE, ar-rē'-rāje. f. The re- of an account. Little used.
NTATION, ar-rēn-tā'-shūn. f. ensing an owner of lands in the o inclose.
PTITIOUS, ar-rēp-tish'-ūs. a. ed away; crept in privily.
ST, ar-rēst'. f. In law, a stop or n arrest is a restraint of a man's any caption.
REST, ar-rēst'. v. a. To seize andate from a court; to seize any law; to seize, to lay hands on; hold, to hinder; to stop mo-

RE, ar-ryē're. f. The last body my.
ION, ar-rizh'-ūn. f. A smiling

AL, ar-rī'-vāl. f. The act of to any place; the attainment of pose.
ANCE, ar-rī'-vāns. f. Company . Obsolete.
RIVE, ar-rīve. v. n. To come place by water; to reach any y travelling, with *at* or *upon*: any point; to gain any thing; en, with *to* before the person: se seems not proper.
RODE, ar-rōde. v. a. To gnaw e.
GANCE, ar'-rō-gāns. } f.
GANCY, ar'-rō-gān-sȳ. } f.
or quality of taking much upon lf.

ARROGANT, ar'-rō-gānt. a. Haughty, proud.
ARROGANTLY, ar'-rō-gānt-lȳ. ad. In an arrogant manner.
ARROGANTNESS, ar'-rō-gānt-nēs. f. Arrogance.
To ARROGATE, ar'-rō-gāte. v. a. To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.
ARROGATION, ar-rō-gā'-shūn. f. A claiming in a proud manner.
ARROSION, ar-rō'-zhūn. f. A gnawing.
ARROW, ar'-rō. f. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.
ARROWHEAD, ar'-rō-hēd. f. A water plant.
ARROWY, ar'-rō-ȳ. a. Consisting of arrows.
ARSE, ārse. f. The buttocks.
ARSE FOOT, ār's-fūt. f. A kind of water fowl.
ARSE SMART, ār's-smā'rt. f. A plant.
ARSENAL, ā'rs-nāl. f. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.
ARSENICAL, ar-sen'-i-kāl. a. Containing arsenick.
ARSENICK, ā'rs-nik. f. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.
ART, ā'rt. f. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.
ARTERIAL, ar-tē'-ryāl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.
ARTERIOTOMY, ar-tē-rȳ-ōt'-tō-mȳ. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.
ARTERY, ā'r-tē-rȳ. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
ARTFUL, ā'rt-fūl. a. Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous.
ARTFULLY, ā'rt-fūl-lȳ. ad. With art, skilfully.
ARTFULNESS, ā'rt-fūl-nēs. f. Skill, cunning.
ARTHRITICK, ar-thrit'-ik. } a.
ARTHRITICAL, ar-thrit'-i-kāl. } a.
Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.
ARTICHOKE, ā'r-tȳ-tshōke. f. This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.
ARTICK, ā'r-tik. a. Northern. It should be written *Arctick*.

ARTICLE,

ARTICLE, ár'-tikl. ſ. A part of ſpeech, as the, an; a ſingle clauſe of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, ſtipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, á'r-tikl. v. n. To ſtipulate, to make terms. With *with*.

To ARTICLE, ár'-tikl. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

ARTICULAR, ár-tik'-ú-lár. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ár-tik'-ú-láte. a. Diſtinct; branched out into articles. A meaning little in uſe.

To ARTICULATE, ár-tik'-ú-láte. v. a. To form words, to ſpeak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms: The two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

To ARTICULATE, ár-tik'-ú-láte. v. n. To ſpeak diſtinctly.

ARTICULATELY, ár-tik'-ú-láte-lý. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ár-tik'-ú-láte-nés. ſ. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ár-tik-ú-lá'-ſhún. ſ. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, á'r-ti-fis. ſ. Trick, fraud, ſtratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ár-tif'-fi-súr. ſ. An artiſt, a manufacturer; a forger, a contriver; a dextrous or artful fellow; a ſenſe not in uſe.

ARTIFICIAL, ár-ti-fiſh'-ál. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with ſkill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ár-ti-fiſh'-ál-lý. ad. Artfully, with ſkill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ár-ti-fiſh'-ál-nés. ſ. Artfulneſs.

ARTILLERY, ár-til'-lé-rý. ſ. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance. It has no plural.

ARTISAN, ár-ti-zán'. ſ. Artiſt, profeſſor of an art; manufacturer, low tradeſman.

ARTIST, á'r-tiſt. ſ. The profeſſor of an art; a ſkilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESLY, á'rt-lés-lý. ad. In an artleſs manner, naturally, ſincerely.

ARTLESS, á'rt-lés. a. Unſkilful, without fraud, as an artleſs maid; contrived without ſkill, as an artleſs tale. Sometimes with *of*.

To ARTUATE, á'r-tú-áte. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, á-rún-dí-ná a. Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, á-rún-dín'-ý Abounding with reeds.

AS, az'. conjunct. In the ſame with ſomething elſe; like, of th kind with; in the ſame degree as if, in the ſame manner; as i in ſome ſort; while, at the ſam that; equally; how, in what m with, anſwering to like or ſame reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to A ſwering to Such; having So to it, in the conditional ſenſe; an to So conditionally; As for, with to; As to, with reſpect to; As w equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, ás-sá-fét'-i-dá. gum or reſin brought from the E dies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong ſive ſmell.

ASARABACCA, ás-sá-rá-bák'- The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, ás-bés'-tín. a. thing incombuſtible.

ASBESTOS, ás-bés'-tús. ſ. A native foſſile ſtone, which may b into threads and filaments, fro inch to ten inches in length, ver brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. endued with the wonderful prope remaining unconſumed in the fire, only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, ás-kár'-i-dés. ſ. worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd'. v. n. mount upwards; to proceed fro degree of knowledge to anothe ſtand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd'. v. a. To up any thing.

ASCENDANT, ás-sén'-dánt. ſ. part of the ecliptick at any par time above the horizon, which is ed by aſtrologers to have great influ height, elevation; ſuperiority, influ one of the degrees of kindred re upwards.

ASCENDANT, ás-sén'-dánt. a. rior, predominant, overpowering aſtrological ſenſe, above the horiz

ASCENDENCY, ás-sén'-dén-sý. fluence, power.

ASCENSION, ás-sén'-ſhún. ſ. T of aſcending or riſing; the viſible tion of our Saviour to heaven; th riſing or mounting.

ASCENSION DAY, ás sén'-ſhún The day on which the aſcenſion

our is commemorated, commonly d Holy Thurſday, the Thurſday but before Whitſuntide.

ENSIVE, ăſ-sĕn'-sĭv. a. In a ſtate ſcent. Not in uſe.

ENT, ăſ-sĕnt'. ſ. Riſe, the act of g; the way by which one aſcends; minence, or high place.

ASCERTAIN, ăſ-sĕr-tā'ne. v. a. make certain, to fix, to eſtabliſh; to e confident. Often with *of*.

ERTAINER, ăſ-sĕr-tā'-nŭr. ſ. The on that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ERTAINMENT, ăſ-sĕr-tā'n-mĕnt. A ſettled rule; a ſtandard.

ETICK, ăſ-kĕt'-ĭk. a. Employed ly in exerciſes of devotion and mor- tion.

ETICK, ăſ-kĕt'-ĭk. ſ. He that re- to devotion, a hermit.

ITES, ăſ-kī'-tēs. ſ. A particular ies of dropſy, a ſwelling of the lower y and depending parts, from an ex- ſation of water.

ITICAL, ăſ-kĭt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
ITICK, ăſ-kĭt'-ĭk. }
pical, hydropical.

ITITIOUS, ăſ-sĭ-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Sup- ental, additional.

RIBABLE, ăſ-ſkrī'-băbl. a. That ch may be aſcribed.

SCRIBE, ăſ-krī'be. v. a. To at- ute to as a cauſe; to attribute to as a ſſor. With *to*.

RIPTION, ăſ-krĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of aſcribing.

RIPTITIOUS, ăſ-krĭp-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. t which is aſcribed.

, ăſh. ſ. A tree.

COLOURED, ăſh'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Co- red between brown and grey.

AMED, ă-ſhā'-mĕd. a. Touched ſhame. Generally with *of* before noun, and *to* before the verb.

EN, ăſh'n. a. Made of aſh wood.

ES, ăſh'-ĭz. ſ. The remains of any g burnt; the remains of the body.

WEDNESDAY, ăſh-wĕnz'-dā. ſ. e firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the d.

LAR, ăſh'-lăr. ſ. Free ſtones as y come out of the quarry.

LERING, ăſh'-lĕ-rĭng. ſ. Quarter- in garrets.

ORE, ă-ſhō're. ad. On ſhore, on land; to the ſhore, to the land.

WEED, ăſh'-wēd. ſ. An herb.

Y, ăſh'-ȳ. a. Aſh-coloured, pale. ining to a whitiſh grey.

ASIDE, ă-sī'de. ad. To one ſide; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ăs'-sĭ-nă-rȳ. a. Belonging to an aſs.

ASININE, ăs'-sĭ-nīne. a. Belonging to an aſs.

To ASK, ăſk'. v. a. To petition, to beg, ſometimes with *for*; to demand, to claim; to enquire, with *after* before the thing; to queſtion; to require, as phyſically neceſſary.

To ASK, ăſk'. v. n. To petition, to beg, with *for* before the thing; to make enquiry, with *for* or *of* before the thing; to enquire.

ASKANCE, } ă-ſkăns'. } ad.
ASKAUNCE, }
Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNT, ă-ſkănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one ſide.

ASKER, ăſk'-ŭr. ſ. Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, ăſk'-ŭr. ſ. A water newt.

ASKEW, ă-ſkū'. ad. Aſide, with contempt, contemptuouſly.

To ASLAKE, ă ſlā'ke. v. a. To remit, to ſlacken. Obſolete.

ASLANT, ă-ſlănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one ſide.

ASLEEP, ă-ſlē'p. ad. Sleeping; into ſleep.

ASLOPE, ă-ſlō'pe. ad. With declivity, obliquely.

ASP, or ASPICK, ăſp'. ſ. A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy.

ASP, ăſp'. ſ. A tree.

ASPALATHUS, ăſ-păl'-ă-thŭs. ſ. A plant called the wood of Jeruſalem; the wood of a certain tree.

ASPARAGUS, ăſ-păr'-ă-gŭs. ſ. The name of a plant.

ASPECT, ăs'-pĕkt. ſ. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, poſition; diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe, relation; diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

To ASPECT, ăſ-pĕk't. v. a. To behold. Obſolete.

ASPECTABLE, ăſ-pĕk'-tăbl. a. Viſible.

ASPECTION, ăſ-pĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Beholding, view.

ASPEN, ăs'-pĭn. ſ. A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, ăs'-pĭn. a. Belonging to the aſp tree; made of aſpen wood.
ASPER, ăs'-pĕr. a. Rough, rugged. Little uſed.
To ASPERATE, ăs'-pĕ-rāte. v. a. To make rough.
ASPERATION, ăſ-pĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A making rough.
ASPERIFOLIOUS, ăſ-pĕr-ĭ-fō'-lyŭs. a. Plants, ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.
ASPERITY, ăſ-pĕr'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Unevenneſs, roughneſs of ſurface; roughneſs of ſound; roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper.
ASPERNATION, ăſ-pĕr-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Neglect, diſregard.
ASPEROUS, ăs'-pĕ-rŭs. a. Rough, uneven.
To ASPERSE, ăſ-pĕrs'e. v. a. To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.
ASPERSION, ăſ-pĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling; calumny, cenſure.
ASPHALTICK, ăſ-făl'-tik. a. Gummy, bituminous.
ASPHALTOS, ăſ-făl'-tŏs. ſ. A bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the Lacus Aſphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
ASPHALTUM, ăſ-făl'-tŭm. ſ. A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.
ASPHODEL, ăs'-fō-dĕl. ſ. Day-lily.
ASPICK, ăs'-pĭk. ſ. The name of a ſerpent.
To ASPIRATE, ăs'-pĭ-rāte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as horſe, hog.
ASPIRATE, ăs'-pĭ-rāte. a. Pronounced with full breath.
ASPIRATION, ăſ-pĭ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A breathing after, an ardent wiſh; the act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.
To ASPIRE, ăſ-pī're. v. n. To deſire with eagerneſs, to pant after ſomething higher; to riſe higher. Sometimes with *to*, and ſometimes with *after*.
ASPORTATION, ăſ-pŏr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A carrying away.
ASQUINT, ă-ſkwĭnt'. ad. Obliquely, not in the ſtraight line of viſion.
ASS, ăſs'. ſ. An animal of burden; a ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.
To ASSAIL, ăſ-sā'le. v. a. To attack in a hoſtile manner, to aſſault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or ſatire.
ASSAILABLE, ăſ-sā'-lăbl. a. That which may be attacked.
ASSAILANT, ăſ-sā'-lănt. ſ. He that attacks.
ASSAILANT, ăſ-sā'-lănt. a. Attacking, invading.
ASSAILER, ăſ-sā'-lŭr. ſ. One who tacks another.
ASSAPANICK, ăſ-să-păn'-nik. ſ. A flying ſquirrel.
ASSASSIN, ăs-săs'-sĭn. ſ. A murderer, one that kills by ſudden violence. Written alſo *Aſſaſſinate*.
To ASSASSINATE, ăſ-săs'-sĭ-nāte. v. a. The murder by violence; to waylay, to take by treachery: a meaning peculiar to *Milton*.
ASSASSINATION, ăſ-săſ-sĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of aſſaſſinating.
ASSASSINATOR, ăſ-săs'-ĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. Murderer, mankiller.
ASSATION, ăſ-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Roaſting.
ASSAULT, ăſ-sā'lt. ſ. Storm, oppoſed to ſap or ſiege; violence; invaſion, hoſtility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. With *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.
To ASSAULT, ăſ-sā'lt. v. a. To attack, to invade.
ASSAULTER, ăſ-sā'lt-ŭr. ſ. One who violently aſſaults another.
ASSAY, ăſ-sā'. ſ. Examination; in law, the examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market; the firſt entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.
To ASSAY, ăſ-sā'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchſtone in aſſaying metals; to try, to endeavour.
ASSAYER, ăſ-sā'-ŭr. ſ. An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver.
ASSECTATION, ăſ-sĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. Attendance.
ASSECUTION, ăſ-sĕ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Acquirement.
ASSEMBLAGE, ăſ-sĕm'-blĕdzh. ſ. A collection; a number of individuals brought together.
To ASSEMBLE, ăſ-sĕm'bl. v. a. To bring together into one place.
To ASSEMBLE, ăſ-sĕm'bl. v. n. To meet together.
ASSEMBLY, ăſ-sĕm'-blȳ. ſ. A company met together.
ASSENT, ăſ-sĕnt'. ſ. The act of agreeing to any thing; conſent, agreement

ASSENT, ăs-sĕnt'. v. n. To con-
, to yield to.
ENTATION, ăs-sĕn-tā'-shŭn. ſ.
pliance with the opinion of another
of flattery.
ENTMENT, ăs-sĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. Con-

ASSERT, ăs-sĕrt'. v. a. To main-
, to defend either by words or ac-
; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a
to.
ERTION, ăs-sĕr'-shŭn. ſ. The act
ſerting.
ERTIVE, ăs-sĕr'-tĭv. a. Poſitive,
matical.
ERTOR, ăs-sĕr'-tŭr. ſ. Maintain-
vindicator, affirmer.
SSERVE, ăs-sĕrv'. v. a. To ſerve,
, or ſecond.
SSESS, ăs-sĕs'. v. a. To charge
any certain ſum.
SSION, ăs-sĕs'-shŭn. ſ. A ſitting
a by one.
SSMENT, ăs-sĕs'-mĕnt. ſ. The
levied on certain property; the act
ſeſſing.
SSOR, ăs-sĕs'-sŭr. ſ. The perſon
ſits by the judge; he that ſits by
her as next in dignity; he that lays
.
TS, ăs'-sĕts. ſ. Goods ſufficient
diſcharge that burden, which is caſt
the executor or heir.
SSEVER, ăs-sĕv'-ĕr.
ASSEVERATE, ăs-sĕv'-ĕ- } v. a.
te.
ffirm with great ſolemnity, as upon

VERATION, ăs-sĕv-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. ſ.
nn affirmation, as upon oath.
HEAD, ăs'-hĕd. ſ. A blockhead.
DUITY, ăs-sў-dū'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Dili-
e.
DUOUS, ăs-sĭd'-ū-ŭs. a. Conſtant
plication.
DUOUSLY, ăs-sĭd'-ū-ŭs-lў. ad.
ently, continually.
ENTO, ăs-sў-ĕn'-tō. ſ. A con-
or convention between the kings of
and other powers, for furniſhing
panish dominions in America with
.
SSIGN, ăs-sīne. v. a. To mark
to appoint; to fix with regard to
tity or value; to give a reaſon for;
, to appoint a deputy, to make
a right to another. With *to*.
GNABLE, ăs-sīne-ăbl. a. That
h may be aſſigned.
GNATION, ăs-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. ſ.
An appointment to meet, uſed generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ăs-sў-nē'. ſ. He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ăs-sī'-nŭr. ſ. He that aſſigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ăs-sīne-mĕnt. ſ. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lăbl. a. That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

To ASSIMILATE, ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lāte. v. n. To perform the act of converting food to nouriſhment.

To ASSIMILATE, ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lāte. v. a. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing; to bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance. With *to*.

ASSIMILATENESS, ăs-sĭm'-mĭ-lāt-nĕs. ſ. Likeneſs.

ASSIMILATION, ăs-sĭm-mĭ-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another; the ſtate of being aſſimilated; the act of growing like ſome other being. With *with*.

To ASSIST, ăs-sĭſt'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, ăs-sĭs'-tăns. ſ. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sĭs'-tănt. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sĭs'-tănt. ſ. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

ASSIZE, ăs-sīze. ſ. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county in which cauſes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or ſtatute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ăs-sīze. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, ăs-sī'-zŭr. ſ. An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures. Written alſo *Aſſiſer*.

ASSOCIABLE, ăs-sō'-shăbl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shāte. v. a. To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany. With *with*.

To ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shāte. v. n. To unite himſelf; to join himſelf.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shāte. a. Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shāte. s. A partner; a confederate; a companion.
ASSOCIATION, ăs-sō-shă'-shŭn. s. Union, conjunction, ſociety; confederacy; partnerſhip; connection.
ASSONANCE, ăs'-sō-nāns. s. Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it.
ASSONANT, ăs'-sō-nānt. a. Reſembling another ſound.
To ASSORT, ăs-sărt'. v. a. To range in claſſes.
To ASSOT, ăs-sŏt'. v. a. To infatuate. Obſolete.
To ASSUAGE, ăs-swā'je. v. a. To mitigate, to ſoften; to appeaſe, to pacify; to eaſe. Written alſo *Aſſwage*.
To ASSUAGE, ăs-swā'je. v. n. To abate.
ASSUAGEMENT, ăs-swā'je-mĕnt. s. What mitigates or ſoftens.
ASSUAGER, ăs-swā'-jŭr. s. One who pacifies or appeaſes.
ASSUASIVE, ăs-swā'-siv. a. Softening, mitigating.
To ASSUBJUGATE, ăs-sŭb'-jō-gāte. v. a. To ſubject to.
ASSUEFACTION, ăs-swē-făk'-shŭn. s. The ſtate of being accuſtomed.
ASSUETUDE, ăs'-swē-tūde. s. Accuſtomance, cuſtom.
To ASSUME, ăs-sūme. v. a. To take; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate, to claim or ſeize unjuſtly; to ſuppoſe ſomething without proof; to appropriate.
To ASSUME, ăs-sūme. v. n. To be arrogant, to claim more than is due.
ASSUMER, ăs-sū'-mŭr. s. An arrogant man.
ASSUMING, ăs-sū'-mĭng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.
ASSUMPSIT, ăs-sŭm'-sĭt. s. A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.
ASSUMPTION, ăs-sŭmp'-shŭn. s. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf; the ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof; the thing ſuppoſed, a poſtulate; the taking up any perſon into heaven.
ASSUMPTIVE, ăs-sŭmp'-tiv. a. That which is aſſumed.
ASSURANCE, ăs-shō'-rāns. s. Certain expectation; ſecure confidence, truſt; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmneſs, undoubting ſteadineſs; confidence, want of modeſty; ground of confidence, ſecurity given; ſpirit, intrepidity; teſtimony of credit; convi
inſurance.
To ASSURE, ăs-shō're. v. a. To
confidence by a firm promiſe; to
another; to make confident, to
from doubt or fear; to make
With *of*.
ASSURED, ăs-shō'-rĕd. particip. a.
tain, indubitable; certain, not
ing; immodeſt, viciouſly confident.
ASSUREDLY, ăs-shō'-rĕd-lў. ad.
tainly, indubitably.
ASSUREDNESS, ăs-shō'-rĕd-nĕs. s.
ſtate of being aſſured, certainty.
ASSURER, ăs-shō'-rŭr. s. He that
aſſurance; he that gives ſecurity to
good any loſs.
ASTERISK, ăs'-tĕ-rĭsk. s. A
printing, as *.
ASTERISM, ăs'-tĕ-rĭsm. s. A
ſtellation.
ASTHMA, ăs'-mă. s. A
difficult, and ſhort reſpiration,
with a hiſſing ſound and a cough.
ASTHMATICAL, ăs-măt'-ĭ-kăl.
ASTHMATICK, ăs-măt'-ĭk.
Troubled with an aſthma.
ASTERN, ă-stĕrn'. ad. In the
part of the ſhip, behind the ſhip.
To ASTERT, ă-stĕrt'. v. a.
fy, to ſtartle, to fright. Obſolete.
ASTONIED, ăs-tō'-nў-ĕd. part.
word uſed for aſtoniſhed. Nearly
ſolete.
To ASTONISH, ăs-tŏn'-nĭsh. v. a.
confound with fear or wonder, to
With *at*.
ASTONISHINGNESS, ăs-tŏn'-nĭsh-
nĕs. s. Quality to excite aſtoniſh
ASTONISHMENT, ăs-tŏn'-ĭsh-mĕ
Amazement, confuſion of mind.
To ASTOUND, ăs-tou'nd. v. a.
aſtoniſh, to confound with fear or
der. Nearly obſolete.
ASTRADDLE, ă-străd'l. ad.
one's legs acroſs any thing.
ASTRAGAL, ăs'-tră-găl. s. A
round member, in the form of a ri
the tops or bottoms of columns.
ASTRAL, ăs'-trăl. a. Starry,
to the ſtars.
ASTRAY, ă-strā'. ad. Out of the
way.
To ASTRICT, ăs-trĭk't. v. a.
tract by application. Leſs uſed
Conſtringe.
ASTRICTION, ăs-trĭk'-shŭn. s.
act or power of contracting the
the body.

ASTRIC

ICTIVE, ăſ-trĭk'-tĭv. a. Stip-
binding.
ICTORY, ăſ-trĭk'-tŭr-rў. a.
gent.
IDE, ă-ſtrī'de. ad. With the legs

IFEROUS, ăſ-trĭf'-ĕ-rŭs. a.
g, or having ſtars.
STRINGE, ăſ-trĭn'je. v. a. To
a contraction, to make the parts
together.
INGENCY, ăſ-trĭn'-jĕn-sў. ſ.
power of contracting the parts of
dy.
INGENT, ăſ-trĭn'-jĕnt. a. Bind-
contracting.
OGRAPHY, ăſ-trŏg'-rā-fў. ſ.
cience of deſcribing the ſtars.
OLABE, ăs'-trō-lāb. ſ. An in-
ent chiefly uſed for taking the
de of the pole, the ſun or ſtars,

OLOGER, ăſ-trŏl'-ō-jĕr. ſ. One
ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars
e a cauſal power, profeſſes to fore-
diſcover events.
OLOGIAN, ăſ-trō-lō'-jăn. ſ.
loger.
OLOGICAL, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh'-
āl. } a.
OLOGICK, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh'-ĭk. }
ng to aſtrology, profeſſing aſtro-

OLOGICALLY, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh'-ў-
ў. ad. In an aſtrological man-

STROLOGIZE, ăſ-trŏl'-ō-jīze.
To practiſe aſtrology.
OLOGY, ăſ-trŏl'-ō-jў. ſ. The
ce of foretelling things by the
ledge of the ſtars.
ONOMER, ăſ-trŏn'-nō-mŭr. ſ.
at ſtudies the celeſtial motions.
ONOMICAL, ăſ-trō-nŏm'-
āl. } a.
ONOMICK, ăſ-trō-nŏm'-ĭk. }
ging to aſtronomy.
ONOMICALLY, ăſ-trō-nŏm'-ў-
ў. ad. In an aſtronomical manner.
ONOMY, ăſ-trŏn'-nō-mў. ſ. A
mathematical ſcience, teaching
knowledge of the celeſtial bodies,
magnitudes, motions, diſtances, pe-
, eclipſes, and order.
O-THEOLOGY, ăs'-trō-thē-ŏl''-
ſ. Divinity founded on the obſer-
of the celeſtial bodies.
DER, ă-ſŭn'-dŭr. ad. Apart, ſe-
ly, not together.

ASYLUM, ă-sў'-lŭm. ſ. A ſanctuary, a refuge.
ASYMMETRY, ă-sĭm'-mē-trў. ſ. Contrariety to ſymmetry, diſproportion.
ASYMPTOTE, ă-sĭmp'-tōte. ſ. Aſymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve, but which would never meet.
ASYNDETON, ă-sĭn'-dē-tŏn. ſ. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.
AT, ăt'. prep. At before a place notes the nearneſs of the place, as a man is at the houſe before he is in it; At before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; At before a ſuperlative adjective implies in the ſtate, as at moſt, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c. At ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon, as at peace; At ſometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At ſometimes the ſame with furniſhed with, as a man at arms; At ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At ſometimes is nearly the ſame as In, noting ſituation; At ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your ſervice; At all, in any manner.
ATABAL, ăt'-ă-băl. ſ. A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.
ATARAXY, ăt'-tă-răk-sў. ſ. Exemption from vexation, tranquillity. Written alſo *Ataraxia*.
ATHANOR, ăth'-ă-nŏr. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time.
ATHEISM, ā'-thē-ĭſm. ſ. The diſbelief of a God.
ATHEIST, ā'-thē-ĭſt. ſ. One that denies the exiſtence of God.
ATHEIST, ā'-thē-ĭſt. a. Atheiſtical, denying God.
ATHEISTICAL, ă-thē-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a. Given to atheiſm, impious.
ATHEISTICALLY, ă-thē-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-lў. ad. In an atheiſtical manner.
ATHEISTICALNESS, ă-thē-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being atheiſtical.
ATHEISTICK, ă-thē-ĭs'-tĭk. a. Given to atheiſm.
ATHEOUS, ā'-thē-ŭs. a. Atheiſtick, godleſs. Little uſed.
ATHEROMA, ă-thē-rō'-mă. ſ. A ſpecies of wen.
ATHEROMATOUS, ă-thē-rŏm'-ă-tŭs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST,

ATHIRST, å-thûr'ſt. ad. Thirſty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, åth-lĕt'-ĭk. a. Belonging to wreſtling; ſtrong of body, vigorous, luſty, robuſt.

ATHWART, å-thwå'rt. prep. Acroſs, tranſverſe to any thing; through: this ſenſe is not proper.

ATHWART, å-thwå'rt. ad. In a manner vexatious and perplexing, croſsly; wrong.

ATILT, å-tilt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thruſt; in the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind.

ATLAS, åt'-lås. ſ. A collection of maps; a large ſquare folio; ſometimes the ſupporter of a building; a rich kind of ſilk.

ATMOSPHERE, åt'-mŏ-sfēre. ſ. The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, åt-mŏ-sfĕr'-ĭ-kål. a. Belonging to the atmoſphere.

ATOM, åt'-tŭm. ſ. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided; any thing extremely ſmall.

ATOMICAL, å-tŏm'-ĭ-kål. a. Conſiſting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, åt'-tŏ-mĭſt. ſ. One that holds the atomical philoſophy.

ATOMY, åt'-ŏ-mỹ. ſ. An atom. Obſolete.

To ATONE, å-tō'ne. v. n. To agree, to accord; to ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; to anſwer for. With *for*.

To ATONE, å-tō'ne. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, å-tō'ne-mĕnt. ſ. Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory equivalent. With *for*.

ATOP, å-tŏp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, å'-trå-bĭ-lå''-ryăn. a. Melancholy.

ATRABILARIOUS, å'-trå-bĭ-lå''-ryŭs. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, å'-trå-bĭ-lå''-ryŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, å-trå-mĕn'-tål. a. Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, å-trå-mĕn'-tŭs. a. Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, å-trō'-ſhŭs. a. Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, å-trō'-ſhŭs-lỹ. ad. In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, å-trō'-ſhŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATROCITY, å-trŏs'-ſĭ-tỹ. ſ. Hor wickedneſs.

ATROPHY, åt'-trō-fỹ. ſ. Wa nouriſhment, a diſeaſe.

To ATTACH, åt-tåtſh'. v. a. To reſt, to take or apprehend; to ſeize lay hold on; to win; to gain ove enamour; to fix to one's intereſt. *to*.

ATTACHMENT, åt-tåtſh'-mĕnt. Adherence, regard. With *to*.

To ATTACK, åt-tåk'. v. a. To ſault an enemy; to begin a conteſt.

ATTACK, åt-tåk'. ſ. An aſſault.

ATTACKER, åt-tåk'-ûr. ſ. The ſon that attacks.

To ATTAIN, åt-tå'n. v. a. To to procure; to overtake; to come to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, åt-tå'n. v. n. To to a certain ſtate; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, åt-tå'n-åbl. a. which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, åt-tå'n-åbl ſ. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, åt-tå'n-dûr. ſ. act of attainting in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, åt-tå'n-mĕnt. ſ. which is attained, acquiſition; the power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt. v. a. To taint is particularly uſed for ſuch found guilty of ſome crime or offe to taint, to corrupt. With *of*.

ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt. ſ. Any thin jurious, as illneſs, wearineſs; this is now obſolete: ſtain, ſpot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, åt-tån'-tſhûr. ſ. proach, imputation.

To ATTAMINATE, åt-tăm'-ĭ- v. a. To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTEMPER, åt-tĕm'-pûr. To mingle, to weaken by the mi of ſomething elſe; to regulate, to fo to mix in juſt proportions; to fit to thing elſe. With *to*.

To ATTEMPERATE, åt-tĕm'-pĕ- v. a. To proportion to ſomething.

To ATTEMPT, åt-tĕmpt'. v. a. attack, to venture upon; to try, deavour.

To ATTEMPT, åt-tĕmpt'. v. n. make an attempt. With *upon*.

ATTEMPT, åt-tĕmpt'. ſ. An a an eſſay, an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE, åt-tĕmp'-tåbl Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, åt-tĕmp'-tûr. ſ. perſon that attempts; an endeavou

TTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. a. To re- to fix the mind upon; to wait on; mpany; to be preſent with, upon mons; to be ndant to; to be uent to; to ſtay for.

TTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. n. To ttention; to ſtay, to delay.

NDANCE, ăt-tĕn'-dăns. ſ. The waiting on another; ſervice; the waiting, a train; attention, re-

NDANT, ăt-tĕn'-dănt. a. Ac- nying as ſubordinate.

NDANT, ăt-tĕn'-dănt. ſ. One tends; one that belongs to the one that waits as a ſuitor or agent; t is preſent at any thing; a con- nt, a conſequent.

NDER, ăt-tĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Compa- aſſociate.

NT, ăt-tĕnt'. a. Intent, atten-

NTATES, ăt-tĕn'-tătes. ſ. Pro- s in a court after an inhibition is

NTION, ăt-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ttending or heeding.

NTIVE, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv. a. Heed- gardful.

NTIVELY, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-lў. ad. lly, carefully.

NTIVENESS, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. neſs, attention.

NUANT, ăt-tĕn'-ū-ănt. a. En- ith the power of making thin or

NUATE, ăt-tĕn'-ū-ăte. a. Made ſlender.

NUATION, ăt-tĕn-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of making any thing thin or

, ăt'-tŭr. ſ. Corrupt matter. ucial word.

TEST, ăt-tĕſt'. v. a. To bear of, to witneſs; to call to wit-

TTATION, ăt-tĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ny, evidence.

TUOUS, ăt-tĭg'-ū-ŭs. a. Hard

TTINGE, ăt-tĭn'je. v. a. To ghtly.

TTIRE, ăt-tī're. v. a. To dreſs, to array.

E, ăt-tī're. ſ. Clothes, dreſs; ng, the horns of a buck or ſtag; y, the flower of a plant is divid- three parts, the empalement, the , and the attire.

ATTIRER, ăt-tī'-rŭr. ſ. One that attires another, a dreſſer.

ATTITUDE, ăt'-tў-tūde. ſ. A poſture, the poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, ăt-tŏl'-lĕnt. a. That which raiſes or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, ăt-tŭr'-nў. ſ. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed to, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence; one who is appointed or retained to proſecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, ăt-tŭr'-nў-ſhip. ſ. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, ăt-tŭrn'-mĕnt. ſ. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, ăt-trăk't. v. a. To draw to ſomething; to allure, to invite. With *by* and *to*.

ATTRACTICAL, ăt-trăk'-tĭ-kăl. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, ăt-trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'-tĭv. a. Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'-tĭv. ſ. That which draws or incites; allurement. *Attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe; and *Allurement* generally bad.

ATTRACTIVELY, ăt-trăk'-tĭv-lў. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, ăt-trăk'-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, ăt-trăk'-tŭr. ſ. The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTATION, ăt-trăk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Frequent handling.

ATTRAHENT, ăt'-trā-hĕnt. ſ. That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, ăt-trĭb'-ū-tăbl. a. That which may be aſcribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, ăt-trĭb'-ūte. v. a. To aſcribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cauſe. With *to*.

ATTRIBUTE, ăt'-trĭ-būte. ſ. The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATTRIBUTION, ăt-trĭ-bū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Commendation.

ATTRITE, ăt-trī'te. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, ăt-trī'te-nĕs. ſ. The being much worn.

ATTRITION,

ATTRITION, ăt-trĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, ăt-tūne. v. a. To make any thing muſical; to tune one thing to another. With *to*.

ATWEEN, ă-twēn. ad. or prep. Betwixt, between. Obſolete.

ATWIXT, ă-twikſt'. prep. In the middle of two things. Obſolete.

To AVAIL, ă-vāl. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit; to promote, to proſper, to aſſiſt. With *of* before the thing uſed.

To AVAIL, ă-vāl. v. n. To be of uſe, to be of advantage.

AVAIL, ă-vāl. ſ. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, ă-vā'-lăbl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, ă-vā'-lăbl-nĕs. ſ. Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

AVAILABLY, ă-vā'-lăb-lў. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, ă-vāl'-mĕnt. ſ. Uſefulneſs, advantage.

To AVALE, ă-vāl. v. a. To let fall, to depreſs. Obſolete.

To AVALE, ă-vāl. v. n. To ſink. Obſolete.

AVANT-GUARD, ă-vănt-gărd. ſ. The van.

AVARICE, ăv'-ă-rĭs. ſ. Covetouſneſs, inſatiable deſire.

AVARICIOUS, ăv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭs. a. Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, ăv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Covetouſly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, ăv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, ă-vănt. interject. A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURNE, ă'-bŭrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, ăk'-shŭn. ſ. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another; the thing ſold by auction.

AUCTIONARY, ăk'-shŭ-nă-rў. a. Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONIER, ăk-shŭ-nēr. ſ. The perſon that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, ăk'-tĭv. a. Of an increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPATION, ă-kū-pā'-shŭn. ſ. Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, ă-dā'-shŭs. a. Impudent. Always in a bad ſenſe.

AUDACIOUSLY, ă-dā'-shŭſ-lў. Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, ă-dā'-shŭſ-nĕ Impudence.

AUDACITY, ă-dăs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. boldneſs.

AUDIBLE, ă'-dĭbl. a. That which be perceived by hearing; loud enou be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, ă'-dĭbl-nĕs. ſ. bleneſs of being heard.

AUDIBLY, ă'-dĭb-lў. ad. In manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, ă'-dyĕns. ſ. The hearing; the liberty of ſpeaking g a hearing; an auditory, perſons c to hear; the reception of any m delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

AUDIT, ă'-dĭt. ſ. A final accou

To AUDIT, ă'-dĭt. v. a. To account finally.

AUDITION, ă-dĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Hea

AUDITOR, ă'-dĭ-tŭr. ſ. A h perſon employed to take an accou mately; a king's officer, who, examining the accounts of all officers accountable, makes up a book.

AUDITORY, ă'-dĭ-tŭr-rў. a. which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, ă'-dĭ-tŭr-rў. ſ. dience, a collection of perſons a to hear; a place where lectures heard.

AUDITRESS, ă'-dĭ-trĕs. ſ. The that hears.

To AVEL, ă-vĕl'. v. a. To pul

AVEMARY, ă-vĕ-mă'-rў. ſ. of worſhip repeated by the Rom honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENAGE, ăv'-ĕn-ĕdzh. ſ. tain quantity of oats paid to a l

To AVENGE, ă-vĕnje. v. a. venge; to puniſh. With *of*; ſo *upon*.

AVENGEANCE, ă-vĕn'-jăns. niſhment.

AVENGEMENT, ă-vĕnje-mĕ Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, ă-vĕn'-jŭr. ſ. P revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, ă'-vĕns. ſ. Herb ben

AVENTURE, ă-vĕn'-tshŭr. ſ. chance, cauſing a man's death, felony.

AVENUE, ăv'-ĕ-nū. ſ. A way any place may be entered; an walk of trees before a houſe.

VER, å-vêr'. v. a. To declare po-
ly.
RAGE, åv'-ê-râje. ſ. That duty
rvice which the tenant is to pay to
king; a medium, a mean propor-

RMENT, å-vêr'-mênt. ſ. Eſta-
nent of any thing by evidence.
RNAT, å-vêr'-nât. ſ. A ſort of

VERUNCATE, å-vêr-rûn'-kâte.
To root up.
RSATION, å-vêr-sâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Ha-
abhorrence. With *from*, moſt pro-
before the object. Sometimes
to, leſs properly: And ſometimes,
improperly, with *towards*.
RSE, å-vêrſe'. a. Malign, not fa-
ble; not pleaſed with, unwilling
With *from*, moſt properly, before
bject. Very frequently, but im-
rly, *to*.
RSELY, å-vêrs'-lỹ. ad. Unwilling-
ackwardly.
RSENESS, å-vêrs'-nês. ſ. Un-
gneſs, backwardneſs.
RSION, å-vêr'-ſhûn. ſ. Hatred,
, deteſtation; the cauſe of aver-
With *from*, properly: with *to*,
properly: Sometimes *for*; and
mes, very improperly, with *to-*
.
VERT, å-vêrt'. v. a. To turn
to turn off; to put by. With

R, å'-gûr. ſ. A carpenter's tool
e holes with.
T, å't. pronoun. Any thing. It
etimes improperly written *Ought*.
GMENT, åg-mênt'. v. a. To
e, to make bigger or more.
GMENT, åg-mênt'. v. n. To
e, to grow bigger.
ENT, å'g-mênt. ſ. Increaſe;
increaſe.
ENTATION, å'g-mên-tâ"-ſhûn.
e act of increaſing or making big-
the ſtate of being made bigger;
ng added, by which another is
igger.
R, å'-gûr. ſ. One who pretends
ct by the flight of birds.
GUR, å'-gûr. v. n. To gueſs,
eſture by ſigns.
GURATE, å'-gû-râte. v. n. To
y augury.
RATION, å-gû-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The
of augury.
RER, å'-gû-rûr. ſ. The ſame
gur.

AUGURIAL, å-gû'-ryâl. a. Relatin to augury.

AUGURY, å'-gû-rỹ. ſ. The act of prognoſticating by omens; the rules obſerved by augurs; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, å-gûſt'. a. Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, å-gûſt'. ſ. The name of the eighth month from January incluſive.

AUGUSTNESS, å-gûſt'-nês. ſ. Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, å'-vyâ-rỹ. ſ. A place incloſed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, å-vîd'-î-tỹ. ſ. Greedineſs, eagerneſs.

AVITOUS, å-vî'-tûs. a. Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVIZE, å-vîze. v. a. To counſel; to bethink himſelf; to conſider. Obſolete.

AULD, å'ld. a. Old. Not uſed, except in the Scotch dialect.

AULETICK, å-lêt'-îk. a. Belonging to pipes. Little uſed.

AULICK, å'-lîk. a. Belonging to the court.

AULIN, å'-lîn. ſ. A French meaſure of length, an ell.

To AUMAIL, å-mâ'l. v. a. To variegate.

AUNT, ånt'. ſ. A father or mother's ſiſter.

AVOCADO, å-vô-kâ'-dô. ſ. A plant.

To AVOCATE, åv'-vô-kâte. v. a. To call away.

AVOCATION, åv-vô-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of calling aſide; the buſineſs that calls.

To AVOID, å-voi'd. v. a. To ſhun, to eſcape; to endeavour to ſhun; to evacuate, to quit.

To AVOID, å-voi'd. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, å-voi'-dâbl. a. That which may be avoided or eſcaped.

AVOIDANCE, å-voi'-dâns. ſ. The act of avoiding; the courſe by which any thing is carried off.

AVOIDER, å-voi'-dûr. ſ. The perſon that ſhuns any thing; the perſon that carries any thing away; the veſſel, in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS, å-voi'd-lês. a. Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, å-vêr-dê-poi'z. a. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen.

AVOLATION, ă-vō-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The flying away.

To AVOUCH, ă-vou'tſh. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to juſtify.

AVOUCH, ă-vou'tſh. ſ. Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, ă-vou'tſh-ăbl. a. That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, ă-vou'tſh-ĕr. ſ. He that avouches.

To AVOW, ă-vow'. v. a. To juſtify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, ă-vow'-ăbl. a. That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, ă-vow'-ăl. ſ. Juſtificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY, ă-vow'-ĕd-lў. ad. In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, ă-vow'-ē'. ſ. He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.

AVOWER, ă-vow'-ŭr. ſ. He that avows or juſtifies.

AVOWRY, ă-vow'-rў. ſ. Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify, for what cauſe he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, ă-vow'-zăl. ſ. A confeſſion.

AVOWTRY, ă-vow'-trў. ſ. Adultery.

AURATE, ă'-rāte. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AURELIA, ă-rē'-lyă. ſ. A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects, the chryſalis.

AURICLE, ă'-rĭkl. ſ. The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, ă-rĭk'-ū-lă. ſ. Bear's ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, ă-rik'-ū-lăr. a. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing; ſecret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, ă-rik'-ū-lăr-lў. ad. In a ſecret manner.

AURIFEROUS, ă-rĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. That which produces gold.

AURIGATION, ă-rĭ-gā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of driving carriages. Not uſed.

AURORA, ă-rō'-ră. ſ. A ſpecies of crowfoot; the goddeſs that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.

AUSCULTATION, ă'ſ-kŭl-tā'-shŭn. ſ. A hearkening or liſtening to.

AUSPICE, ă'ſ-pĭs. ſ. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour ſhewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of [the] patron.

AUSPICIAL, ăſ-pĭſh'-ăl. a. Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPICIOUS, ăſ-pĭſh'-ŭs. a. [Of] omens of ſucceſs; proſperous, fortunate applied to perſons; favourable, [pro]pitious, applied to perſons or [things] lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, ăſ-pĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. Happily, proſperouſly.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, ăſ-pĭſh'-ŭſ-nĕs. Proſperity, happineſs.

AUSTERE, ăſ-tē're. a. Severe, [auſ]rigid; ſower of taſte, harſh.

AUSTERELY, ăſ-tē're-lў. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, ăſ-tē're-nĕs. ſ. Severity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; roughneſs of taſte.

AUSTERITY, ăſ-tĕr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Severity, mortified life, ſtrictneſs; crabbed harſh diſcipline.

AUSTRAL, ă'ſ-trăl. } a. Southern.
AUSTRINE, ă'ſ-trĭne. }

AUTHENTICAL, ă-thĕn'-tĭ-kăl. Authentick.

AUTHENTICALLY, ă-thĕn'-tĭ-kăl-lў. ad. With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, ă-thĕn'-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being authentick, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICITY, ă-thĕn-tĭs'-ĭ-tў. Authority, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICK, ă-thĕn'-tĭk. a. [Of] which has every thing requiſite to [its] authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, ă-thĕn'-tĭk-lў. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, ă-thĕn'-tĭk-nĕs. ſ. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, ă'-thŭr. ſ. The firſt [cau]ner or mover of any thing; the [effi]he that effects or produces any [thing]the firſt writer of any thing; a [wri]general.

AUTHORITATIVE, ă-thŏr'-ĭ-tă-tĭv. a. Having due authority; having [the] of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, ă-thŏr'-ĭ-tă-tĭv-lў. ad. In an authoritative [man]with a ſhew of authority; with due [au]thority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, ă-thŏr'-ĭ-tă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. Authoritative [appe]ance.

AUTHORITY, ă-thŏr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. [Right] power; influence, credit; power, [ſu]

port, countenance; teſtimony; cre-
ility.
THORIZATION, å-thŏ-rĭ-zā'-ſhŭn.
Eſtabliſhment by authority.
AUTHORIZE, å'-thŏ-rize. v. a.
give authority to any perſon; to
e any thing legal; to eſtabliſh any
g by authority; to juſtify, to prove
ing to be right; to give credit to any
on or thing.
TOCRASY, å-tŏk'-rā-sy. ſ. Inde-
dent power.
TOGRAPH, å'-tŏ-grăf. ſ. A par-
lar perſon's own writing, the ori-
al.
TOGRAPHICAL, å-tŏ-grăf'-ĭ-kăl.
Of one's own writing.
TOMATICAL, å-tŏ-măt'-ĭ-kăl. a.
ing the power of moving itſelf.
TOMATON, å-tŏm'-å-tŏn. ſ. A
hine that hath the power of moving
in itſelf.
TOMATOUS, å-tŏm'-å-tŭs. a. Hav-
in itſelf the power of motion.
TONOMY, å-tŏn'-nŏ-mỹ. ſ. The
g according to one's own mind and
cription. Not in uſe.
TOPSY, å'-tŏp-sy. ſ. Ocular de-
ſtration.
TOPTICAL, å-tŏp'-tĭ-kăl. a. Per-
ed by one's own eyes.
TOPTICALLY, å-tŏp'-ti-kăl-lỹ.
By means of one's own eyes.
TUMN, å'-tŭm. ſ. The ſeaſon of
ear between ſummer and winter.
TUMNAL, å-tŭm'-năl. a. Belong-
to autumn.
LSION, å-vŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of
ng one thing from another.
ESIS, åks-ē'-sĭs. ſ. Amplifica-

ILIAR, ågz-ĭl'-yăr. }
ILIARY, ågz-ĭl'-yă-rỹ. } ſ. and a.
er, aſſiſtant: helping, aſſiſting.
ILIATION, ågz-ỹ-lỹ-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
, aid.
AWAIT, å-wā'te. v. a. To ex-
to wait for; to attend, to be in
for.
AIT, å-wā'te. ſ. Ambuſh.
AWAKE, å-wā'ke. v. a. Preterite,
ke, or, as is now more generally
awaked. To rouſe out of ſleep;
iſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep;
t into new action.
WAKE, å-wā'ke. v. n. To break
ſleep, to ceaſe to ſleep.
AKE, å-wā'ke. a. Without ſleep,
ſleeping.
WAKEN, å-wā'kn. See AWAKE.

To AWARD, å-wă'rd. v. a. To ad-
judge, to give any thing by a judicial
ſentence.
To AWARD, å-wă'rd. v. n. To judge,
to determine.
AWARD, å-wă'rd. ſ. Judgment, ſen-
tence, determination.
AWARE, å-wā're. a. Vigilant, atten-
tive. Sometimes uſed *adverbially*.
To AWARE, å-wā're. v. n. To be-
ware, to be cautious.
AWAY, å-wā'. ad. Abſent; from any
place or perſon; let us go; begone;
out of one's own power.
AWE, å'. ſ. Reverential fear, reve-
rence.
To AWE, å'. v. a. To ſtrike with re-
verence, or fear.
AWEBAND, å'-bănd. ſ. A check.
AWFUL, å'-fŭl. a. That which ſtrikes
with awe, or fills with reverence; wor-
ſhipful, inveſted with dignity, this ſenſe
is obſolete; ſtruck with awe; timorous,
this ſenſe occurs but rarely.
AWFULLY, å'-fŭl-lỹ. ad. In a reve-
rential manner.
AWFULNESS, å'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. The qua-
lity of ſtriking with awe, ſolemnity; the
ſtate of being ſtruck with awe, this ſenſe
is little uſed.
AWHILE, å-hwī'le. ad. Some time.
AWKWARD, å'-kŭrd. a. Inelegant,
unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy,
clumſy; perverſe, untoward. Written
alſo *Aukward*.
AWKWARDLY, å'-kŭrd-lỹ. ad. Clum-
ſily, unreadily, inelegantly.
AWKWARDNESS, å'-kŭrd-nĭs. ſ.
Inelegance, want of gentility, clumſi-
neſs.
AWL, å'l. ſ. A pointed inſtrument to
bore holes.
AWLESS, å'-lĕs. a. Without reve-
rence; without the power of cauſing re-
verence.
AWME, å'm. ſ. A Dutch meaſure an-
ſwering to what in England is called a
tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton.
Written alſo *Aume*.
AWNING, å'-ning. ſ. A cover ſpread
over a boat or veſſel to keep off the
weather.
AWOKE, å-wō'ke. The preterite from
Awake.
AWORK, å-wŭrk'. ad. On work, in a
ſtate of labour.
AWORKING, å-wŭrk'-ĭng. ad. In the
ſtate of working.
AWRY, å-rỹ'. ad. Not in a ſtraight
direction, obliquely; aſquint, with oblique
viſion;

vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right ſtate, perverſely.

AXE, åks'. ſ. An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge.

AXILLAR, ågz-îl'-lår. } a.
AXILLARY, ågz-îl'-lå-rỳ. } a. Belonging to the armpit.

AXIOM, åk'-ſhŭm. ſ. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight.

AXIS, åk'-sis. ſ. The line, real or imaginary, that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, åx'l. } ſ.
AXLE-TREE, åx'l-trē. } ſ. The pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, å'ỳ. ad. Yes.

AYE, å'. ad. Always, to eternity, ever. It is now rarely uſed, and only poetry.

AYGREEN, å'-grēn. ſ. The ſingle houſe-leek.

AYRY, å'-rỳ. ſ. The neſt of the h

AZIMUTH, åz'-ỳ-mŭth. ſ. The muth of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is n between the meridian of the pla any given vertical line; magnetical muth, is an arch of the horizon co ed between the ſun's azimuth circl the magnetical meridian; azimuth paſs, is an inſtrument uſed at ſe finding the ſun's magnetical azim

AZURE, å'-zhŭr. a. Blue, faint bl

B,

BAA, bå'. ſ. The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA, bå'. v. n. To cry like a ſheep.

To BABBLE, båb'l. v. n. To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell ſecrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, båb'l. ſ. Idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle.

BABBLEMENT, båb'l-mĕnt. ſ. Senſeleſs prate.

BABBLER, båb'-blŭr. ſ. An idle talker; a teller of ſecrets.

BABE, bå'be ſ. An infant.

BABERY, bå'-bē-rỳ. ſ. Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

BABISH, bå'-bîſh. a. Childiſh.

BABOON, bå-bō'n. ſ. A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BABY, bå'-bỳ. ſ. A child, an infant; a ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, båk'-kå-tĕd. a. Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, båk-kå-nå'-lyăn. ſ. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, båk'-kå-nålz. ſ. The drunken feaſts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, båk'-kŭs-bōle. ſ. A flower not tall, but very full and l leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, båk-sîf'-ē-rŭs. ry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bătſh'-ē-lŭr. ſ. A unmarried; a man who takes his fi grees; a knight of the loweſt or ſenſe now little uſed.

BACHELORS BUTTON, bă lŭrz bŭt'n. ſ. Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bătſh'-ē-lŭr-ſ The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, båk'. ſ. The hinder part body; the outer part of the hand is ſhut; the rear; the place be the part of any thing out of ſight thick part of any tool, oppoſed edge.

BACK, båk'. ad. To the place one came; backward from the ſtation; behind, not coming for toward things paſt; again, in re again, a ſecond time.

To BACK, båk'. v. a. To mo horſe; to break a horſe; to place the back; to maintain, to ſtreng to juſtify, to ſupport; to ſecond.

CKBITE, bǎk'-bîte. v. a. To
e or reproach the abſent.
BITER, bǎk'-bī-tŭr. ſ. A pri-
mniator, cenſurer of the abſent.
DOOR, bǎk'-dōr. ſ. The door
the houſe.
ED, bǎkt'. a. Having a back.
FRIEND, bǎk'-frĕnd. ſ. An ene-
ſecret.
GAMMON, bǎk-gǎm'-mŭn. ſ.
or game with dice and tables.
HOUSE, bǎk'-houſe. ſ. The
gs behind the chief part of the
PIECE, bǎk'-pēs. ſ. The piece
our which covers the back.
ROOM, bǎk'-rōm. ſ. A room
.
SIDE, bǎk'-sîde. ſ. The hinder
any thing; the hind part of an
; the yard of ground behind a
CKSLIDE, bǎk'-ſlîde. v. n. To
. Uſed only by divines.
SLIDER, bǎk-ſlī'-dŭr. ſ. An
te.
STAFF, bǎk'-ſtǎf. ſ. An in-
ent uſeful in taking the ſun's alti-
t ſea.
STAIRS, bǎk'-ſtârz. ſ. The pri-
tairs in the houſe.
STAYS, bǎk'-ſtâz. ſ. Ropes
keep the maſts from pitching for-
SWORD, bǎk'-sōrd. ſ. A ſword
one ſharp edge.
WARD, bǎk'-wârd. } ad.
WARDS, bǎk'-wârdz. }
the back forwards; towards the
on the back; from the preſent
to the place behind; regreſſively;
ds ſomething paſt; out of the pro-
e ſtate; from a better to a
ſtate; paſt, in time paſt.
WARD, bǎk'-wârd. a. Unwill-
averſe; heſitating; ſluggiſh, dila-
dull, not quick or apprehenſive.
WARD, bǎk'-wârd. ſ. The
paſt: poetical.
WARDLY, bǎk'-wârd-lў. ad.
illingly, averſely.
WARDNESS, bǎk'-wârd-nĕs. ſ.
eſs, ſluggiſhneſs.
ON, bā'kn. ſ. The fleſh of a hog
and dried.
bǎd'. a. Ill, not good; vicious,
pt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurt-
unwholeſome, with *for*; ſick, with
s, *bad of* a fever.

BAD, } bǎd'. The preterite of Bid.
BADE, }
BADGE, bǎdzh'. ſ. A mark or cogni-
zance worn; a token by which one is
known; the mark of any thing.
To BADGE, bǎdzh'. v. a. To mark.
BADGER, bǎd'-zhŭr. ſ. A brock, an
animal.
BADGER, bǎd'-zhŭr. ſ. One that buys
corn and victuals in one place, and car-
ries it into another.
BADLY, bǎd'-lў. ad. Not well.
BADNESS, bǎd'-nis. ſ. Want of good
qualities.
To BAFFLE, bǎf'l. v. a. To elude;
to confound; to cruſh.
BAFFLER, bǎf'-flŭr. ſ. He that baffles.
BAG, bǎg'. ſ. A ſack, or pouch; that
part of animals in which ſome particular
juices are contained, as the poiſons of
vipers; an ornamental purſe of ſilk tied
to men's hair; a term uſed to ſignify
quantities, as a bag of pepper.
To BAG, bǎg'. v. a. To put into a bag;
to load with a bag.
To BAG, bǎg'. v. n. To ſwell like a
full bag.
BAGATELLE, bǎg-ă-tĕl'. ſ. A trifle.
A word not naturalized.
BAGGAGE, bǎg'-gidzh. ſ. The fur-
niture of an army; a worthleſs woman.
BAGNIO, bǎn'-nyō. ſ. A houſe for
bathing and ſweating.
BAGPIPE, bǎg'-pîpe. ſ. A muſical in-
ſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag,
and pipes.
BAGPIPER, bǎg'-pī-pŭr. ſ. One that
plays on a bagpipe.
BAIL, bā'l. ſ. Bail is the freeing or ſet-
ting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned
upon action either civil or criminal, un-
der ſecurity taken for his appearance.
To BAIL, bā'l. v. a. To give bail for
another; to admit to bail.
BAILABLE, bā'-lăbl. a. That may be
ſet at liberty by bail.
BAILIFF, bā'-lif. ſ. A ſubordinate
officer; an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to
execute arreſts; an under-ſteward of a
manor.
BAILIWICK, bā'-lў-wik. ſ. The place
of the juriſdiction of a bailiff.
To BAIT, bā't. v. a. To put meat to
tempt animals.
To BAIT, bā't. v. a. To ſet dogs
upon.
To BAIT, bā't. v. n. To ſtop at any
place for refreſhment; to clap the wings,
to flutter.

BAIT,

BAIT, bā't. ſ. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE, bā'z. ſ. A kind of coarſe open cloth. Written alſo *Bayze*.

To BAKE, bā'ke. v. a. part. paſſive, *baked* or *baken*. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; to dreſs in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bā'ke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bā'ke-hous. ſ. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bā'-kŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bāl'-lāns. ſ. A pair of ſcales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoiſe; the beating part of a watch; in aſtronomy, one of the ſigns, Libra.

To BALANCE, bāl'-lāns. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoiſe; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bāl'-lāns. v. n. To heſitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bāl'-ān-sŭr. ſ. The perſon that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bāl'-ās-rō'-bў. ſ. A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bāl-kō'-nў. ſ. A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bā'ld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; ſtripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bā'l-dĕr-dāſh. ſ. Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bā'ld-lў. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bā'ld-mŭn-nў. ſ. Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bā'ld-nĭs. ſ. The want of hair; the loſs of hair; meanneſs of writing.

BALDRICK, bā'l-drĭk. ſ. A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bā'le. ſ. A bundle of goods.

To BALE, bā'le. v. n. To make up into a bundle.

BALEFUL, bā'le-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, ſad; full of miſchief.

BALEFULLY, bā'le-fŭl-lў. ad. Sorrowfully, miſchievouſly.

BALK, bā'k. ſ. A great beam.

BALK, bā'k. ſ. A bridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bā'k. ſ. Diſappointment leaſt expected.

To BALK, bā'k. v. a. To diſ to fruſtrate; to miſs any thing; Written alſo *Baulk*.

BALKERS, bā'-kŭrz. ſ. Men give a ſign which way the ſhole rings is.

BALL, bā'l. ſ. Any thing mad round form; a round thing to pla a globe; a globe borne as an e ſovereignty; any part of the bo approaches to roundneſs.

BALL, bā'l. ſ. An entertain dancing.

BALLAD, bāl'-lād. ſ. A ſong.

To BALLAD, bāl'-lād. v. n. T or ſing ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, bāl'-lād-sing One whoſe employment is to ſing in the ſtreets.

BALLAST, bāl'-lāſt. ſ. So put at the bottom of the ſhip to ſteady.

To BALLAST, bāl'-lāſt. v. a. a weight at the bottom of a ſhip; any thing ſteady.

BALLETTE, bāl'-lĕt. ſ. A dan

BALLOON, bāl-lō'n. ſ. A large ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymi ball placed on a pillar; a ball of board, ſtuffed with combuſtible which is ſhot up into the air, and burſts. Written alſo *Ballon*.

BALLOT, bāl'-lŭt. ſ. A little ticket uſed in giving votes; the voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bāl'-lŭt. v. n. To by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bāl-lō-tā'-ſhŭn The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bā'm. ſ. The ſap or ju ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous; luable or fragrant ointment; a that ſooths or mitigates pain.

BALM, bā'm. ſ. The name of a

BALM OF GILEAD, bā'm of G ſ. The juice drawn from the tree; a plant remarkable for the balſamick ſcent.

To BALM, bā'm. v. a. To anoi balm; to ſooth, to mitigate.

BALMY, bāl'-mў. a. Having th lities of balm; producing balm; ing, ſoft; fragrant, odoriferous; gating, aſſuaſive.

BALNEARY, bāl'-nē-ā-rў. ſ. A ing-room.

BALNEATION, bāl-nē-ā'-ſhŭn. act of bathing.

BALNEA

EATORY, bål″-nê-ă-tůr′-rў. a. ing to a bath.
AM, bă′l-sům. ſ. Ointment, un-

AM APPLE, bă′l-sům-ăp′l. ſ. dian plant.
AMICAL, bål-săm′-i-kål. } a.
AMICK, bål-săm′-ik. }
ous, mitigating.
STRADE, bål-ůſ-trā′de. ſ. Rows e pillars called baluſters.
OO, băm′-bō. ſ. An Indian plant reed kind.
AMBOOZLE, băm-bō′zl. v. a. ceive, to impoſe upon. A low

OOZLER, băm-bō′z-lůr. ſ. A

bān. ſ. Publick notice given of ing; a curſe, excommunication; ction; Ban of the Empire, a pub- nſure by which the privileges of erman prince are ſuſpended.
N, bān. v. a. To curſe, to exe-

NA TREE, bă-nā′-nă-trē. ſ. in.
, bānd. ſ. A tye, a bandage; a by which any animal is kept in t, this is now uſually ſpelt, leſs y, *bond*; any union or con- ; any thing bound round another; pany of perſons joined together; icular kind of neckcloth worn by the clergy; in architecture, t low moulding, facia, face, or

ND, bānd. v. a. To unite to- into one body or troop; to bind ith a band.
AGE, bān′-dĭdzh. ſ. Something over another; the fillet or roller d over a wounded member.
BOX, bān′-bŏks. ſ. A ſlight box r bands and other things of ſmall
ELET, bān′-dē-lĕt. ſ. Any flat ng or fillet.
IT, bān′-dĭt. } ſ.
ITTO, bān-dĭt′-tō. }
n outlawed. In the plural *Ban-*

OG, bān′-dŏg. ſ. A maſtiff.
OLEERS, bān-dō-lē′rz. ſ. Small n caſes covered with leather, each n containing powder that is a ſuf- charge for a muſket.
ROL, bān′-drůl. ſ. A little flag ame.

BANDY, bān′-dў. ſ. A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.
To BANDY, bān′-dў. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toſs about.
To BANDY, bān′-dў. v. n. To contend.
BANDYLEG, bān′-dў-lĕg. ſ. A crooked leg.
BANDYLEGGED, bān′-dў-lĕgd. a. Having crooked legs.
BANE, bā′ne. ſ. Poiſon; miſchief, ruin.
To BANE, bā′ne. v. a. To poiſon.
BANEFUL, bā′ne-fůl. a. Poiſonous; deſtructive.
BANEFULNESS, bā′ne-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Poiſonouſneſs, deſtructiveneſs.
BANEWORT, bā′ne-wůrt. ſ. Deadly nightſhade.
To BANG, bāng′. v. a. To beat, to thump; to handle roughly. A low and familiar word.
BANG, bāng′. ſ. A blow, a thump. A low word.
To BANISH, bān′-nĭſh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.
BANISHER, bān′-nĭſh-ůr. ſ. He that forces another from his own country.
BANISHMENT, bān′-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of baniſhing another; the ſtate of being baniſhed, exile.
BANK, bānk′. ſ. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally; the company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.
To BANK, bānk′. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to incloſe with banks.
BANK-BILL, bānk′-bĭl′. ſ. A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.
BANKER, bānk′-ůr. ſ. One that trafficks in money.
BANKRUPT, bānk′-růpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.
BANKRUPT, bānk′-růpt. ſ. A man in debt beyond the power of payment.
To BANKRUPT, bānk′-růpt. v. a. To break, to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.
BANKRUPTCY, bānk′-růp-sў. ſ. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.
BANNER, bān′-nůr. ſ. A flag, a ſtandard; a ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET,

BANNERET, bǎn'-nĕ-rĕt. ſ. A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, bǎn'-nĕ-rŏl. ſ. A little flag or ſtreamer. More properly written *Banerol.*

BANNIAN, bǎn-yǎn'. ſ. A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bǎn'-nŏk. ſ. A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake.

BANQUET, bǎnk'-kwit. ſ. A feaſt.

To BANQUET, bǎnk'-kwit. v. a. To treat any one with feaſts.

To BANQUET, bǎnk'-kwit. v. n. To feaſt, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bǎnk'-kwi-tĭr. ſ. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly; he that makes feaſts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bǎnk'-kwit-hou's. } ſ.
BANKQUETING-HOUSE, bǎnk'-kwĕ-ting-hou's. }

A houſe where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, bǎnk-kĕt'. ſ. A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bǎn'-ſtikl. ſ. A ſmall fiſh, a ſtickleback.

To BANTER, bǎn'-tŭr. v. a. To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bǎn'-tŭr. ſ. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bǎn'-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. One that banters.

BANTLING, bǎnt'-ling. ſ. A little child. A low word.

BAPTISM, bǎp'-tizm. ſ. Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe; baptiſm is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bǎp-tiz'-mǎl. a. Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

BAPTIST, bǎp'-tiſt. ſ. He that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAPTISTERY, bǎp'-tiſ-tĕr-rў. ſ. The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

To BAPTIZE, bǎp-tī'ze. v. a. To chriſten, to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

BAPTIZER, bǎp-tī'-zŭr. ſ. One that chriſtens, one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR, bǎ'r. ſ. A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance; a bolt to faſten a door; any obſtacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing uſed for prevention; the place where cauſes of law are tried; an incloſed place in a tavern where a houſekeeper ſits; in law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea; any thing by which the ſtructure is held together; bars in muſick, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick, uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

To BAR, bǎ'r. v. a. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obſtruct; to prevent; to ſhut from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a ſuit. With *from.*

BARB, bǎ'rb. ſ. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the point that ſtand backward in an arrow; the armour for horſes.

BARB, bǎ'rb. ſ. A Barbary horſe.

To BARB, bǎ'rb. v. a. To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard; to furniſh the head with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bǎ'r-bǎ-kǎn. ſ. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bǎr-bǎ-dŏtſhĕr'-rў. ſ. A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBARIAN, bǎr-bā'-ryǎn. ſ. A man uncivilized, a ſavage; a foreigner; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

BARBARIAN, bǎr-bā'-ryǎn. a. Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

BARBARICK, bǎr-bǎr'-ĭk. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bǎ'r-bǎr-izm. ſ. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, ſavageneſs of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardneſs of heart.

BARBARITY, bǎr-bǎr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Savageneſs, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of ſpeech.

BARBAROUS, bǎ'r-bǎ-rŭs. a. Strange to civility, ſavage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bǎ'r-bǎ-rŭſ-lў. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bǎ'r-bǎ-rŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bǎ'r-bĕ-kū. v. a. A term for dreſſing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bǎ'r-bĕ-kū. ſ. A hog dreſt whole.

BARBED, bǎ'r-bĭd. particip. a. Armed with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BEL, bă'rbl. ſ. A kind of fiſh in rivers.

BER, bă'r-bûr. ſ. A man who s the beard.

ARBER, bă'r-bûr. v. a. To dreſs to powder.

BERRY, bă'r-bĕr-rў. ſ. Pipperidge

D, bă'rd. ſ. A poet.

E, bâ're. a. Naked, without co- g; uncovered in reſpect; unadorn- ain, ſimple; detected, without con- ent; poor, without plenty; mere; dbare, much worn; not united with hing elſe.

ARE, bâ're. v. a. To ſtrip.

E, bâ're. preterite of To BEAR.

EBONE, bâ're-bône. ſ. A very erſon.

EFACED, bâ're-fâſt. a. With the aked; not maſked; ſhameleſs, un- ed.

EFACEDLY, bâre-fâ'ſt-lў. ad. ly, ſhameleſly, without diſguiſe.

EFACEDNESS, bâre-fâ'ſt-nĕs. ſ. ntery, aſſurance, audaciouſneſs.

EFOOT, bâ're-fût. a. Without Uſed alſo adverbially.

EFOOTED, bâ're-fût-ĭd. a. With- oes.

EHEADED, bâ're-hĕd-dĭd. a. Un- ed in reſpect.

ELY, bâ're-lў. ad. Nakedly, mere- nly.

ENESS, bâ're-nĭs. ſ. Nakedneſs; eſs; poverty; meanneſs of clothes.

GAIN, bă'r-gĭn. ſ. A contract or ment concerning ſale; the thing ht or ſold; ſtipulation.

ARGAIN, bă'r-gĭn. v. n. To a contract for ſale. With *for*.

GAINEE, bă'r-gĭn-nē'. ſ. He or at accepts a bargain.

GAINER, bă'r-gĭn-nûr. ſ. The n who profers or makes a bargain.

GE, bă'rje. ſ. A boat for pleaſure; t for burden.

GER, bă'r-jûr. ſ. The manager arge.

K, bă'rk. ſ. The rind or covering ree; a ſmall ſhip.

ARK, bă'rk. v. a. To ſtrip trees ir bark.

ARK, bă'rk. v. n. To make the which a dog makes; to clamour With *at*.

KER, bă'r-kûr. ſ. One that barks mours; one employed in ſtripping

BARKY, bă'r-kў. a. Conſiſting of bark.

BARLEY, bă'r-lў. ſ. A grain of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bă'r-lў-brâke. ſ. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bă'r-lў-kôrn. ſ. A grain of barley.

BARM, bă'rm. ſ. Yeaſt, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bă'r-mў. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bă'rn. ſ. A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

BARNACLE, bă'r-nâkl. ſ. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees; a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh.

BAROMETER, bâ-rŏm'-mĕ-tûr. ſ. A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bâ-rō-mĕt'-trĭ-kâl. a. Relating to the barometer.

BARON, bă'r-rûn. ſ. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount; Baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are alſo barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament; Baron is uſed in law for the huſband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bă'r-rûn-ĭdzh. ſ. The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bă'r-rûn-ĕs. ſ. A baron's lady.

BARONET, bă'r-rûn-ĕt. ſ. The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.

BARONY, bă'r-rûn-ў. ſ. That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bă'r-rō-ſkōpe. ſ. An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere.

BARRACAN, bă'r-râ-kân. ſ. A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bă'r-râk. ſ. Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BARRATOR, bă'r-râ-tûr. ſ. A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

BARRATRY, bă'r-râ-trў. ſ. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bă'r-rĭl. ſ. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe; a veſſel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To BARREL, bă'r-rĭl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bă'r-rĭn. a. Not prolifick; unfruitful,

unfruitful, not fertile, ſterile; not copious, ſcanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bǎr'-rĭn-lў. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bǎr'-rĭn-nĭs. ſ. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulnes, ſterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of ſenſibility.

BARRENWORT, bǎr'-rĭn-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

BARRFUL, bǎ'r-fŭl. a. Full of obſtructions.

BARRICADE, bǎr-rў-kā'de. ſ. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any ſtop, bar, obſtruction.

To BARRICADE, bǎr-rў-kā'de. v. a. To ſtop up a paſſage.

BARRICADO, bǎr-rў-kā'-dō. ſ. A fortification, a bar.

To BARRICADO, bǎr-rў-kā'-dō. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bǎr'-ryėr. ſ. A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or ſtrong place; a ſtop, an obſtruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

BARRISTER, bǎr'-rĭſ-tŭr. ſ. A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice.

BARROW, bǎr'-rō. ſ. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bǎ'r-ſhŏt. ſ. Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and uſed chiefly at ſea to cut down the maſts and riggings of ſhips.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-tŭr. v. n. To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. With *with*.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-tŭr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange. Sometimes with *away* before the thing given.

BARTER, bǎ'r-tŭr. ſ. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bǎ'r-tė-rŭr. ſ. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bǎ'r-tė-rў. ſ. Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bǎ'r-trăm. ſ. A plant, pellitory.

BASE, bā'ſe. a. Mean, vile, worthleſs; diſingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low ſtation, of mean account; baſe-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to ſounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bā'ſe-bārn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bā'ſe-kōrt. ſ. court.

BASE-MINDED, bā'ſe-mĭn-dĕd. ſpirited.

BASE-VIOL, bāſe-vī'-ŭl. ſ. ſtrument uſed in concerts for ſound.

BASE, bā'ſe. ſ. The bottom thing; the pedeſtal of a ſtatue; tom of a cone; ſtockings; from which racers or tilters ſtring that gives a baſe ſound; ruſtick play.

To BASE, bā'ſe. v. a. To make leſs valuable.

BASELY, bā'ſe-lў. ad. Meanly honourably; in baſtardy, as bŭſe

BASENESS, bā'ſe-nĭs. ſ. M vileneſs; vileneſs of metal; deepneſs of ſound.

BASHAW, bāſh-ā'. ſ. A Turks, the viceroy of a province

BASHFUL, bāſh'-fŭl. a. Modeſt faced, ſhy.

BASHFULLY, bāſh'-fŭl-lў. ad morouſly, modeſtly.

BASHFULNESS, bāſh'-fŭl-nĭs. deſty; fooliſh or ruſtick ſhame.

BASIL, bāz'-ĭl. ſ. The na plant.

BASIL, bāz'-ĭl. ſ. The ſkin o tanned.

BASIL, bāz'-ĭl. ſ. The angle the edge of a joiner's tool away.

BASILICA, bā-zĭl'-ĭ-kā. ſ. dle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bā-zĭl'-ĭ-kā. ſ. lick vein.

BASILICAL, bā-zĭl'-ĭ-kăl.

BASILICK, bā-zĭl'-lĭk. Belonging to the baſilica.

BASILIKON, bā-zĭl'-ў-kŏn. ointment called alſo tetrapharmac

BASILISK, bāz'-ĭ-lĭſk. ſ. A ſerpent, a cockatrice, ſaid to kill ing. He is called Baſiliſk, or li from a comb or creſt on his head cies of cannon.

BASIN, bā'ſn. ſ. A ſmall veſſel water for waſhing, or other uſes; pond; a part of the ſea incloſed i any hollow place capacious of a dock for repairing and building Baſins of a Balance, the ſame ſcales.

BASIS, bā'-ſĭs. ſ. The founda any thing; the loweſt of the thr cipal parts of a column; that o

ng is raiſed; the pedeſtal; the work.

K, bâſk'. v. a. To warm by ut in the heat. Uſed almoſt al- animals.

K, bâſk'. v. n. To lie in a place ve heat.

T, bâs'-kît. ſ. A veſſel made of ruſhes, or ſplinters.

T-HILT, bâs'-kît-hîlt. ſ. A weapon ſo made as to contain le hand.

T-WOMAN, bâs'-kît-wûm-ûn. woman that plies at markets with

bâ's. a. In muſick, grave, deep.

IOL, bâs-vî'-ûl. ſ. See BASE-

bôs. ſ. A mat uſed in churches.

RELIEF, bâſ-rê-lîf'. ſ. Sculp- e figures of which do not ſtand n the ground in their full pro- Written alſo *Baſſo-Relievo*.

T, bâs'-sit. ſ. A game at

ON, bâſ-sô'n. ſ. A muſical in- t of the wind kind, blown with a Written alſo *Baſſon*.

RD, bâs'-tărd. ſ. A perſon a woman out of wedlock; any urious.

RD, bâs'-tărd. a. Begotten out dlock; ſpurious, ſuppoſititious, ate.

STARD, bâs'-tărd. v. n. To of being a baſtard, to ſtigmatize aſtardy.

STARDIZE, bâs'-tăr-dîze. v. a. vict of being a baſtard; to beget d.

ARDLY, bâs'-tărd-lў. ad. In nner of a baſtard.

STE, bâ'ſte. v. a. part. paſſive, or *baſten*. To beat with a ſtick; butter upon meat on the ſpit; to htly.

NADE, bâſ-tў-nâ'de. } ſ.
NADO, bâſ-tў-nâ'-dô. } ſt of beating with a cudgel; a punishment of beating an offen- his feet.

STINADE, bâſ-tў-nâ'de. } v. a.
STINADO, bâſ-tў-nâ'-dô. }

ON, bâs'-tſhûn. ſ. A huge maſs , uſually faced with ſods, ſtand- from a rampart, a bulwark.

bât'. ſ. A heavy ſtick.

bât'. ſ. An animal having the f a mouſe, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and ſuckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bât'-fow-lîng. ſ. Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bâ'-tâble. a. Diſputable. Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bâtſh'. ſ. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bâ'te. ſ. Strife, contention.

To BATE, bâ'te. v. a. To leſſen any thing, to retrench; to ſink the price; to leſſen a demand; to cut off.

To BATE, bâ'te. v. n. To grow leſs; to remit. With *of*.

BATEFUL, bâ'te-fûl. a. Contentious.

BATEMENT, bâ'te-mênt. ſ. Diminution.

BATH, bâ'th. ſ. A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire; a ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bâ'the. v. a. To waſh in a bath; to ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors; to waſh with any thing. With *in* and *with*.

To BATHE, bâ'the. v. n. To be in the water.

BATING, bâ'-tîng, or *Abating*. prep. Except. This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.

BATLET, bât'-lêt. ſ. A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen.

BATOON, bâ-tô'n. ſ. A ſtaff or club; a truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BATTAILLOUS, bât'-tê-lûs. a. Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bât-tâl'-lyâ. ſ. The order of battle.

BATTALION, bât-tâl'-lyûn. ſ. A diviſion of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army, a ſenſe now obſolete.

To BATTEN, bât'n. v. a. To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, bât'n. v. n. To grow fat.

To BATTER, bât'-tûr. v. a. To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with ſervice.

BATTER, bât'-tûr. ſ. A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bắt'-tẽ-rŭr. ſ. He that batters.

BATTERY, bắt'-tẽ-rў. ſ. The act of battering; the inſtruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent ſtriking of any man.

BA'TTLE, bắt'l. ſ. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To **BATTLE**, bắt'l. v. n. To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bắt'l-ăr-rā'. ſ. Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bắt'l-ăks. ſ. A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bắt'l-dōr. ſ. An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to ſtrike a ball or a ſhuttlecock.

BA'TTLEMENT, bắt'l-mẽnt. ſ. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bắt'-tў. a. Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bắv'-ă-roy. ſ. A kind of cloke.

BAUBEE, bā'-bē'. ſ. In Scotland, and the northern counties, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bắv'-in. ſ. A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bā'bl. ſ. A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery. A term of contempt.

BAWBLING, bā'-bling. a. Trifling, contemptible. Uſed now only in converſation.

BAWCOCK, bā'-kŏk. ſ. A fine fellow.

BAWD, bā'd. ſ. A procurer or procureſs.

To **BAWD**, bā'd. v. n. To procure.

BAWDILY, bā'-dĭ-lў. ad. Obſcenely.

BAWDINESS, bā'-dў-nĭs. ſ. Obſceneneſs.

BAWDRICK, bā'-drĭk. ſ. A belt.

BAWDRY, bā'-drў. ſ. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obſcenity.

BAWDY, bā'-dў. a. Obſcene, unchaſte.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bā'-dў-houſe. ſ. A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

To **BAWL**, bā'l. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To **BAWL**, bā'l. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bā'-rĭl. ſ. A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, bā'-sin. ſ. A badger.

BAY, bā'. a. A colour.

BAY, bā'. ſ. An opening into land.

BAY, bā'. ſ. The ſtate of any t ſurrounded by enemies.

BAY, bā'. ſ. In architecture, a uſed to ſignify the diviſions of a b other building. Bays are from fo to twenty feet long.

BAY, bā'. ſ. A tree.

BAY, bā'. ſ. An honorary crow garland.

To **BAY**, bā'. v. n. To bark as a at a thief; to ſhut in.

To **BAY**, bā'. v. a. To follow barking, to bark at.

BAY SALT, bā'-sā'lt. ſ. Salt m ſea water, which receives its conſi from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bā'-win'-dō. ſ. window jutting outward.

BAYARD, bā'-yărd. ſ. A bay h

BAYONET, bā'g'-ŭn-nĕt. ſ. A ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDELLIUM, dĕl'-lyŭm. ſ. An a tick gum brought from the Levant.

To **BE**, bē'. v. n. To have ſome ſtate, condition, quality, as the wiſe; it is the auxiliary verb by the verb paſſive is formed; to ex have exiſtence.

BEACH, bē'tſh. ſ. The ſhor ſtrand.

BEACHED, bē'-tſhĕd. a. Exp the waves.

BEACHY, bē'-tſhў. a. Having be

BEACON, bē'kn. ſ. Something on an eminence, to be fired on t proach of an enemy; marks erec direct navigators.

BEAD, bē'd. ſ. Small globes o ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed Romaniſts to count their prayers balls worn about the neck for orn any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bē'd-trē. ſ. The this tree is, by religious perſons, through, and ſtrung as beads, wh takes its name.

BEADLE, bē'dl. ſ. A meſſenger vitor belonging to a court; a pet cer in pariſhes.

BEADROLL, bē'd-rōl. ſ. A ca of thoſe who are to be mentio prayers.

BEADSMAN, bē'dz-măn. ſ. employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bē'gl. ſ. A ſmall with which hares are hunted.

, bē'k. ſ. The bill or horny of a bird; a piece of braſs like , fixed at the head of the ancient s; any thing ending in a point beak.

ED, bē'-kĕd. a. Having a beak.

ER, bē'-kŭr. ſ. A cup with a in the form of a bird's beak.

, bēl. ſ. A whelk or pimple.

AL, bē'l. v. n. To ripen, to gamatter.

M, bē'm. ſ. The main piece of r that ſupports the lofts of a houſe; arge and long piece of timber; that of a balance, to the ends of which cales are ſuſpended; a cylindrical of wood belonging to the loom, on the web is gradually rolled as it ove; the ray of light emitted from luminous body.

EAM, bē'm. v. n. To emit rays ams.

M-TREE, bē'm-trē. ſ. Wildſer-

MY, bē'-mȳ. a. Radiant, ſhining, ing beams; having horns or antlers.

N, bē'n. ſ. The common garden ; the horſe bean.

N-CAPER, bē'n-kā-pŭr. ſ. A

EAR, bē'r. v. a. Pret. *I bore*, or ; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. To carry burden; to convey or carry; to carry mark of authority; to carry as a k of diſtinction; to ſupport, to keep falling; to carry in the mind, as hate; to endure, as pain, without ng; to ſuffer, to undergo; to proas fruit; to bring forth, as a ; to ſupport any thing good or bad; ehave; to impel, to urge, to puſh; reſs; To bear in hand, to amuſe falſe pretences, to deceive; To bear to carry away by force; To bear to ſupport, to maintain.

EAR, bē'r. v. n. To ſuffer pain; e patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; end, to be directed to any point; to ve; to be ſituated with reſpect to r places; To bear up, to ſtand firm out falling; to bear with, to endure unpleaſing thing.

R, bē'r. ſ. A rough ſavage animal; name of two conſtellations, called greater and leſſer Bear, in the tail of leſſer Bear is the pole ſtar.

R-BIND, bē'r-bīnd. ſ. A ſpecies bind-weed.

R-FLY, bē'r-flȳ. ſ. An inſect.

R-GARDEN, bē'r-gär-dĭn. ſ. A place in which bears are kept for ſport; any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S BREECH, bē'rz-brītſh. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or AURICULA, bē'rz-ēr. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bē'rz-fŭt. ſ. A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bē'rz-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

BEARD, bērd'. ſ. The hair that grows on the lips and chin; ſharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bērd'. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppoſe to the face.

BEARDED, bēr'-dĭd. a. Having a beard; having ſharp prickles, as corn; barbed or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bērd'-lĭs. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bē'-rŭr. ſ. A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who ſupports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bē'r-hērd. ſ. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bē'-rĭng. ſ. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe; geſture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bē'r-wārd. ſ. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bē'ſt. ſ. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man; an irrational animal, oppoſed to man; a brutal ſavage man.

BEASTLINESS, bē'ſt-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bē'ſt-lȳ. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beaſts.

To BEAT, bēt. v. a. preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat* or *beaten*. To ſtrike, to knock; to puniſh with ſtripes; to mark the time in muſick; to give repeated blows; to ſtrike ground to rouze game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to ſubdue, to vanquiſh; to haraſs, to over-labour; to depreſs; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; To beat down, to leſſen the price demanded; To beat up, to attack ſuddenly;

ſuddenly; To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bēt. v. n. To move in a pulſatory manner; to daſh, as a flood or ſtorm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to ſearch, with *about*; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition, with *upon*.

BEAT, bēt. ſ. Stroke; manner of ſtriking.

BEATEN, bē'tn. particip. from BEAT.

BEATER, bē'-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is beaten; a perſon much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bē-ă-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
BEATIFICK, bē-ă-tĭf'-ĭk. }
Bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bē-ă-tĭf'-ў-kăl-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

BEATIFICATION, bē-ăt-ў-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BEATIFY, bē-ăt'-ĭ-fў. v. a. To bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

BEATING, bē'-tĭng. ſ. Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-ăt'-ĭ-tūde. ſ. Bleſſedneſs, felicity, happineſs; a declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō'. ſ. A man of dreſs.

BEAVER, bē'-vŭr. ſ. An animal, otherwiſe named the caſtor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the beſt kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, bē'-vŭrd. a. Covered with a beaver.

BEAUISH, bō'-ĭſh. a. Befitting a beau, foppiſh.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'-tſhŭs. a. Fair, elegant in form. Chiefly poetical.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'-tſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'-tў-fŭl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'-tĭ-fŭl-lў. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'-tĭ-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'-tў-fў. v. a. To adorn, to embelliſh.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'-tў-fў. v. n. To grow beautiful, to advance in beauty.

BEAUTY, bū'-tў. ſ. That aſſemblage of graces, which pleaſes the eye; particular grace; a beautiful perſon.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'-tў-ſpŏt. ſ. A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty.

BECAFICO, bē-kă-fĭ'-kō. ſ. A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bē-kä'm. v. a. To ſtill the elements; to keep a ſhip from motion; to quiet the mind. *To becalm* differs from *to calm* in this, that *to calm* is to ſtop motion, and *to becalm* to withhold from motion.

BECAME, bē-kā'me. The preterite of Become.

BECAUSE, bē-kŏz'. conjunct. For reaſon; for; on this account. Sometimes with *of*.

To BECHANCE, bē-tſhăns'. v. n. To befall, to happen to. Little uſed, improper.

To BECK, bĕk'. v. n. To make ſignal with the head.

To BECK, bĕk'. v. a. To call, to guide, as by a motion of the head.

BECK, bĕk'. ſ. A ſign with the head; a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bĕk'n. v. n. To make a ſign.

To BECKON, bĕk'n. v. a. To make ſign to.

To BECLIP, bē-klĭp'. v. a. To embrace.

To BECOME, bē-kŭm'. v. n. pret. *became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. To Become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bē-kŭm'. v. a. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit.

BECOMING, bē-kŭm'-mĭng. part. a. That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety, graceful. With *of*.

BECOMINGLY, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-lў. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-nĭs. ſ. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bĕd'. ſ. Something made to ſleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raiſed in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a ſtratum. To bring to Bed, to deliver of a child; with *of*; To make the Bed, to put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED, bĕd'. v. a. To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made part

bed; to ſow, or plant in earth; in a place of reſt; to lay in order, ta.

D, bĕd'. v. n. To cohabit.

EDABBLE, bĕ-dăb'l. v. a. To to beſprinkle.

EDAGGLE, bĕ-dăg'l. v. a. To e.

DASH, bĕ-dăſh'. v. a. To be- r.

DAWB, bĕ-dă'b. v. a. To be-

EDAZZLE, bĕ-dăz'l. v. a. To the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

HAMBER, bĕd'-tſhăm-bŭr. ſ. chamber appropriated to reſt.

LOATHS, bĕd-clōz. ſ. Cover- bread over a bed.

ING, bĕd'-ding. ſ. The mate- of a bed.

DECK, bĕ-dĕk'. v. a. To deck, orn.

DEW, bĕ-dū'. v. a. To moiſten , as with fall of dew.

ELLOW, bĕd'-fĕl-lō. ſ. One es in the ſame bed.

EDIGHT, bĕ-dī't. v. a. To , to dreſs. Uſed only in humorous gs.

EDIM, bĕ-dim'. v. a. To ob- to cloud, to darken.

DIZEN, bĕ-dī'zn. v. a. To dreſs A low term.

AM, bĕd'-lăm. ſ. A madhouſe; man.

AMITE, bĕd'-lă-mīte. ſ. A an.

AKER, bĕd'-mă-kŭr. ſ. A per- the univerſities, whoſe office it is ke the beds.

ATE, bĕd'-māte. ſ. A bed- .

OULDING, bĕd'-mōl-ding. ſ. A ular moulding.

OST, bĕd'-pōſt. ſ. The poſt at rner of the bed, which ſupports the y.

RESSER, bĕd'-prĕſ-ſŭr. ſ. A lazy fellow.

DRAGGLE, bĕ-drăg'l. v. a. To e cloaths.

DRENCH, bĕ-drĕntſh'. v. a. To , to ſoak.

ID, bĕd'-rĭd. a. Confined to the y age or ſickneſs.

ITE, bĕd'-rīte. ſ. The privilege marriage bed.

DROP, bĕ-drŏp'. v. a. To be- le, to mark with drops. With

BEDSTEAD, bĕd'-ſtĭd. ſ. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, bĕd'-ſtră. ſ. The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

BEDSWERVER, bĕd'-ſwĕr-vŭr. ſ. One that is falſe to the bed.

BEDTIME, bĕd'-tīme. ſ. The hour of reſt.

To BEDUNG, bĕ-dŭng'. v. a. To cover with dung.

To BEDUST, bĕ-dŭſt'. v. a. To ſprinkle with duſt.

BEDWARD, bĕd'-wărd. ad. Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, bĕ-dwă'rf. v. a. To make little, to ſtunt.

BEDWORK, bĕd'-wŭrk. ſ. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bē'. ſ. The animal that makes honey; an induſtrious and careful perſon, a ſenſe uſed only in familiar language.

BEE-EATER, bē'-ē-tŭr. ſ. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bē'-flow-ŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of fool-ſtones.

BEE-GARDEN, bē'-gār-din. ſ. A place to ſet hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bē'-hīve. ſ. The caſe or box in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bē'-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bē'tſh. ſ. A tree.

BEECHEN, bē'-tſhĭn. a. Conſiſting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bē'f. ſ. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow: In this ſenſe it has the plural Beeves: the ſingular is ſeldom found.

BEEF-EATER, bē'f-ē-tŭr. ſ. A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bĭn'. The participle preterite of To BE.

BEER, bē'r. ſ. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bēt'. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bē'tl. ſ. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

To BEETLE, bē'tl. v. n. To jut out, to hang over.

BEETLEBROWED, bē'tl-browd'. a. Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHEADED, bē'tl-hĕd'-ĭd. a. Loggerheaded, having a ſtupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bē'tl-ſtŏk. ſ. The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bēt'-rāve. } ſ. Beet.
BEET-RADISH, bēt'-răd-iſh. }

BEEVES,

BEEVES, bēvz. ſ. Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bē-fâl. v. n. It *befell*; it *hath befallen*. To happen to; to come to paſs. Sometimes with *to*, rarely with *of*.

To BEFIT, bē-fĭt. v. a. To ſuit, to be ſuitable to.

To BEFOOL, bē-fōl. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē-fōre. prep. Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the preſence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; ſuperior to.

BEFORE, bē-fōre. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time; in time paſt; in ſome time lately paſt; previouſly to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bē-fōre-hănd. ad. In a ſtate of anticipation or preoccupation, ſometimes with *with*; previouſly, by way of preparation; in a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended; at firſt, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bē-fōre-tīme. ad. Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bē-fâr-tūne. v. n. To betide.

To BEFOUL, bē-foul. v. a. To make foul, to ſoil.

To BEFRIEND, bē-frĕnd. v. a. To favour; to be kind to.

To BEFRINGE, bē-frĭnje. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG, bĕg. v. n. To live upon alms.

To BEG, bĕg. v. a. To aſk, to ſeek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BEGET, bē-gĕt. v. a. I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents. Sometimes with *on* or *upon* before the mother.

BEGETTER, bē-gĕt-tŭr. ſ. He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bĕg-gŭr. ſ. One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who aſſumes what he does not prove. More properly written *Begger*.

To BEGGAR, bĕg-gŭr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoveriſh; to deprive; to exhauſt.

BEGGARLINESS, bĕg-gŭr-lĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bĕg-gŭr-lȳ. a. Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARLY, bĕg-gŭr-lȳ. ad. Meanly, deſpicably, indigently.

BEGGARY, bĕg-gŭr-ȳ. ſ. Indig

To BEGIN, bē-gĭn. v. n. I *began*, *begun*; I have *begun*. To enter ſomething new; to commence any or ſtate; to enter upon exiſtence have its original; to take riſe; to into act.

To BEGIN, bē-gĭn. v. a. To do firſt act of any thing; to trace from thing as the firſt ground; To Begin to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bē-gĭn-nŭr. ſ. He gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bē-gĭn-ning. ſ. firſt original or cauſe; the entrance act or being; the ſtate in which thing firſt is; the rudiments, or grounds; the firſt part of any thing

To BEGIRD, bē-gĕrd. v. a. I or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. To with a girdle; to ſurround, to enc to ſhut in with a ſiege, to belea Sometimes, by corruption, written *girt*.

BEGLERBEG, bĕg-lĕr-bĕg. ſ. chief governour of a province amo Turks.

To BEGNAW, bē-nâ. v. a. To to eat away.

BEGONE, bē-gŏn. interject. Go hence, away.

BEGOT, bē-gŏt. } The
BEGOTTEN, bē-gŏt'n. } paſt the verb BEGET.

To BEGREASE, bē-grēze. v. a. ſoil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bē-grīme. v. a. ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed.

To BEGUILE, bē-gȳl. v. a. T poſe upon, to delude; to decei evade; to deceive pleaſingly, to a

BEGUN, bē-gŭn. The part. pa BEGIN.

BEHALF, bē-hâf. ſ. Favour, vindication, ſupport.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve. v. a. T ry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve. v. n. to conduct one's ſelf.

BEHAVIOUR, bē-hā-vyŭr. ſ. ner of behaving one's ſelf, good or bad; external appearance ture, manner of action; elega manners, gracefulneſs; conduct ral practice, courſe of life; To one's Behaviour, a familiar phra ing ſuch a ſtate as requires gre tion.

EHEAD, bē-hĕd′. v. a. To kill
tting off the head.
LD, bē-hēld′. particip. paſſive
BEHOLD.
MOTH, bē-hĕm′-mŏth. ſ. The
potamus, or river-horſe.
ST, bē-hĕſt′. ſ. Command, pre-

ND, bē-hī′nd. prep. At the back
other; on the back part; towards
ack; following another; remain-
fter the departure of ſomething elſe;
ning after the death of thoſe to
it belonged; at a diſtance from
hing going before; inferiour to
er.
ND, bē-hī′nd. ad. Backward.
NDHAND, bē-hī′nd-hănd. ad.
tate in which rents or profits are
pated; not upon equal terms,
egard to forwardneſs. With *with*.
HOLD, bē-hōld′. v. a. I *beheld*;
e *beheld*, or *beholden*. To view,

LD, bē-hōld′. interject. See, lo.
LDEN, bē-hōl′dn. part. a. Bound
titude. With *to*.
LDER, bē-hōl′-dŭr. ſ. Specta-

LDING, bē-hōl′-dĭng. a. Be-
n. This word is corrupted from
den.
LDING, bē-hōl′-dĭng. part. from
verb Behold. Seeing, looking

OF, bē-hōf′. ſ. Profit, advantage.
HOOVE, bē-hōo′ve. v. n. To be
be meet. Uſed only imperſonally
t.
OVEFUL, bē-hōo′ve-fŭl. a. Uſe-
profitable.
OVEFULLY, bē-hōo′ve-fŭl-lȳ. ad.
ably, uſefully.
EHOWL, bē-how′l. v. a. To
at.
G, bē′-ĭng. ſ. Exiſtence, oppoſed
entity; a particular ſtate or condi-
the perſon exiſting.
G, bē′-ĭng. conjunct. Since.
T SO, bē′-ĭt-sō. A phraſe, ſup-
to be ſo; let it be ſo.
LABOUR, bē-lā′-bŭr. v. a. To
to thump. A word in low ſpeech.
MIE, bĕl′-ă-mȳ. ſ. A friend, an
ze. Obſolete.
MOUR, bĕl′-ă-mŏr. ſ. A gallant,
t. Obſolete.
TED, bē-lā′-tĕd. a. Benighted.
LAY, bē-lā′. v. a. To block
o ſtop the paſſage; to place in am-
buſh. In ſea language, to faſten, to
ſplice.

To BELCH, bĕltſh′. v. n. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to iſſue out by eructation.

To BELCH, bĕltſh′. v. a. To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place; implying coarſeneſs, or horror.

BELCH, bĕltſh′. ſ. The action of eructation; a cant term for malt liquor.

BELDAM, bĕl′-dăm. ſ. An old woman; a hag.

To BELEAGUER, bē-lē′-gŭr. v. a. To beſiege, to block up a place.

BELEAGURER, bē-lē′-gŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that beſieges a place.

BELFLOWER, bĕl′-flowr. ſ. A plant.

BELFOUNDER, bĕl′-foun-dŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

BELFRY, bĕl′-frȳ. ſ. The place where the bells are rung.

To BELIE, bē-lȳ. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falſehood; to calumniate; to give a falſe repreſentation of any thing. Written alſo *Bely*.

BELIEF, bē-lēf′. ſ. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; perſuaſion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bē-lē′-vă-bl. a. Credible.

To BELIEVE, bē-lēv′. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one. With *upon*.

To BELIEVE, bē-lēv′. v. n. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing; to exerciſe the theological virtue of faith. With *in*.

BELIEVER, bē-lē′-vŭr. ſ. He that believes, or gives credit; a profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

BELIEVINGLY, bē-lē′-vĭng-lȳ. ad. After a believing manner.

BELIKE, bē-lī′ke. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps: Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony.

BELL, bĕl′. ſ. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it; it is uſed for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

To BELL, bĕl′. v. n. To grow in buds in the form of a bell.

BELLE, bĕl'. ſ. A young lady.
BELLIGEROUS, bĕl-lidzh'-ĕ-rŭs. a. Waging war. Written alſo *Belligerant*.
To BELLOW, bĕl'-lō. v. n. To make a noiſe as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour, in this ſenſe it is a word of contempt; to roar as the ſea, or the wind.
BELLOWS, bĕl'-lŭs. ſ. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.
BELLUINE, bĕl'-lū-īne. a. Beaſtly, brutal.
BELLY, bĕl'-lȳ. ſ. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb, a ludicrous ſenſe; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity; any place in which ſomething is incloſed.
To BELLY, bĕl'-lȳ. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.
BELLYACHE, bĕl'-lȳ-āke. ſ. The cholick.
BELLYBOUND, bĕl'-lȳ-bound. a. Coſtive.
BELLYFUL, bĕl'-lȳ-fŭl. ſ. As much food as fills the belly: ludicrouſly, more than enough.
BELLYGOD, bĕl'-lȳ-gŏd. ſ. A glutton.
BELMAN, bĕl'-măn. ſ. He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
BELMETAL, bĕl'-mĕtl. ſ. The metal of which bells are made.
To BELOCK, bē-lŏk'. v. a. To faſten.
To BELONG, bē-lŏng'. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or buſineſs of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of. With *to*.
BELOVED, bē-lŭv'-ĕd. part. Dear.
BELOW, bē-lō'. prep. Under in place, not ſo high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting.
BELOW, bē-lō'. ad. In the lower place; on earth, in oppoſition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.
To BELOWT, bē-low't. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.
BELSWAGGER, bĕl'-ſwăg-gŭr. ſ. A whoremaſter.
BELT, bĕlt'. ſ. A girdle, a cincture.
BELWETHER, bĕl'-wĕth-ŭr. ſ. A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck, hence, To bear the bell.
To BEMAD, bē-măd'. v. a. To make mad.
To BEMIRE, bē-mī're. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.
To BEMOAN, bē-mō'n. v. a. ment, to bewail.
BEMOANER, bē-mō'-nŭr. ſ. menter.
To BEMOIL, bē-moi'l. v. a. drabble, to bemire.
To BEMONSTER, bē-mŏns'-tŭr. To make monſtrous.
BEMUSED, bē-mū'zd. a. with muſing.
BENCH, bĕntſh'. ſ. A ſeat; of juſtice; the perſons ſitting bench.
BENCHER, bĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. The members of the ſociety of the court.
To BEND, bĕnd'. v. a. To make ed, to crook; to direct to a point; to incline; to ſubdue, to ſubmiſſive.
To BEND, bĕnd'. v. n. To be vated; to lean or jut over; to be miſſive, to bow.
BEND, bĕnd'. ſ. Flexure, incurv the crooked timbers which make or ſides of a ſhip.
BENDABLE, bĕn'-dăbl. a. That be bent.
BENDER, bĕn'-dŭr. ſ. The perſo bends; the inſtrument with which thing is bent.
BENDWITH, bĕnd'-with. ſ. An
BENEAPED, bē-nē'pt. a. A ſh ſaid to be beneaped, when the wate not flow high enough to bring her o ground.
BENEATH, bē-nē'th. prep. U lower in place; lower in rank, lence, or dignity; unworthy of.
BENEATH, bē-nē'th. ad. In a l place, under; below, as oppoſed heaven.
BENEDICT, bĕn'-ē-dikt. a. H mild and ſalubrious qualities.
BENEDICTION, bĕn-ē-dik'-ſhŭn. Bleſſing, a decretory pronunciation happineſs; the advantage conferred bleſſing; acknowledgments for b ſings received; the form of inſtitu an abbot.
BENEFACTION, bĕn-ē-făk'-ſhŭn. The act of conferring a benefit; the nefit conferred.
BENEFACTOR, bĕn-ē-făk'-tŭr. ſ. that confers a benefit.
BENEFACTRESS, bĕn-ē-făk'-trĕs. A woman who confers a benefit.
BENEFICE, bĕn'-ē-fis. ſ. Advan conferred on another. This word gener

lly uſed for all eccleſiaſtical liv-

FICED, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭſt. a. Poſſeſſed enefice.

FICENCE, bĕ-nĕf'-ĭ-sĕnſe. ſ. Ac-podneſs.

FICENT, bĕ-nĕf'-ĭ-sĕnt. a. Kind, good.

FICIAL, bĕn-ĕ-fĭſh'-ăl. a. Ad-geous, conferring benefits, profit-helpful, medicinal.

FICIALLY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭſh'-ăl-lў. ad. ntageouſly, helpfully.

FICIALNESS, bĕn-ĕ-fĭſh'-ăl-nĭs. ſefulneſs, profit.

FICIARY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭſh'-ă-rў. a. ng ſomething in ſubordination to er.

FICIARY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭſh'-ă-rў. ſ. at is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

FIT, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt. ſ. A kindneſs, our conferred; advantage, profit, in law, benefit of clergy is, that a being found guilty of ſuch felony s benefit is granted for, is burnt hand, and ſet free, if the ordina-commiſſioner ſtanding by, do ſay, ut clericus.

NEFIT, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt. v. a. To do to.

NEFIT, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt. v. n. To dvantage.

NET, bĕ-nĕt'. v. a. To en-

VOLENCE, bĕ-nĕv'-vŏ-lĕnſe. ſ. ition to do good, kindneſs; the done, the charity given; a kind of

VOLENT, bĕ-nĕv'-vŏ-lĕnt. a. having good-will.

VOLENTNESS, bĕ-nĕv'-vŏ-lĕnt-. The ſame with Benevolence.

AL, bĕn-gă'l. ſ. A ſort of thin ſtuff.

AMIN, bĕn'-jă-mĭn. ſ. The name tree.

NIGHT, bĕ-nī'te. v. a. To ſur-with the coming on of night; to e in darkneſs, to embarraſs by of light.

GN, bĕ-nī'ne. a. Kind, generous, l; wholeſome, not malignant.

GNITY, bĕ-nĭg'-nĭ-tў. ſ. Gra-neſs, actual kindneſs; ſalubrity, ſome quality.

GNLY, bĕ-nī'ne-lў. ad. Favour-kindly.

SON, bĕn'-nĭ-sŭn. ſ. Bleſſing, be-tion.

ET, bĕn'-nĭt. ſ. A herb.

BENT, bĕnt'. ſ. The ſtate of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmoſt power; application of the mind; inclination, diſpoſition towards ſomething; determination, fixed purpoſe; turn of the temper or diſpoſition; tendency, flexion; a ſtalk or graſs, called the Bent-graſs.

BENT, bĕnt'. part. of the verb To bend. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕn'-tĭng-tīme. ſ. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To BENUM, bĕ-nŭm'. v. a. To make torpid; to ſtupify.

BENZOIN, bĕn-zoĭ'n. ſ. A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To BEPAINT, bĕ-pā'nt. v. a. To cover with paint.

To BEPINCH, bĕ-pĭnſh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.

To BEPISS, bĕ-pĭs'. v. a. To wet with urine.

To BEQUEATH, bĕ-kwē'th. v. a. To leave by will to another.

BEQUEST, bĕ-kwĕſt'. ſ. Something left by will.

To BERATTLE, bĕ-răt'l. v. a. To rattle off.

BERBERRY, bă'r-bĕr-rў. ſ. A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

To BEREAVE, bĕ-rē've. v. a. To ſtrip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREFT, bĕ-rĕft'. part. paſſ. of Bereave.

BERGAMOT, bĕr'-gă-mŏt. ſ. A ſort of pear, commonly called Burgamot; a ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock; a ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHYME, bĕ-rī'me. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verſes.

BERLIN, bĕr-lĭn'. ſ. A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bĕr'-rў. ſ. Any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds.

To BERRY, bĕr'-rў. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bĕr'-trăm. ſ. Baſtard pellitory.

BERYL, bĕr'-rĭl. ſ. A kind of precious ſtone.

To BESCREEN, bĕ-ſkrē'n. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal.

To BESEECH, bĕ-sē'tſh. v. a. To entreat, to ſupplicate, to implore; to beg, to aſk.

To BESEEM, bẽ-sẽ'm. v. n. To become, to be fit.

To BESET, bẽ-sẽt'. v. a. To beſiege, to hem in; to embarraſs, to perplex; to waylay, to ſurround; to fall upon, to haraſs.

To BESHREW, bẽ-ſhrŏ'. v. a. To wiſh a curſe to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bẽ-sī'de. } prep.
BESIDES, bẽ-sī'des. }

At the ſide of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a ſtate of deviation from.

BESIDE, bẽ-sī'de. } ad.
BESIDES, bẽ-sī'des. }

Over and above; not in this number, beyond this claſs.

To BESIEGE, bẽ-sẽ'je. v. a. To beleaguer, to lay ſiege to, to beſet with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bẽ-sẽ'-jŭr. ſ. One employed in a ſiege.

To BESLUBBER, bẽ-ſlŏb'-bŭr. v. a. To dawb, to ſmear.

To BESMEAR, bẽ-ſmẽ'r. v. a. To bedawb; to ſoil, to foul.

To BESMIRCH, bẽ-ſmẽrtſh'. v. a. To ſoil, to diſcolour.

To BESMOKE, bẽ-ſmō'ke. v. a. To foul with ſmoke; to harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMUT, bẽ-ſmŭt'. v. a. To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BESOM, bẽ'z-ŭm. ſ. An inſtrument to ſweep with.

To BESORT, bẽ-ſā'rt. v. a. To ſuit, to fit.

BESORT, bẽ-ſā'rt. ſ. Company, attendance, train.

To BESOT, bẽ-ſŏt'. v. a. To infatuate, to ſtupify; to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bẽ-ſā't. part. paſſ. of BESEECH: which ſee.

To BESPANGLE, bẽ-ſpăng'l. v. a. To adorn with ſpangles, to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

To BESPATTER, bẽ-ſpăt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

To BESPAWL, bẽ-ſpā'l. v. a. To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPEAK, bẽ-ſpẽ'k. v. a. To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to ſpeak to, to addreſs; to betoken, to ſhew.

BESPEAKER, bẽ-ſpẽ'-kŭr. ſ. He that beſpeaks any thing.

To BESPECKLE, bẽ-ſpĕk'l. v. a. To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPEW, bẽ-ſpū'. v. a. To [illegible] with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPICE, bẽ-ſpī'ſe. v. a. To [illegible] ſon with ſpices.

To BESPIT, bẽ-ſpĭt'. v. a. To [illegible] with ſpittle.

To BESPOT, bẽ-ſpŏt'. v. a. To [illegible] with ſpots.

To BESPREAD, bẽ-ſprĕd'. v. a. [illegible] ſpread over.

To BESPRINKLE, bẽ-ſprĭnk'l. [illegible] To ſprinkle over.

To BESPUTTER, bẽ-ſpŭt'-tŭr. [illegible] To ſputter over ſomething, to daub [illegible] thing by ſputtering.

BEST, bẽſt'. a. Moſt good.

BEST, bẽſt'. ad. In the higheſt [illegible] of goodneſs; fitteſt.

To BESTAIN, bẽ-ſtā'n. v. a. To [illegible] with ſtains, to ſpot.

To BESTEAD, bẽ-ſtĕd'. v. a. To [illegible] fit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, bĕs'-tſhăl. a. Belonging [illegible] a beaſt; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, bĕſ-tſhăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. [illegible] quality of beaſts.

BESTIALLY, bĕs'-tſhăl-lў. ad. [illegible] tally.

To BESTICK, bẽ-ſtĭk'. v. a. To [illegible] over with any thing.

To BESTIR, bẽ-ſtŭr'. v. a. To [illegible] to vigorous action.

To BESTOW, bĭſ-tō'. v. a. To [illegible] to confer upon; to give as charity; [illegible] give in marriage; to give as a [illegible] to apply; to lay out upon; to lay [illegible] to flow, to place.

BESTOWER, bĭſ-tō'-ŭr. ſ. Giver, [illegible] poſer.

BESTRAUGHT, bẽ-ſtrā't. part. [illegible] Diſtracted, mad.

To BESTREW, bẽ-ſtrō'. v. a. [illegible] ſprinkle over.

To BESTRIDE, bẽ-ſtrī'de. v. a. [illegible] ſtride over any thing; to have any [illegible] between one's legs; to ſtep over.

To BESTUD, bẽ-ſtŭd'. v. a. To [illegible] with ſtuds.

BET, bĕt'. ſ. A wager.

To BET, bĕt'. v. a. To wager, to [illegible] at a wager.

To BETAKE, bẽ-tā'ke. v. a. To [illegible] to ſeize; to have recourſe to.

To BETHINK, bẽ-thĭnk'. v. a. [illegible] recal to reflection.

To BETHRAL, bẽ-thrā'l. v. a. [illegible] enſlave, to conquer.

To BETHUMP, bẽ-thŭmp'. v. a. [illegible] beat.

ETIDE, bĕ-tīde. v. n. To happo, to befal; to come to paſs, to ut.

ME, bĕ-tīme. } ad.
MES, bĕ-tīmz. }
nably, early; ſoon, before long has paſſed; early in the day.

ETOKEN, bĕ-tō'kn. v. a. To y, to mark, to repreſent; to fore- to prefignify.

ONY, bĕt'-tō-nў. ſ. A plant.

OOK, bĕ-tŭk'. irreg. pret. from Be-

ETOSS, bĕ-tŏs'. v. a. To diſturb, itate.

ETRAY, bĕ-trā'. v. a. To give the hands of enemies; to diſcover which has been entruſted to ſecrecy; ake liable to ſomething inconve- ; to ſhow, to diſcover.

RAYER, bĕ-trā'-ŭr. ſ. He that ys, a traitor.

ETRIM, bĕ-trĭm'. v. a. To deck, eſs, to grace.

ETROTH, bĕ-trā'thĕ. v. a. To ſt to any one, to affiance; to no- e to a biſhoprick.

ETRUST, bĕ-trŭſt'. v. a. To en- to put into the power of ano-

TER, bĕt'-tŭr. a. Having good ies in a greater degree than ſome- elſe.

TER, bĕt'-tŭr. ad. Well in a great- ree.

TTER, bĕt'-tŭr. v. a. To im- to meliorate; to ſurpaſs, to ex- to advance.

TER, bĕt'-tŭr. ſ. Superior in good-

TOR, bĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One that lays r wagers.

TY, bĕt'-tў. ſ. An inſtrument to open doors.

WEEN, bĕ-twēn'. prep. In the ediate ſpace; from one to another; ging to two in partnerſhip; bear- lation to two; in ſeparation of one the other.

WIXT, bĕ-twĭkſt'. prep. Be-

EL, } bĕv'-ĕl. { ſ.
, }
ſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, g of which is frequently crooked.

RAGE, bĕv'-ĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. Drink, to be drunk.

, bĕv'-ў. ſ. A flock of birds; a ny, an aſſembly.

To BEWAIL, bĕ-wā'l. v. a. To bemoan, to lament.

To BEWARE, bĕ-wā're. v. n. To regard with caution, to be ſuſpicious of danger from.

To BEWEEP, bĕ-wē'p. v. a. To weep over or upon.

To BEWET, bĕ-wĕt'. v. a. To wet, to moiſten.

To BEWILDER, bĕ-wĭl'-dŭr. v. a. To loſe in pathleſs places, to puzzle.

To BEWITCH, bĕ-wĭtſh'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to pleaſe.

BEWITCHERY, bĕ-wĭtſh'-ĕ-rў. ſ. Faſcination, charm.

BEWITCHMENT, bĕ-wĭtſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Faſcination.

To BEWRAY, bĕ-rā'. v. a. To betray, to diſcover perfidiouſly; to ſhew, to make viſible.

BEWRAYER, bĕ-rā'-ŭr. ſ. Betrayer, diſcoverer.

BEYOND, bĕ-yŏnd'. prep. Before, at a diſtance not reached; on the farther ſide of; farther onward than; paſt, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the ſphere of; To go Beyond, is to deceive.

BEZOAR, bē'-zŏr. ſ. A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bĕ-zō-ā'r-dĭk. a. Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bў-ăng'-gū-lā-tĭd. } a.
BIANGULOUS, bў-ăng'-gū-lŭs. }
Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bī'-ăs. ſ. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtrait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; propenſion, inclination.

To BIAS, bī'-ăs. v. a. To incline to ſome ſide.

BIB, bĭb'. ſ. A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their cloaths.

BIBACIOUS, bī-bā'-ſhŭs. a. Much addicted to drinking.

BIBBER, bĭb'-bŭr. ſ. A tippler.

BIBLE, bī'bl. ſ. The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bĭb-lў-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. A tranſcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bĭb-lyŏ-thē'-kăl. a. Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS,

BIBULOUS, bĭb'-ū-lŭs. a. That which has the quality of drinking moiſture.
BICAPSULAR, bī-kăp'-sŭ-lăr. a. A plant whoſe ſeed-pouch is divided into two parts.
BICE, bīſe. ſ. A colour uſed in painting.
BICIPITAL, bī-ſĭp'-ĭ-tăl. } a.
BICIPITOUS, bī-ſĭp'-ĭ-tŭs. } a. Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.
To BICKER, bĭk'-kŭr. v. n. To ſkirmiſh, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.
BICKERER, bĭk'-kĕ-rŭr. ſ. A ſkirmiſher.
BICKERN, bĭk'-kŭrn. ſ. An iron ending in a point.
BICORNE, bī'-kŏrn. } a.
BICORNOUS, bī-kă'r-nŭs. } a. Having two horns.
BICORPORAL, bī-kă'r-pŏ-răl. a. Having two bodies.
To BID, bĭd'. v. a. To deſire, to aſk; to command, to order; to offer, to propoſe; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.
BIDDEN, bĭd'n. part. paſſ. Invited; commanded.
BIDDER, bĭd'-dŭr. ſ. One who offers or propoſes a price.
BIDDING, bĭd'-dĭng. ſ. Command, order.
To BIDE, bī'de. v. a. To endure, to ſuffer.
To BIDE, bī'de. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.
BIDENTAL, bī-dĕn'-tăl. a. Having two teeth.
BIDING, bī'-dĭng. ſ. Reſidence, habitation.
BIENNIAL, bī-ĕn'-nyăl. a. Of the continuance of two years.
BIER, bē'r. ſ. A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.
BIESTINGS, bē'ſ-tingz. ſ. The firſt milk given by a cow after calving. Written alſo *Beaſtings*, and *Beeſtings*.
BIFARIOUS, bī-fā'-ryŭs. a. Twofold.
BIFEROUS, bĭf'-fē-rŭs. a. Bearing fruit twice a year.
BIFID, bī'-fĭd. } a.
BIFIDATED, bĭf'-fĭ-dā-tĭd. } a. Opening with a cleft.
BIFOLD, bī'-fōld. a. Twofold, double.
BIFORMED, bī'-fārmd. a. Compounded of two forms.
BIFURCATED, bī-fŭr'-kā-tĭd. a. Shooting out into two heads.
BIFURCATION, bī-fŭr-kā'-ſh Diviſion into two.
BIG, bĭg'. a. Great in bulk, teeming, pregnant; full of ſ diſtended, ſwoln; great in air proud; great in ſpirit, brave.
BIGAMIST, bĭg'-gă-mĭſt. ſ. has committed bigamy.
BIGAMY, bĭg'-gă-mў. ſ. of having two wives at once.
BIGBELLIED, bĭg'-bĕl-lўd. a. nant.
BIGGIN, bĭg'-gĭn. ſ. A child
BIGLY, bĭg'-lў. ad. Tumidly, tily.
BIGNESS, bĭg'-nĭs. ſ. Great quantity; ſize, whether greater or
BIGOT, bĭg'-gŭt. ſ. A man de a certain party.
BIGOTED, bĭg'-gŭt-ĭd. a. prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomethi
BIGOTRY, bĭg'-gŭt-trў. ſ. Bl prejudice; the practice of a bigot.
BIGSWOLN, bĭg'-ſwōln. a. T
BILANDER, bĭl'-ăn-dŭr. ſ. A veſſel uſed for the carriage of g
BILBERRY, bĭl'-bĕr-rў. ſ. W berry.
BILBO, bĭl'-bō. ſ. A rapier, a ſ
BILBOES, bĭl'-bōz. ſ. A ſort of
BILE, bī'le. ſ. A thick, yellow, liquor, ſeparated in the liver, c in the gall-bladder, and diſcharg the common duct.
BILE, bī'le. ſ. A ſore angry ling.
To BILGE, bĭlj'e. v. n. To ſp leak.
BILIARY, bĭl'-lyă-rў. a. Be to the bile.
BILINGSGATE, bĭl'-lingz-gĭt Ribaldry, foul language.
BILINGUOUS, bī-ling'-gwŭs. a. ing two tongues.
BILIOUS, bĭl'-lyŭs. a. Conſi bile.
To BILK, bĭlk'. v. a. To cheat, fraud.
BILL, bĭl'. ſ. The beak of a fow
BILL, bĭl'. ſ. A kind of hatche hooked point.
BILL, bĭl'. ſ. A written paper kind; an account of money; a fented to the parliament; a phy preſcription; an advertiſement.
To BILL, bĭl'. v. n. To careſs, by joining bills.
To BILL, bĭl'. v. a. To publiſh advertiſement.

, bil'-lĕt. ſ. A ſmall paper, a Billet-doux, or a ſoft Billet, a er.

, bil'-lit. ſ. A ſmall log of r the chimney.

LET, bil'-lit. v. a. To direct a where he is to lodge; to quarter

RDS, bil'-lyĕrdz. ſ. A kind of

Y, bil'-lō. ſ. A wave ſwoln.

WY, bil'-lō-ў. a. Swelling,

Y. ſ. A place where bread or repoſited.

Y, bĭ'-nă-ry. a. Two, double.

D, bīnd. v. a. To confine with to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to any thing; to faſten toge- cover a wound with dreſſings; l, to conſtrain; to oblige by ſti- ; to confine, to hinder; to make to reſtrain; To Bind to, to ob- ve ſome one; To Bind over, to make appearance.

D, bīnd. v. n. To contract, to ; to be obligatory.

, bĭn-dŭr. ſ. A man whoſe is to bind books; a man that aves; a fillet, a ſhred cut to .

G, bĭn-dĭng. ſ. A ban-

ED, bĭnd-wēd. ſ. The name t.

E, bĭn-ŏkl. ſ. A teleſcope fit- th two tubes, as that a diſtant y be ſeen with both eyes.

LAR, bĭ-nŏk'-ū-lŭr. a. Hav- s.

PER, bi-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. A ives.

PHY, bi-ŏg'-grā-fў. ſ. Writ- ives of men is called Biogra-

US, bĭ'-pă-rŭs. a. Bringing at a birth.

ITE, bĭ'-pār-tīte. a. Having ſponding parts.

TION, bi-pār-tĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The iding into two.

'bĭ-pĕd. ſ. An animal with

L, bi-pĕ'-dăl. a. Two feet in

ATED, bĭ-pĕn'-nă-tĭd. a. Hav- wings.

LOUS, bĭ-pĕt'-tă-lŭs. a. Con- two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bĭ'-qwă-drāte. } ſ.
BIQUADRATICK, bĭ-qwă-drăt'-ĭk. }
The fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf.

BIRCH, bŭrtſh'. ſ. A tree.

BIRCHEN, bŭrtſh'-ĭn. a. Made of birch.

BIRD, bŭrd'. ſ. A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

To BIRD, bŭrd'. v. n. To catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, bŭrd'-bōlt. ſ. A ſmall arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bŭrd'-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. One who makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bŭrd'-ŭr. ſ. A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bŭrd'-ĭng-pēs. ſ. A gun to ſhoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, bŭrd'-līme. ſ. A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BIRDMAN, bŭrd'-măn. ſ. A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, bŭrdz'-ī. ſ. The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT, bŭrdz'-fŭt. ſ. A plant.

BIRDSNEST, bŭrdz'-nĕſt. ſ. An herb.

BIRDSNEST, bŭrdz'-nĕſt. ſ. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, bŭrdz'-tŭng. ſ. An herb.

BIRGANDER, bĕr'-găn-dŭr. ſ. A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRTH, bĕrth'. ſ. The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by deſcent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bĕrth'-dā. ſ. The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bĕrth'-dŭm. ſ. Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bĕrth'-nīt. ſ. The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bĕrth'-plāſe. ſ. Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bĕrth'-rīt. ſ. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bĕrth'-ſtrăngld. a. Strangled in being born.

BIRTHWORT, bĕrth'-wŭrt. ſ. The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bĭs'-kĭt. ſ. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; a compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar.

To

To BISECT, bĭſ-sĕk't. v. a. To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bĭſ-sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bĭſh'-ŭp. ſ. One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bĭſh'-ŭp. ſ. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

BISHOPRICK, bĭſh'-ŭp-rĭk. ſ. The dioceſe of a biſhop.

BISHOPWEED, bĭſh'-ŭp-wēd. ſ. A plant.

BISK, bĭſk'. ſ. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bĭz'-mŭth. ſ. Marcaſite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.

BISSEXTILE, bĭſ-sĕks'-tĭl. ſ. Leap year.

BISSON, bĭs'-sŭn. a. Blind.

BISTORT, bĭs'-tŏrt. ſ. A plant called ſnakeweed.

BISTOURY, bĭs'-tŭr-ў. ſ. A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

BIT, bĭt'. ſ. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horſe's mouth.

BIT, bĭt'. ſ. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a ſmall piece of any thing; a Spaniſh Weſt India ſilver coin, valued at ſeven-pence halfpenny.

To BIT, bĭt'. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH, bĭtſh'. ſ. The female of the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE, bĭ'te. v. a. To cruſh or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte; to cheat, trick.

BITE, bĭ'te. ſ. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fiſh that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a ſharper.

BITER, bĭ'-tŭr. ſ. He that bites; a fiſh apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bĭt'-tăkl. ſ. A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

BITTER, bĭt'-tŭr. a. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood; ſharp, cruel, ſevere; calamitous, miſerable; reproachful, ſatirical; unpleaſing or hurtful.

BITTERGROUND, bĭt'-tŭr-ground. ſ. A plant.

BITTERLY, bĭt'-tŭr-lў. ad. With a biter taſte; in a biting manner, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly; ſharply, ſeverely.

BITTERN, bĭt'-tĕrn. ſ. A bird long legs, which feeds upon fiſh.

BITTERNESS, bĭt'-tŭr-nĭs. ſ. A ter taſte; malice, grudge, hatred placability; ſharpneſs, ſeverity of per; ſatire, piquancy, keenneſs of proach; ſorrow, vexation, affliction

BITTERSWEET, bĭt'-tŭr-ſwēt. ſ. apple which has a compounded taſte

BITUMEN, bĭ-tū'-mĕn. ſ. A fa tuous matter dug out of the earth ſcummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, bĭ-tū'-mĭ-nŭs. a. C pounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bĭ'-vălv. a. Having valves or ſhutters, uſed of thoſe fiſh have two ſhells, as oyſters.

BIVALVULAR, bĭ-văl'-vū-lăr. a. ing two valves.

BIXWORT, bĭk'ſ-wŭrt. ſ. An

BIZANTINE, bĭz'-ăn-tĭne. ſ. A piece of gold valued at fifteen pe which the king offereth upon high val days.

To BLAB, blăb'. v. a. To tell ought to be kept ſecret.

To BLAB, blăb'. v. n. To tell tales.

BLAB, blăb'. ſ. A teltale.

BLABBER, blăb'-bŭr. ſ. A tatt teltale.

BLACK, blăk'. a. Of the colo night; dark; cloudy of counten ſullen; horrible, wicked; diſmal, m ful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brĭ'-ŭ The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk'-kătl. ſ. C bulls and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blăg-gărd. ſ. dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd'. ſ. A neral found in the lead mines, uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd'-dĭ A kind of food made of blood grain.

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd'. ſ. The belonging to the order of the g ſo called from the black rod he c in his hand. He is uſher of the p ment.

BLACK, blăk'. ſ. A black c mourning; a blackamoor; that p the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blăk'. v. a. To black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blăk'-ă-mŏr. negro.

KBERRY, blák'-bĕr-rў. ſ. A of bramble; the fruit of it.
KBIRD, blák'-bûrd. ſ. The name ird.
ACKEN, blák'n. v. a. To make black colour; to darken, to de-
ACKEN, blák'n. v. n. To grow
KISH, blák'-iſh. a. Somewhat
KMOOR, blák'-mŏr. ſ. A ne-
KNESS, blák'-nis. ſ. Black co- darkneſs.
KSMITH, blák'-ſmiṫh. ſ. A that works in iron, ſo called from very ſmutty.
KTAIL, blák'-tâl. ſ. The ruff c. A ſmall fiſh.
KTHORN, blák'-ṫhôrn. ſ. The
DER, blâd'-dûr. ſ. That veſſel body which contains the urine; a , a puſtule.
DER-NUT, blâd'-dûr-nût. ſ. A
DER SENA, blâd'-dûr-sĕn-â. ſ. nt.
E, blâde. ſ. The ſpire of graſs, en ſhoots of corn.
E, blâde. ſ. The ſharp or ſtrik- art of a weapon or inſtrument; a man, either fierce or gay.
EBONE, blâde-bône. ſ. The a, or ſcapular bone.
ED, blâ'-did. a. Having blades es.
, blâ'n. ſ. A puſtule, a bliſter.
MABLE, blâ'-mâbl. a. Culpa- faulty.
MABLENESS, blâ'-mâbl-nis. ſ.
MABLY, blâ'-mâ-blў. ad. Cul-
AME, blâme. v. a. To cenſure, rge with a fault.
ME, blâme. ſ. Imputation of a crime; hurt.
MEFUL, blâme-fûl. a. Criminal, .
MELESS, blâme-lis. a. Guiltleſs, nt.
MELESLY, blâme-lĕſ-lў. ad. In- ly.
MELESNESS, blâme-lĕſ-nis. ſ. ence.
MER, blâm-ûr. ſ. A cenſurer.
MEWORTHY, blâme-wûr-thў. a. ble, blamable.

To BLANCH, blânt'ſh. v. a. To whiten; to ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks; to obliterate, to paſs over.
BLANCHER, blân'-tſhûr. ſ. A whitener.
BLAND, blând'. a. Soft, mild, gentle.
To BLANDISH, blân'-diſh. v. a. To ſmooth, to ſoften.
BLANDISHMENT, blân'-diſh-mĕnt. ſ. Act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture; ſoft words, kind ſpeeches; kind treatment.
BLANK, blânk'. a. White; unwritten; confuſed; without rhime.
BLANK, blânk'. ſ. A void ſpace; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or ſhot is directed.
BLANKET, blânk'-it. ſ. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven; a kind of pear.
To BLANKET, blânk'-it. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toſs in a blanket.
BLANKLY, blânk'-lў. a. In a blank manner, with paleneſs, with confuſion.
To BLASPHEME, blâſ-fē'm. v. a. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to ſpeak evil of.
To BLASPHEME, blâſ-fē'm. v. n. To ſpeak blaſphemy.
BLASPHEMER, blâſ-fē'-mûr. ſ. A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
BLASPHEMOUS, blâs'-fē-mŭs. a. Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.
BLASPHEMOUSLY, blâs'-fē-mŭſ-lў. ad. Impiouſly, with wicked irreverence.
BLASPHEMY, blâs'-fē-mў. ſ. Blaſphemy is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf.
BLAST, blâſt'. ſ. A guſt, or puff of wind; the ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſick; the ſtroke of a malignant planet.
To BLAST, blâſt'. v. a. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to ſtrike with terrour.
BLASTMENT, blâſt'-mĕnt. ſ. Sudden ſtroke of infection.
BLATANT, blâ'-tânt. a. Bellowing as a calf.
To BLATTER, blât'-tûr. v. n. To roar.
BLAY, blâ'. ſ. A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a bleak.
BLAZE, blâze. ſ. A flame, the light

of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE, blā'ze. v. n. To flame; to be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE, blā'ze. v. a. To publiſh, to make known; to blazon; to enflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blā'-zŭr. ſ. One that ſpreads reports.

To BLAZON, blāz'n. v. a. To explain in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial; to deck, to embelliſh; to diſplay, to ſet to ſhow; to celebrate, to ſet out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZONRY, blāz'-ŭn-rў. ſ. The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blē'tſh. v. a. To whiten.

BLEAK, blē'k. a. Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blē'k. ſ. A ſmall river fiſh.

BLEAKNESS, blē'k-nis. ſ. Coldneſs, chilneſs.

BLEAKY, blē'-kў. a. Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blē'r. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obſcure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blē'-rēd-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, blē't. v. n. To cry as a ſheep.

BLEAT, blē't. ſ. The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

BLEB, blēb'. ſ. A bliſter.

To BLEED, blē'd. v. n. To loſe blood, to run with blood; to drop, as blood.

To BLEED, blē'd. v. a. To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blēm'-iſh. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blēm'-iſh. ſ. A mark of deformity, a ſcar; reproach, diſgrace.

To BLENCH, blēntſh'. v. n. To ſhrink, to ſtart back.

To BLEND, blēnd'. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to ſpoil.

BLENT, blēnt'. The obſolete participle of Blend.

To BLESS, blēs'. v. a. To make happy, to proſper; to wiſh happineſs to another; to praiſe; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blēs'-sēd. particip. a. Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blēs'-sēd-lў. ad. Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blēs'-sēd-nis. ſ. Happineſs, felicity; ſanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blēs'-sŭr. ſ. He that bleſſes.

BLESSING, blēs'-sing. ſ. Bene… the means of happineſs; Di… vour.

BLEST, blēſt'. part. a. Happy.

BLEW, blū'. The preterite from …

BLIGHT, blī't. ſ. Mildew; … nipping, or blaſting.

To BLIGHT, blī't. v. a. To … hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blī'nd. a. Without ſight; … intellectually dark; unſeen, … dark, obſcure.

To BLIND, blī'nd. v. a. To … blind; to darken; to obſcure to … to obſcure to the underſtanding.

BLIND, blī'nd. ſ. Something to … the ſight; ſomething to miſlead.

To BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. … To hinder from ſeeing by blin… eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. a. … the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blī'nd-lў. ad. W… ſight; implicitly, without exami… without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blīnd-mān-… ſ. A play in which ſome one is … his eyes covered, and hunt out … of the company.

BLINDNESS, blī'nd-nis. ſ. W… ſight; ignorance, intellectual dark…

BLINDSIDE, blī'nd-sī'de. ſ. … neſs, foible.

BLINDWORM, blī'nd-wŭrm. … ſmall viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blink'. v. n. To … to ſee obſcurely.

BLINKARD, blink'-ĕrd. ſ. One … has bad eyes; ſomething twinkling.

BLISS, blis'. ſ. The higheſt deg… happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed … felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blis'-fŭl. a. Happy … higheſt degree.

BLISSFULLY, blis'-fŭl-lў. ad. … pily.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'-fŭl-nis. … pineſs.

BLISTER, blis'-tŭr. ſ. A puſtule … ed by raiſing the cuticle from the … any ſwelling made by the ſeparation … film or ſkin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blis'-tŭr. v. n. … in bliſters.

To BLISTER, blis'-tŭr. v. a. To … bliſters by ſome hurt.

BLITHE, blī'the. a. Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blī'th-lў. ad. In a … manner.

HINESS, blī'th-nĭs. } f.
HSOMENESS, blī'th-sŭm-nĭs. }
uality of being blithe.
HSOME, blī'th-sŭm. a. Gay,
ful.
LOAT, blō'te. v. a. To ſwell.
LOAT, blō'te. v. n. To grow
.
TEDNESS, blŏ'-tĕd-nĭs. f. Tur-
s; ſwelling.
BER, blŏb'-bŭr. f. A bubble.
BERLIP, blŏb'-bŭr-lĭp. f. A
lip.
BERLIPPED, blŏb'-bŭr-lĭpt. }
LIPPED, blŏb'-lĭpt. } a.
g ſwelled or thick lips.
K, blŏk'. f. A ſhort heavy piece
ber; a rough piece of marble; the
on which hats are formed; the
on which criminals are beheaded;
truction, a ſtop; a ſea term for a
a blockhead.
OCK, blŏk'. v. a. To ſhut up,
oſe.
K-HOUSE, blŏk'-houſe. f. A
built to obſtruct or block up a
K-TIN, blŏk'-tĭn'. f. Tin pure
ixed.
KADE, blŏk-kā'de. f. A ſiege
on by ſhutting up the place.
OCKADE, blŏk-kā'de. v. a. To
.
KHEAD, blŏk'-hĕd. f. A ſtupid
, a dolt, a man without parts.
KHEADED, blŏk'-hĕd'-ĭd. a.
, dull.
KISH, blŏk'-ĭſh. a. Stupid, dull.
KISHLY, blŏk'-ĭſh-lў. ad. In a
manner.
KISHNESS, blŏk'-ĭſh-nĭs. f. Stu-
D, blŭd'. f. The red liquor that
es in the bodies of animals;
progeny; family, kindred; deſ-
lineage; birth, high extraction;
, violent death; temper of mind,
the paſſions; hot ſpark; man of
OOD, blŭd'. v. a. To ſtain with
to enure to blood, as a hound;
to exaſperate.
D-BOLTERED, blŭd'-bōl-tŭrd.
ood ſprinkled.
DSTONE, blŭd'-ſtōne. f. The
ſtone is green, ſpotted with a
blood-red.
D-THIRSTY, blŭd'-thŭrſ-tў. a.
s to ſhed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blŭd'-flowr. f. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blŭd'-gĭlt'-ў-nĭs. f. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blŭd'-hound. f. A hound that follows by the ſcent.

BLOODILY, blŭd'-ĭ-lў. ad. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blŭd'-ў-nĭs. f. The ſtate of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blŭd'-lĭs. a. Without blood, dead; without ſlaughter.

BLOODSHED, blŭd'-ſhĕd. f. The crime of blood, or murder; ſlaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blŭd'-ſhĕd-dŭr. f. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blŭd'-ſhŏt'. } a.
BLOODSHOTTEN, blŭd'-ſhŏt'n. }
Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

BLOODSUCKER, blŭd'-sŭk-ŭr. f. A leech, a fly, any thing that ſucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODY, blŭd'-ў. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blō'm. f. A bloſſom; the ſtate of immaturity.

To BLOOM, blō'm. v. n. To bring or yield bloſſoms; to produce, as bloſſoms; to be in a ſtate of youth.

BLOOMY, blō'-mў. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blŏs'-sŭm. f. The flower that grows on any plant.

To BLOSSOM, blŏs'-sŭm. v. n. To put forth bloſſoms.

To BLOT, blŏt'. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing inviſible; to efface, to eraſe; to blur; to diſgrace, to diſfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blŏt'. f. An obliteration of ſomething written; a blur, a ſpot; ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blŏtſh'. f. A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

To BLOTE, blō'te. v. a. To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW, blō'. f. A ſtroke; the fatal ſtroke; a ſingle action, a ſudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in fleſh.

To BLOW, blō'. v. n. To move with a current of air; this word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with It; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to ſound by being blown; to play muſically by wind; to bloom, to bloſſom; To blow over, to paſs away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To BLOW, blō'. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to ſwell, to puff into ſize; to found an inſtrument of wind muſick; to warm with the breath; to ſpread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguiſh by wind; To blow up, to raiſe or ſmell with breath; To blow up, to deſtroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make ſtale.

BLOWZE, blow'ze. ſ. A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whoſe hair is in diſorder.

BLOWZY, blow'-zȳ. a. Sun-burnt, high coloured.

BLUBBER, blŭb'-bŭr. ſ. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER, blŭb'-bŭr. v. n. To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blŭd'-jŭn. ſ. A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blū'e. a. One of the ſeven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'e-bŏt'l. ſ. A flower of the bell ſhape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blū'e-lȳ. ad. With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blū'e-nis. ſ. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blŭf'. a. Big, ſurly, bluſtering.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. v. n. To miſtake groſsly, to err very widely; to flounder, to ſtumble.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. ſ. A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blŭn'-dĕr-bŭs. ſ. A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blŭn'-dĕ-rŭr. ſ. A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blŭn'-dŭr-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow.

BLUNT, blŭnt'. a. Dull on the edge or point, not ſharp; dull in underſtanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To BLUNT, blŭnt'. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repreſs or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blŭnt'-lȳ. ad. Without ſharpneſs; coarſely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blŭnt'-nis. ſ. Want of edge or point; coarſeneſs, roughneſs of manners.

BLUR, blŭr'. ſ. A blot, a ſtain.

To BLUR, blŭr'. v. a. To blot, efface; to ſtain.

To BLURT, blŭrt'. v. a. To let without thinking.

To BLUSH, blŭsh'. v. n. To ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blŭsh'. ſ. The colour cheeks; a red or purple colour; appearance.

BLUSHY, blŭsh'-ȳ. a. Having the lour of a bluſh.

To BLUSTER, blŭs'-tŭr. v. a. roar, as a ſtorm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blŭs'-tŭr. ſ. Roar, tumult; boaſt, boiſterouſneſs.

BLUSTERER, blŭs'-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. A gerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blŭs'-trŭs. a. Tuous, noiſy.

BO, bō'. interject. A word of ter

BOAR, bō'r. ſ. The male ſwine.

BOARD, bō'rd. ſ. A piece of wo more length and breadth than thick a table; a table at which a coun court is held; a court of juriſdi the deck or floor of a ſhip.

To BOARD, bō'rd. v. a. To ſhip by force; to attack, or mak firſt attempt; to lay or pave with

To BOARD, bō'rd. v. n. To houſe, where a certain rate is pa eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bō'rd-wā'-jĕz. Wages allowed to ſervants to keep ſelves in victuals.

BOARDER, bō'r-dŭr. ſ. One wh with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bō'r-ĭsh. a. Swiniſh, cruel.

To BOAST, bō'ſt. v. n. To one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bō'ſt. v. a. To to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bō'ſt. ſ. A proud cauſe of boaſting.

BOASTER, bō'ſ-tŭr. ſ. A brag

BOASTFUL, bōſt'-fŭl. a. tious.

BOASTINGLY, bō'ſ-ting-lȳ. ad. tatiouſly.

BOAT, bō't. ſ. A veſſel to water in.

BOATION, bō-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Roar,

BOATMAN, bō't-măn. }
BOATSMAN, bō'tſ-măn. }
He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bō'ſn. ſ. An board a ſhip, who has charge of rigging, ropes, cables, and anch

B, bŏb'. v. a. To beat, to drub; at, to gain by fraud.

OB, bŏb'. v. n. To play back- and forward.

bŏb'. ſ. Something that hangs ſo play looſe; the words repeated at nd of a ſtanza; a blow; a ſhort

IN, bŏb'-bĭn. ſ. A ſmall pin of with a notch.

HERRY, bŏb'-tſhĕr-rў. ſ. A mong children, in which the cherry g ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

AIL, bŏb'-tāl. ſ. Cut tail.

AILED, bŏb'-tā'ld. a. Having a ut.

VIG, bŏb'-wig'. ſ. A ſhort wig.

ODE, bō'de. v. a. To portend, the omen of.

MENT, bō'de-mĕnt. ſ. Portent,

DGE, bŏd'zh. v. n. To boggle.

CE, bŏd'-dĭs. ſ. Stays, a waiſt- quilted with whalebone.

LESS, bŏd'-ў-lĭs. a. Incorporeal, ut a body.

LY, bŏd'-ĭ-lў. a. Corporeal, con- g body; relating to the body, not nd; real, actual.

LY, bŏd'-ĭ-lў. ad. Corporeally.

KIN, bŏd'-kĭn. ſ. An inſtrument ſmall blade and ſharp point; an ment to draw a thread or ribbon gh a loop; an inſtrument to dreſs ir.

, bŏd'-ў. ſ. The material ſub- of an animal; matter, oppoſed to a perſon; a human being; reali- poſed to repreſentation; a collec- naſs; the main army, the battle; poration; the outward condition; ain part; a pandect, a general tion; ſtrength, as wine of a good

-CLOATHS, bŏd'-ў-clōz. ſ. hing for horſes that are dieted.

bŏg'. ſ. A marſh, a fen, a mo-

TROTTER, bŏg'-trŏt-tŭr. ſ. One ves in a boggy country.

GGLE, bŏg'l. v. n. To ſtart, to ck; to heſitate.

LER, bŏg'-lŭr. ſ. A doubter, a ous man.

Y, bŏg'-gў. a. Marſhy, ſwampy.

OUSE, bŏg'-houſe. ſ. A houſe ce.

A, bō-hĕ'. ſ. A ſpecies of tea.

IL, boi'l. v. n. To be agitated ; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To BOIL, boi'l. v. a. To ſeeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dreſs in boiling water.

BOILER, boi'-lŭr. ſ. The perſon that boils any thing; the veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, boi'ſ-tĕ-rŭs. a. Violent, loud, roaring, ſtormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, boi'ſ-tĕ-rŭſ-lў. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly.

BOISTEROUSNESS, boi'ſ-tĕ-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BOLARY, bō'-lā-rў. a. Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bō'ld. a. Daring, brave, ſtout; executed with ſpirit; confident, not ſcrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; ſtanding out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, bō'ldn. v. n. To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bō'ld-fāſe. ſ. Impudence, ſaucineſs.

BOLDFACED, bō'ld-fāſt. a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bō'ld-lў. ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bō'ld-nĭs. ſ. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; aſſurance, impudence.

BOLE, bō'le. ſ. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels.

BOLIS, bō'-lĭs. ſ. Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bō'l. ſ. A round ſtalk or ſtem.

BOLSTER, bō'l-ſtŭr. ſ. Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head; a pad, or quilt; compreſs for a wound.

To BOLSTER, bō'l-ſtŭr. v. a. To ſupport the head with a bolſter; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compreſs; to ſupport, to maintain.

BOLT, bō'lt. ſ. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to faſten the legs; a ſpot or ſtain.

To BOLT, bō'lt. v. a. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to ſhackle; to ſift, or ſeparate with a ſieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.

To BOLT, bō'lt. v. n. To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs.

BOLTER,

BOLTER, bō'l-tŭr. ſ. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bō'lt-hĕd. ſ. A long ſtraight necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bō'l-tĭng-houſe. ſ. The place where meal is ſifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT, bō'-ſprit. ſ. A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope.

BOLUS, bō'-lŭs. ſ. A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills.

BOMB, bŏm'. ſ. A loud noiſe; a hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

BOMB-CHEST, bŏm'-tſhĕſt. ſ. A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed underground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bŏm'-kĕtſh. } ſ.
BOMB-VESSEL, bŏm'-vĕs'-sĭl. }
A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bŏm'-bărd. ſ. A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To BOMBARD, bŏm-bă'rd. v. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bŏm-băr-dē'r. ſ. The engineer, whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bŏm-bă'rd-mĕnt. ſ. An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bŏm-bă-zē'n. ſ. A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BOMBAST, bŏm-băſt'. ſ. Fuſtian, big words.

BOMBAST, bŏm-băſt'. a. High ſounding.

BOMBULATION, bŏm-bŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Sound, noiſe.

BONAROBA, bō'-nă-rō'-bă. ſ. A whore.

BONASUS, bō-nā'-ſŭs. ſ. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bŏn-krĕt'-tſhyĕn. ſ. ſpecies of pear.

BOND, bŏnd'. ſ. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; impriſonment, captivity; cement of union, cauſe of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged. It is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*.

BONDAGE, bŏn'-dĭdzh. ſ. Captivity, impriſonment.

BONDMAID, bŏnd'-mād. ſ. A ſlave.

BONDMAN, bŏnd'-măn. ſ. A ſlave.

BONDSERVANT, bŏnd'-sĕr-vănt. A ſlave.

BONDSERVICE, bŏnd'-sĕr-vĭs. very.

BONDSLAVE, bŏnd'-ſlāve. ſ. A in ſlavery.

BONDSMAN, bŏnd'z-măn. ſ. bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bŏnd'-wŭm-ăn. woman ſlave.

BONE, bō'ne. ſ. The ſolid parts body of an animal; a fragment a bone with as much fleſh as adhe it; To make no bones, to ma ſcruple; dice.

To BONE, bō'ne. v. a. To tak the bones from the fleſh.

BONELACE, bō'ne-lāſe. ſ. lace.

BONELESS, bō'ne-lĭs. a. W bones.

To BONESET, bō'ne-sĕt. v. n. ſtore a bone out of joint, or join broken.

BONESETTER, bō'ne-sĕt-tŭr. ſ. who makes a practice of ſetting

BONFIRE, bō'n-fīre. ſ. A fire for triumph.

BONGRACE, bō'n-grās. ſ. A ing for the forehead.

BONNET, bŏn'-nĭt. ſ. A hat,

BONNETS, bŏn'-nĭts. ſ. Small on the courſes on the mizzen, and foreſail.

BONNILY, bŏn'-nȳ-lȳ. ad. handſomely.

BONNINESS, bŏn'-nȳ-nĭs. ſ. handſomeneſs.

BONNY, bŏn'-nȳ. a. Handſome, tiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bŏn-nȳ-klăb'- ſ. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bō'-nŭm-măg nŭm. ſ. A great plum.

BONY, bō'-nȳ. a. Conſiſting of b full of bones.

BOOBY, bō'-bȳ. ſ. A dull, heavy pid fellow.

BOOK, bŏ'k. ſ. A volume in wh read or write; a particular part work; the regiſter in which keeps an account; In books, in remembrance; Without book, by mory.

To BOOK, bŏ'k. v. a. To regiſt book.

-KEEPING, bŏ́k-kēp-ing. ſ. rt of keeping accounts.
BINDER, bŏ́k-bīn-dŭr. ſ. A hoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.
FUL, bŏ́k-fŭl. a. Crouded with ſted knowledge.
ISH, bŏ́-kiſh. a. Given to books.
ISHNESS, bŏ́-kiſh-nis. ſ. Over-ſineſs.
LEARNED, bŏk-lĕ́r-nĕd. a. in books.
LEARNING, bŏk-lĕ́r-ning. ſ. in literature, acquaintance with
MAN, bŏ́k-măn. ſ. A man profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.
MATE, bŏ́k-māte. ſ. School-
SELLER, bŏ́k-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. A man profeſſion it is to ſell books.
WORM, bŏ́k-wŭrm. ſ. A mite s holes in books; a ſtudent too fixed upon books.
, bōm. ſ. In ſea-language, a ole uſed to ſpread out the clue of dding ſail; a pole with buſhes or , ſet up as a mark to ſhew the how to ſteer; a bar laid croſs a r, to keep out the enemy.
OM, bōm. v. n. To ruſh with e.
bōn. ſ. A gift, a grant.
bōn. a. Gay, merry.
bŏ́r. ſ. A lout, a clown.
ISH, bŏ́r-iſh. a. Clowniſh, ruſ-
ISHLY, bŏ́r-iſh-lў. ad. After a ſh manner.
ISHNESS, bŏ́r-iſh-nis. ſ. Coarſe-manners.
OT, bŏ́t. v. a. To profit, to age; to enrich, to benefit.
bŏ́t. ſ. Profit, gain, advan-To Boot, with advantage, over ove; booty or plunder.
bŏ́t. ſ. A covering for the leg, horſemen.
of a Coach, bŏ́t. ſ. The place he coach box.
HOSE, bŏ́t-hōze. ſ. Stockings e for boots.
TREE, bŏ́t-trēe. ſ. Wood ſhap-a leg, to be driven into boots for ng them.
CATCHER, bŏ́t-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. rſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to the boots of paſſengers.
ED, bŏ́t-ĭd. a. In boots.
H, bŏ́th. ſ. A houſe built of or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bŏ́t-lis. a. Uſeleſs, unavailing; without ſucceſs.
BOOTY, bŏ́-tў. ſ. Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to loſe by deſign.
BOPEEP, bō-pḗp. ſ. To play Bopeep, is to look out, and drawback, as if frighted.
BORACHIO, bō-rā́t-tſhō. ſ. A drunkard.
BORABLE, bṓ-răbl. a. That may be bored.
BORAGE, bŭŕ-rĭdzh. ſ. A plant.
BORAX, bṓ-răks. ſ. An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine.
BORDEL, bōr-dĕĺ. ſ. A brothel, a bawdy-houſe.
BORDER, bā́r-dŭr. ſ. The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers.
To BORDER, bā́r-dŭr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach nearly to.
To BORDER, bā́r-dŭr. v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.
BORDERER, bā́r-dē-rŭr. ſ. He that dwells on the borders.
To BORE, bṓre. v. a. To pierce in a hole.
To BORE, bṓre. v. n. To make a hole; to puſh forwards to a certain point.
BORE, bṓre. ſ. The hole made by boring; the inſtrument with which a hole is bored; the ſize of any hole.
BORE, bṓre. The preterite of Bear.
BOREAL, bṓ-ryăl. a. Northern.
BOREAS, bṓ-ryăs. ſ. The north winds.
BOREE, bṓ-rē. ſ. A ſtep in dancing.
BORN, bā́rn. Come into life.
BORNE, bṓrne. Carried, ſupported.
BOROUGH, bŭŕ-rō. ſ. A town with a corporation.
To BORROW, bŏŕ-rō. v. a. To take ſomething from another upon credit; to aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time; to uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.
BORROWER, bŏŕ-rō-ŭr. ſ. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.
BOSCAGE, bŏś-kăje. ſ. Wood, or woodlands.
BOSKY, bŏś-kў. a. Woody.
BOSOM, bŏ́-zŭm. ſ. The breaſt, the heart;

heart; the innermoſt part of an incloſure; the folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt; the tender affections; inclination, deſire; in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs, as my boſom friend.

To BOSOM, bŏ'-zŭm. v. a. To incloſe in the boſom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bŏ'sn. ſ. Corrupted from Boatſwain.

BOSS, bŏs'. ſ. A ſtud; the part riſing in the midſt of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bŏs'-sâje. ſ. Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BOSVEL, bŏz'-vil. ſ. A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bŏ-tăn'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
BOTANICK, bŏ-tăn'-nĭk. }
Relating to herbs, ſkilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bŏt'-ă-nĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bŏ-tăn-ŏl'-ŏ-jy. ſ. A diſcourſe upon plants.

BOTCH, bŏtſh. ſ. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin; a part in any work ill finiſhed; an adventitious part clumſily added.

To BOTCH, bŏtſh'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily; to put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bŏt'-tſhy. a. Marked with botches.

BOTH, bŏ'th. a. The Two.

BOTH, bŏ'th. conj. As well.

BOTS, bŏt's. ſ. Small worms in the entrails of horſes.

BOTTLE, bŏt'l. ſ. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter; a quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

To BOTTLE, bŏt'l. v. a. To incloſe in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bŏt'l-flow-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bŏt'l-ſkrŏ. ſ. A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. ſ. The loweſt part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepeſt part; bound, limit; the utmoſt of any man's capacity; the laſt reſort; a veſſel for navigation; a chance, or ſecurity; a ball of thread wound up together.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. a. To build upon, to fix upon as a ſupport; to wind upon ſomething.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. n. To upon as its ſupport.

BOTTOMED, bŏt'-tŭmd. a. a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bŏt'-tŭm-lĭs. a. out a bottom, fathomleſs.

BOTTOMRY, bŏt'-tŭm-ry. ſ. act of borrowing money on a bottom.

BOUD, bou'd. ſ. An inſect which in malt.

To BOUGE, bŏ'uje. v. n. To out.

BOUGH, bou'. ſ. An arm or a ſhoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bâ't. preter. of To

To BOUNCE, bou'nſe. v. n. To or fly againſt any thing with great to make a ſudden leap; to bully.

BOUNCE, bou'nſe. ſ. A ſtrong blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a a threat.

BOUNCER, bou'n-sŭr. ſ. A bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bou'nd. ſ. A limit, a dary; a limit by which any exc reſtrained; a leap, a jump, a rebound.

To BOUND, bou'nd. v. a. To to terminate; to reſtrain, to confine make to bound.

To BOUND, bou'nd. v. n. To to ſpring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bou'nd. participle paſſ. Bind.

BOUND, bou'nd. a. Deſtined, into to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bou'n-dâ-ry. ſ. bound.

BOUNDEN, bou'n-dĕn. particip ſive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bou'n-dĭng- ſtŏne.

BOUND-STONE, bou'nd-ſtŏne. A ſtone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bou'nd-lĕſ- Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bou'nd-lĭs. a. ed, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bou'n-tyŭs. a. kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bou'n-tyŭſ-ly. Liberally, generouſly.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bou'n-tyŭſ- Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bou'n-tŷ-fûl. a. ral, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bou'n-tŷ-fûl-ly. Liberally.

TIFULNESS, bou'n-tỹ-fůl-nĭs. he quality of being bountiful, ge-y.

TIHEAD, bou'n-tỹ-hĕd. } f.
TYHOOD, bou'n-tỹ-hůd. }

eſs, virtue.

TY, bou'n-tỹ. f. Generoſity, li-y, munificence.

URGEON, bůr'-jůn. v. n. To , to ſhoot into branches.

N, bŏrn. f. A bound, a limit; k, a torrent.

USE, bŏ'ze. v. n. To drink la-

Y, bŏ'-zỹ. a. Drunken.

, bou't. f. A turn, as much of on as is performed at one time.

W, bow'. v. a. To bend, or in- to bend the body in token of re- r ſubmiſſion; to bend, or incline, deſcenſion; to depreſs, to cruſh.

W, bow'. v. n. To bend, to ſuf- ure; to make a reverence; to to ſink under preſſure.

bow'. f. An act of reverence or ion.

bŏ'. f. An inſtrument of war; a w; the inſtruments with which inſtruments are played upon; the ng of a ſtring in a ſlip knot; Bow ip, that part of her which begins loof, and ends at the ſternmoſt f the forecaſtle.

BENT, bŏ'-bĕnt. a. Crooked.

HAND, bŏ'-hănd. f. The hand raws the bow.

LEGGED, bŏ'-lĕgd. a. Having d legs.

ELS, bow'-lls. f. Inteſtines, the and organs within the body; the parts of any thing; tenderneſs, ſion.

ER, bow'-ůr. f. An arbour; it to ſignify, in Spenſer, a blow, a

ER, bow'-ůr. f. Anchor ſo call-

ERY, bow'-ůr-rỹ. a. Full of s.

, bŏl. f. A veſſel to hold liquids; llow part of any thing; a baſin, ntain.

, bŏl. f. Round maſs rolled the ground.

OWL, bŏl. v. a. To play at ; to throw bowls at any thing.

LER, bŏ'-lůr. f. He that plays at

LINE, bow'-lĭn. f. A rope faſten-ed to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bŏ'-lĭng-grēn. f. A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bŏ'-măn. f. An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bŏ'-ſprit. f. Boltſprit, which ſee.

BOWSTRING, bŏ'-ſtring. f. The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BOWYER, bŏ'-yĕr. f. An archer; one whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX, bŏks'. f. A tree; the wood of the tree.

BOX, bŏks'. f. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the caſe of the mariners compaſs; the cheſt into which money given is put; ſeat in the playhouſe.

To BOX, bŏks'. v. a. To incloſe in a box.

BOX, bŏks'. f. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bŏks'. v. n. To fight with the fiſt.

BOXEN, bŏk'ſn. a. Made of box, reſembling box.

BOXER, bŏks'-ůr. f. A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY, boy'. f. A male child, not a girl; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

BOYHOOD, boy'-hůd. f. The ſtate of a boy.

BOYISH, boy'-ĭſh. a. Belonging to a boy; childiſh, trifling.

BOYISHLY, boy'-ĭſh-lỹ. ad. Childiſh-ly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, boy'-ĭſh-nĭs. f. Child-iſhneſs, triflingneſs.

BOYISM, boy'-izm. f. Puerility, child-iſhneſs.

BRABBLE, brăb'l. f. A clamorous conteſt.

To BRABBLE, brăb'l. v. n. To conteſt noiſily.

BRABBLER, brăb'-lůr. f. A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE, brā'ſe. v. a. To bind, to tie cloſe with bandages; to ſtrain up.

BRACE, brā'ſe. f. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line incloſing a paſſage, as in a triplet; tenſion, tightneſs.

BRACE, brā'ſe. f. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brās'-lĕt. f. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brā'-sŭr. ſ. A cincture, a bandage.
BRACH, brăt'ſh. ſ. A bitch hound.
BRACHIAL, brāk'-yăl. a. Belonging to the arm.
BRACHYGRAPHY, brā-kig'-grā-fў. ſ. The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.
BRACK, brăk'. ſ. A breach.
BRACKET, brăk'-kĭt. ſ. A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.
BRACKISH, brāk'-ĭſh. a. Salt, ſomething ſalt.
BRACKISHNESS, brāk'-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Saltneſs.
BRAD, brăd'. ſ. A ſort of nail to floor rooms with.
To BRAG, brăg'. v. n. To boaſt, to diſplay oſtentatiouſly.
BRAG, brăg'. ſ. A boaſt, a proud expreſſion; the thing boaſted.
BRAGGADOCIO, brăg-gă-dō'-ſhō. ſ. A puffing, boaſting fellow.
BRAGGART, brăg'-gărt. a. Boaſtful, vainly oſtentatious.
BRAGGART, brăg'-gărt. ſ. A boaſter.
BRAGGER, brăg'-gŭr. ſ. A boaſter.
BRAGLESS, brăg'-lĭs. a. Without a boaſt.
BRAGLY, brăg'-lў. ad. Finely.
To BRAID, brā'd. v. a. To weave together.
BRAID, brā'd. ſ. A texture, a knot.
BRAILS, brā'lz. ſ. Small ropes reeved through blocks.
BRAIN, brā'n. ſ. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe; the underſtanding.
To BRAIN, brā'n. v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.
BRAINISH, brā'-nĭſh. a. Hotheaded, furious.
BRAINLESS, brā'n-lĭs. a. Silly.
BRAINPAN, brā'n-păn. ſ. The ſkull containing the brains.
BRAINSICK, brā'n-sĭk. a. Addleheaded, giddy.
BRAINSICKLY, brā'n-sĭk-lў. ad. Weakly, headily.
BRAINSICKNESS, brā'n-sĭk-nĭs. ſ. Indiſcretion, giddineſs.
BRAKE, brā'k. The preterite of Break.
BRAKE, brā'k. ſ. Fern, brambles.
BRAKE, brā'k. ſ. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax; the handle of a ſhip's pump; a baker's kneading trough.
BRAKY, brā'-kў. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brăm'bl. ſ. Bl
buſh, dewberry buſh, raſpberry
any rough prickly ſhrub.
BRAMBLING, brăm'-blĭng. ſ.
called alſo a mountain chaffinch.
BRAN, brăn'. ſ. The huſks
ground.
BRANCH, brăntſh'. ſ. The
tree from one of the main bo
diſtant article; any part that
from the reſt; a ſmaller river
into a larger; any part of a
ſcending in a collateral line;
ſpring, the deſcendant; the
ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.
To BRANCH, brăntſh'. v. n.
ſpread in branches; to ſpread
rate parts; to ſpeak diffuſively;
horns ſhooting out.
To BRANCH, brăntſh'. v. a.
vide as into branches; to ador
needlework.
BRANCHER, brănt'-ſhŭr. ſ.
ſhoots out into branches; in fal
young hawk.
BRANCHINESS, brăn'-tſhў-nĭs. ſ.
neſs of branches.
BRANCHLESS, brăntſh'-lĭs. a.
out ſhoots or boughs; naked.
BRANCHY, brănt'-ſhў. a.
branches, ſpreading.
BRAND, brănd'. ſ. A ſtick lig
fit to be lighted; a ſ
bolt; a mark made by burning
hot iron.
To BRAND, brănd'. v. a. To
with a note of infamy.
BRANDGOOSE, brănd'-gōs. ſ.
of wild fowl.
To BRANDISH, brăn'-dĭſh. v. a.
wave or ſhake; to play with, to
BRANDLING, brănd'-lĭng. ſ.
ticular worm.
BRANDY, brăn'-dў. ſ. A ſtrong
diſtilled from wine.
BRANGLE, brăng'l. ſ. Sq
wrangle.
To BRANGLE, brăng'l. v. n.
wrangle, to ſquabble.
BRANK, brănk'. ſ. Buckwheat.
BRANNY, brăn'-nў. a. Having
pearance of bran.
BRASIER, brā'-zhŭr. ſ. A m
turer that works in braſs; a pan
coals.
BRASIL, or BRAZIL, brā-zĭl'. ſ.
American wood, commonly ſuppo
have been thus denominated, becau
brought from Braſil.

BR

brăs'. ſ. A yellow metal, y mixing copper with lapis cala- ; impudence.

INESS, brăs'-sỹ-nĭs. ſ. An ap- e like braſs.

Y, brăs'-sỹ. a. Partaking of hard as braſs; impudent.

brăt'. ſ. A child, ſo called in pt; the progeny, the offſpring.

ADO, brā-vā'-dō. ſ. A boaſt,

, brā've. a. Courageous, daring, gallant, having a noble mien; icent, grand; excellent, noble.

, brā've. ſ. A hector, a man beyond prudence or fitneſs; a a challenge.

AVE, brā've. v. a. To defy, to ge; to carry a boaſting appear-

ELY, brā've-lỹ. ad. In a brave , courageouſly, gallantly.

ERY, brā'-vĕ-rỹ. ſ. Courage, nimity; ſplendour, magnificence; oſtentation; bravado, boaſt.

O, brā'-vō. ſ. A man who mur- r hire.

AWL, brā'l. v. n. To quarrel and indecently; to ſpeak loud and tly; to make a noiſe.

L, brā'l. ſ. Quarrel, noiſe, ſcur-

LER, brā'-lŭr. ſ. A wrangler.

N, brā'n. ſ. The fleſhy or muſ- part of the body; the arm, ſo from its being muſculous; bulk, ar ſtrength; the fleſh of a boar;

NER, brā'-nŭr. ſ. A boar kill- the table.

NINESS, brā'-nỹ-nĭs. ſ. Strength, gs.

NY, brā'-nỹ. a. Muſculous, bulky.

AY, brā'. v. a. To pound, or mall.

AY, brā'. v. n. To make a noiſe aſs; to make an offenſive noiſe.

, brā'. ſ. Noiſe, ſound.

ER, brā'-ŭr. ſ. One that brays aſs; with printers, an inſtrument per the ink.

AZE, brā'ze. v. a. To ſolder raſs; to harden to impudence.

EN, brā'zn. a. Made of braſs; ing from braſs; impudent.

AZEN, brā'zn. v. n. To be nt, to bully.

ENFACE, brā'zn-fāſe. ſ. An nt wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brā'zn-fā'ſt. a. Impudent, ſhameleſs.

BRAZENNESS, brā'zn-nĭs. ſ. Appearing like braſs; impudence.

BRAZIER, brā'-zyŭr. ſ. See BRASIER.

BREACH, brē'tſh. ſ. The act of breaking any thing; the ſtate of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brĕd'. ſ. Food made of ground corn; food in general; ſupport of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, brĕd'-tſhĭp-ŭr. ſ. A baker's ſervant.

BREAD-CORN, brĕd'-kŏrn. ſ. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brĕd'tſh. ſ. The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

To BREAK, brē'k. v. a. To burſt, or open by force; to divide; to deſtroy by violence; to overcome, to ſurmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body; to ſink or appal the ſpirit; to ſubdue; to cruſh, to diſable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the ſkin; to violate a contract or promiſe; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to ſeparate company; to diſſolve any union; to open ſomething new; To break the back, to diſable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to deſtroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a ſudden ſtop; To break up, to diſſolve; To break up, to ſeparate or diſband; To break upon the wheel, to puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brē'k. v. n. To part in two; to burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock; to open and diſcharge matter; to open as the morning; to burſt forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and ſtrength; to make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to diſcard; To break from, to ſeparate from with ſome vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break looſe, to eſcape from captivity; To break off, to deſiſt ſuddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to

diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become diſſolute; To break up, to ceaſe, to intermit; To break up, to diſſolve itſelf; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendſhip with any.

BREAK, brē'k. ſ. State of being broken, opening; a pauſe, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BREAKER, brē'-kŭr. ſ. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brēk'-fāſt. v. n. To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brēk'-fāſt. ſ. The firſt meal in the day; the thing eaten at the firſt meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brē'k-nēk. ſ. A ſteep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brē'k-prŏm-ĭs. ſ. One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

BREAM, brē'm. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

BREAST, brēſt'. ſ. The middle part of the human body; between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conſcience; the paſſions.

To BREAST, brēſt'. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brēſt'-bōne. ſ. The bone of the breaſt, the ſternum.

BREASTHIGH, brēſt'-hȳ'. a. Up to the breaſt.

BREASTHOOKS, brēſt'-hŏks. ſ. With ſhip-wrights, the compaſſing timbers before that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip.

BREASTKNOT, brēſt'-nŏt. ſ. A knot or bunch of ribands worn by the women on the breaſt.

BREASTPLATE, brēſt'-plāte. ſ. Armour for the breaſt.

BREASTPLOUGH, brēſt'-plow. ſ. A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

BREASTWORK, brēſt'-wŭrk. ſ. Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants.

BREATH, brēth'. ſ. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; reſpiration; reſpite, pauſe, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a ſingle act, an inſtant.

To BREATHE, brē'th. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to reſt; to take breath; to eject by breathing; to eject by breath; to exerciſe; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give or vent to.

BREATHER, brē'-thŭr. ſ. One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, brē'-thing. ſ. Aſpiration, ſecret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brēth'-lĭs. a. Out of breath, ſpent with labour; dead.

BRED, brēd'. particip. paſſ. from breed.

BREDE, brē'd. ſ. See BRAID.

BREECH, britſh'. ſ. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part; a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH, britſh'. v. a. To put to breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, brit'-tſhĭz. ſ. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of a huſband.

To BREED, brē'd. v. a. To procreate; to generate; to occaſion, to cauſe, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to form; to produce from one's ſelf; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To BREED, brē'd. v. n. To breed young; to increaſe by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to multiply, breed.

BREED, brē'd. ſ. A caſt, a kind, a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies; progeny, offſpring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, brē'd-bāte. ſ. One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, brē'-dŭr. ſ. That which produces any thing; the perſon who brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raiſe breed.

BREEDING, brē'-ding. ſ. Education, inſtructions; qualifications; manners; knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, brē'z. ſ. A ſtinging fly.

BREEZE, brē'z. ſ. A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brē'-zȳ. ad. Fanned by gales.

BRET, brēt'. ſ. A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, brēth'-rĕn. ſ. The plural of Brother.

BREVIARY, brē'-vyă-rȳ. ſ. An abridg-

nent, an epitome; the book con-
the daily ſervice of the church of

AT, brĕ'-vyăt. ſ. A ſhort com-
m.
ATURE, brĕ'-vyă-tûre. ſ. An
iation.
TY, brĕv'-i-tў. ſ. Conciſeneſs,
eſs.
EW, brŏ. v. a. To make li-
by mixing ſeveral ingredients; to
by mixing things together; to
re, to plot.
EW, brŏ. v. n. To perform the
of a brewer.
AGE, brŏ'-idzh. ſ. Mixture of
things.
ER, brŏ'-ûr. ſ. A man whoſe
ion it is to make beer.
HOUSE, brŏ'-houſe. ſ. A houſe
riated to brewing.
ING, brŏ'-ing. ſ. Quantity of
brewed.
IS, brŏ'is. ſ. A piece of bread
in boiling fat pottage, made of
meat.
, brîbe. ſ. A reward given to
the judgment.
IBE, brîbe. v. a. To give
.
R, brî'-bûr. ſ. One that pays for
t practices.
RY, brî'-bĕ-rў. ſ. The crime of
rewards for bad practices.
, brîk'. ſ. A maſs of burnt
a loaf ſhaped like a brick.
ICK, brîk'. v. a. To lay with
.
BAT, brîk'-băt. ſ. A piece of
.
CLAY, brîk'-klă. ſ. Clay uſed
king brick.
DUST, brîk'-dûſt. ſ. Duſt made
nding bricks.
-KILN, brîk'-kîl. ſ. A kiln, a
o burn bricks in.
LAYER, brîk'-lă-ûr. ſ. A
maſon.
MAKER, brîk'-mă-kûr. ſ. One
trade is to make bricks.
AL, brî-dăl. a. Belonging to a
g, nuptial.
, brîde. ſ. A woman new mar-
.
BED, brîde bĕd. ſ. Marriage-
.
CAKE, brîde-kâke. ſ. A cake
uted to the gueſts at the wed-

BRIDEGROOM, brîde-grôm. ſ. A new married man.

BRIDEMEN, brîde-mĕn. } ſ.
BRIDEMAIDS, brîde-mâdz. }
The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, brîde-ſtâke. ſ. A poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, brîde-wĕl. ſ. A houſe of correction.

BRIDGE, brîdzh'. ſ. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage; the upper part of the noſe; the ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE, brîdzh'. v. a. To raiſe a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, brî'dl. ſ. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed; a reſtraint, a curb, a check.

To BRIDLE, brî'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to reſtrain, to govern.

To BRIDLE, brî'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, brî'dl-hând. ſ. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, brĕ'f. a. Short, conciſe; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, brĕ'f. ſ. A ſhort extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in muſick, a meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, brĕ'f-lў. ad. Conciſely, in few words.

BRIEFNESS, brĕ'f-nîs. ſ. Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

BRIER, brî'-ûr. ſ. A plant.

BRIERY, brî'-ĕ-rў. a. Rough, full of briers.

BRIGADE, brî-gă'de. ſ. A diviſion of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER General, brîg-ă-dĕ'r. ſ. An officer, next in order below a major general.

BRIGANDINE, brîg'-ăn-dîne. } ſ.
BRIGANTINE, brîg'-ăn-tîne. }
A light veſſel, ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

BRIGHT, brî't. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illuſtrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.

To BRIGHTEN, brî'tn. v. a. To make bright, to make to ſhine; to make luminous

luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illuſtrious; to make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, brī'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brī't-lȳ. ad. Splendidly, with luſtre.

BRIGHTNESS, brī't-nis. ſ. Luſtre, ſplendour; acuteneſs.

BRILLIANCY, brīl'-lyán-sȳ. ſ. Luſtre, ſplendour.

BRILLIANT, brīl'-lyánt. a. Shining, ſparkling.

BRILLIANT, brīl'-lyánt. ſ. A diamond of the fineſt cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, brīl'-lyánt-nis. ſ. Splendour, luſtre.

BRIM, brim'. ſ. The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any veſſel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brim'. v. a. To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brim'. v. n. To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'-fůl. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'-fůl'-nis. ſ. Fulneſs to the top.

BRIMMER, brim'-můr. ſ. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'-ſtône. ſ. Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'-ſtô-nȳ. a. Full of brimſtone.

BRINDED, brin'-did. a. Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brind'l. ſ. The ſtate of being brinded.

BRINDLED, brind'ld. a. Brinded, ſtreaked.

BRINE, brī'ne. ſ. Water impregnated with ſalt; the ſea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brī'ne-pit. ſ. Pit of ſalt water.

To BRING, bring'. v. a. To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to ſend; to cauſe to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular ſtate; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to paſs, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to ſhew; To bring under, to ſubdue, to repreſs; To bring up, to educate, to inſtruct; To bring up, to into practice.

BRINGER, bring'-ůr. ſ. The that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brī'-nish. a. Having of brine, ſalt.

BRINISHNESS, brī'-nish-nis. ſ. neſs.

BRINK, brink'. ſ. The edge place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brī'-nȳ. ſ. Salt.

BRISK, briſk'. a. Lively, gay; powerful, ſpirituous; vivid,

BRISKET, briſ'-kit. ſ. The an animal.

BRISKLY, briſk'-lȳ. ad. Actively, gorouſly.

BRISKNESS, briſk'-nis. ſ. Li vigour, quickneſs; gaiety.

BRISTLE, briſ'l. ſ. The ſtiff ſwine.

To BRISTLE, briſ'l. v. a. To briſtles.

To BRISTLE, briſ'l. v. n. To erect as briſtles.

BRISTLY, briſ'-lȳ. a. Thick briſtles.

BRISTOL STONE, briſ'-tô-ſtône kind of ſoft diamond found in near the city of Briſtol.

BRIT, brit'. ſ. The name of a

BRITTLE, brit'l. a. Fragile, break.

BRITTLENESS, brit'l-nis. ſ. to break.

BRIZE, brī'ze. ſ. The gadfly.

BROACH, brô'tſh. ſ. A ſpit.

To BROACH, brô'tſh. v. a. to pierce as with a ſpit; to pierce ſel in order to draw the liquor; any ſtore; to give out, or utter thing.

BROACHER, brô'-tſhůr. ſ. A opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brâ'd. a. Wide, exte breadth; large; clear, open; coarſe; obſcene, fulſome; bold, licate, not reſerved.

BROAD-CLOTH, brâ'd-clôth. fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brâ'dn. v. n. To broad.

BROADLY, brâ'd-lȳ. ad. In manner.

BROADNESS, brâ'd-nis. ſ. B extent from ſide to ſide; coarſene ſomeneſs.

BROADSIDE, brâ'd-ſide. ſ. T of a ſhip; the volley of ſhot fired from the ſide of a ſhip.

DSWORD, brâ'd-sôrd. ſ. A fword, with a broad blade.
DWISE, brâ'd-wîze. ad. According to the direction of the breadth.
DE, brô-kâ'de. ſ. A ſilken ſtuff ed.
DED, brô-kâ'-dîd. a. Dreſt in ; woven in the manner of bro-
GE, brô'-kîdzh. ſ. The gain by promoting bargains; the hire or any unlawful office; the trade ing in old things.
OLI, brôk'-kô-lỳ. ſ. A ſpecies age.
, brôk. ſ. A badger.
ET, brôk'-kît. ſ. A red deer, rs old.
E, brô'g. ſ. A kind of ſhoe; a dialect.
OIDER, broi'-dûr. v. a. To with figures of needle-work.
ERY, broi'-dê-rỳ. ſ. Embroi-lower-work.
broil. ſ. A tumult, a quarrel.
OIL, broi'l. v. a. To dreſs or laying on the coals.
OIL, broi'l. v. n. To be in the
OKE, brô'ke. v. n. To contract for others.
N, brô'kn. part. paſſ. of Break.
N-HEARTED, brô'kn-hâ'r-tîd. wing the ſpirits cruſhed by grief
NLY, brô'kn-lỳ. ad. Without ular ſeries.
R, brô'-kûr. ſ. A factor, one s buſineſs for another; one who old houſehold goods; a pimp, a maker.
ERAGE, brô'-kûr-îdzh. ſ. The reward of a broker.
HOCELE, brôn'-kô-kêl. ſ. A of that part of the aſperia arteria, he Bronchos.
HIAL, brôn'-kyâl. } a.
HICK, brôn'-kîk. } a.
ng to the throat.
HOTOMY, brôn-kôt'-tô-mỳ. ſ. peration which opens the wind- inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation.
E, brô'nze. ſ. Braſs; a medal.
H, brô'tſh. ſ. A jewel, an or- of jewels.
OOD, brô'd. v. n. To ſit on o hatch them; to cover chickens e wing; to watch, or conſider ng anxiouſly; to mature any care.

To BROOD, brô'd. v. a. To cheriſh by care, to hatch.
BROOD, brô'd. ſ. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.
BROODY, brô'-dỳ. a. In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs.
BROOK, brô'k. ſ. A running water, a rivulet.
To BROOK, brô'k. v. a. To bear, to endure.
To BROOK, brô'k. v. n. To endure, to be content.
BROOKLIME, brô'k-lîme. ſ. A ſort of water; an herb.
BROOM, brô'm. ſ. A ſhrub, a beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is made.
BROOMLAND, brô'm-lând. ſ. Land that bears broom.
BROOMSTAFF, brô'm-ſtâf. ſ. The ſtaff to which the broom is bound.
BROOMY, brô'-mỳ. a. Full of broom.
BROTH, brâ'th. ſ. Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.
BROTHEL, brôth'-îl.
BROTHELHOUSE, brôth'-îl-houſe. } ſ.
A bawdy-houſe.
BROTHER, brûth'-ûr. ſ. One born of the ſame father and mother; any one cloſely united; any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion; Brother is uſed in theological language, for man in general.
BROTHERHOOD, brûth'-êr-hêd. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being a brother; an aſſociation of men for any purpoſe, a fraternity; a claſs of men of the ſame kind.
BROTHERLY, brûth'-êr-lỳ. a. Natural to brothers, ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.
BROUGHT, brâ't. part. paſſive of Bring.
BROW, brow'. ſ. The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.
To BROWBEAT, brow'-bêt. v. a. To depreſs with ſtern looks.
BROWBOUND, brow'-bound. a. Crowned.
BROWSICK, brow'-sîk. a. Dejected.
BROWN, brow'n. a. The name of a colour.
BROWNBILL, brow'n-bîl. ſ. The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot.
BROWNNESS, brow'n-nîs. ſ. A brown colour.

BROWN-

BROWNSTUDY, brow'n-ſtůd'-ў. ſ. Gloomy meditations.

To **BROWSE**, brow'ze. v. a. To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

To **BRUISE**, brő'ze. v. a. To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, brő'ze. ſ. A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, brő'ze-wůrt. ſ. Comfrey.

BRUIT, brő't. ſ. Rumour, noiſe, report.

BRUMAL, brő'mål. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, brő-nět'. ſ. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brůnt'. ſ. Shock, violence; blow, ſtroke.

BRUSH, brůſh'. ſ. An inſtrument for rubbing; a rude aſſault, a ſhock.

To **BRUSH**, brůſh'. v. a. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh; to ſtrike with quickneſs; to paint with a bruſh.

To **BRUSH**, brůſh'. v. n. To move with haſte; to fly over, to ſkim lightly.

BRUSHER, brůſh'-ůr. ſ. He that uſes a bruſh.

BRUSHWOOD, brůſh'-wůd. ſ. Rough, ſhrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brůſh'-ў. a. Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

To **BRUSTLE**, brůs'l. v. n. To crackle.

BRUTAL, brő'-tål. a. That which belongs to a brute; ſavage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, brő'-tål'-l-tў. ſ. Savageneſs, churliſhneſs.

To **BRUTALIZE**, brő'-tå-lize. v. n. To grow brutal or ſavage.

BRUTALLY, brő'-tål-lў. ad. Churliſhly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, brő't. a. Senſeleſs, unconſcious; ſavage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, brő't. ſ. A creature without reaſon.

BRUTENESS, brő't-nis. ſ. Brutality.

To **BRUTIFY**, brő'-tl-fў. v. a. To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, brő'-tiſh. a. Beſtial, reſembling a beaſt; rough, ſavage, ferocious; groſs, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, brő'-tiſh-lў. ad. In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, brő'-tiſh-nis. ſ. Brutality, ſavageneſs.

BRYONY, brў'-ŏ-nў. ſ. A plant.

BUB, bůb'. ſ. Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, bůb'l. ſ. A ſmall bladder of water; any thing which wants ſ and firmneſs; a cheat, a falſe ſhow perſon cheated.

To **BUBBLE**, bůb'l. v. n. To bubbles; to run with a gentle noi

To **BUBBLE**, bůb'l. v. a. To ch

BUBBLER, bůb'-blůr. ſ. A che

BUBBY, bůb'-bў. ſ. A woman's

BUBO, bů'-bŏ. ſ. The groin fr bending of the thigh to the ſcr all tumours in that part are Buboes.

BUCANIERS, bůk-å-nē'rz. ſ. word for the privateers, or pir America.

BUCK, bůk'. ſ. The liquor in cloaths are waſhed; the cloaths in the liquor.

BUCK, bůk'. ſ. The male of low deer, the male of rabbits an animals.

To **BUCK**, bůk'. v. a. To waſh

To **BUCK**, bůk'. v. n. To cop bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, bůk'-bås-kit. ſ. baſket in which cloaths are carried waſh.

BUCKBEAN, bůk'-bēn. ſ. A ſort of trefoil.

BUCKET, bůk'-kit. ſ. The which water is drawu out of a w veſſels in which water is carried, cularly to quench a fire.

BUCKLE, bůk'l. ſ. A link o with a tongue or catch made t one thing to another; the ſtate hair criſped and curled.

To **BUCKLE**, bůk'l. v. a. To with a buckle; to confine.

To **BUCKLE**, bůk'l. v. n. To to bow; To buckle to, to apply buckle with, to engage with.

BUCKLER, bůk'-lůr. ſ. A ſhie

BUCKMAST, bůk'-måſt. ſ. T or maſt of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, bůk'-rům. ſ. A ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with

BUCKSHORN, bůks'-hŏrn. ſ. A

BUCKTHORN, bůk'-thŏrn. ſ. A

BUCOLICK, bů-kŏl'-lk. a. P

BUD, bůd'. ſ. The firſt ſhoot o a gem.

To **BUD**, bůd'. v. n. To p young ſhoots, or gems; to b bloom.

To **BUD**, bůd'. v. a. To inoc

To **BUDGE**, bůdzh'. v. n. To

BUDGE, bůdzh'. a. Stiff, for

BUDGER, bůd'-jůr. ſ. One th or ſtirs.

GET, bŭd'-jĭt. ſ. A bag ſuch as be eaſily carried; a ſtore, or ſtock.
, bŭf'. ſ. Leather prepared from kin of the buffalo, uſed for waiſt , pouches, &c. a military coat.
UFF, bŭf'. v. a. To ſtrike.
'ALO, bŭf'-fā-lō. ſ. A kind of bull or cow.
ET, bŭf'-fĭt. ſ. A blow with ſt.
ET, bŭf-fĕt'. ſ. A kind of cup- .
UFFET, bŭf'-fĭt. v. a. To box, at.
UFFET, bŭf'-fĭt. v. n. To play ing-match.
ETER, bŭf'-fĭ-tŭr. ſ. A boxer.
LE, buf'l. ſ. The ſame with o.
LEHEADED, bŭf'l-hĕd-ĭd. a. ſtupid.
OON, bŭf-fōn'. ſ. A man whoſe ſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts antick poſtures, a jackpudding; a hat practiſes indecent raillery.
OONRY, bŭf-fōn'-ĕ-rў. ſ. The e of a buffoon; low jeſts, ſcurrile
bŭg'. ſ. A ſtinking inſect, bred houſehold ſtuff.
EAR, bŭg'-bĕr. ſ. A frightful , a falſe terrour.
INESS, bŭg'-gĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate ng infected with bugs.
Y, bŭg'-gў. a. Abounding with
E, bū'gl. } ſ.
EHORN, bū'gl-hŏrn. }
ting horn.
E, bū'gl. ſ. A ſhining bead of glaſs.
E, bū'gl. ſ. A plant.
OSS, bū'-glŏs. ſ. The herb ox- .
ILD, bĭld'. v. a. To make a fa- or an edifice; to raiſe any thing pport or foundation.
LD, bild'. v. n. To depend on, on.
ER, bĭl'-dŭr. ſ. He that builds, itect.
ING, bĭl'-dĭng. ſ. A fabrick, ce.
bĭlt'. ſ. The form, the ſtruc-
bŭlb'. ſ. A round body, or
CEOUS, bŭl-bā'-ſhŭs. a. The th Bulbous.

BULBOUS, bŭl'-bŭs. a. Containing bulbs.
To BULGE, bŭlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to jut out.
BULK, bŭlk.' ſ. Magnitude, ſize, quantity; the groſs, the majority; main fabrick.
BULK, bŭlk'. ſ. A part of a building jutting out.
BULKHEAD, bŭlk'-hĕd. ſ. A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards.
BULKINESS, bŭl'-kĭ-nĭs. ſ. Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.
BULKY, bŭl'-kў. a. Of great ſize or ſtature.
BULL, bŭl'. ſ. The male of black cattle; in the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful and violent; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; a letter publiſhed by the pope; a blunder.
BULLBEATING, bŭl'-bā-tĭng. ſ. The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.
BULL-BEGGAR, bŭl'-bĕg-ŭr. ſ. Something terrible.
BULL-DOG, bŭl'-dŏg. ſ. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
BULL-HEAD, bŭl'-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow; the name of a fiſh.
BULL-WEED, bŭl'-wĕd. ſ. Knapweed.
BULL-WORT, bŭl'-wŭrt. ſ. Biſhopsweed.
BULLACE, bŭl'-lĭs. ſ. A wild ſour plum.
BULLET, bŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A round ball of metal.
BULLION, bŭl'-lyŭn. ſ. Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought.
BULLITION, bŭl-lĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of boiling.
BULLOCK, bŭl'-lŭk. ſ. A young bull.
BULLY, bŭl'-lў. ſ. A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow.
BULRUSH, bŭl'-rŭſh. ſ. A large ruſh.
BULWARK, bŭl'-wŭrk. ſ. A fortification, a citadel; a ſecurity.
BUM, bŭm'. ſ. The part on which we ſit; it is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.
BUMBAILIFF, bŭm-bā'-lĭf. ſ. A bailiff of the meaneſt kind, one that is employed in arreſts.
BUMBARD, bŏm-bā'rd. ſ. Bombard.
BUMBAST, bŏm-bāſt'. ſ. Bombaſt.
BUMP, bŭmp'. ſ. A ſwelling, a protuberance.
To BUMP, bŭmp'. v. a. To make a loud noiſe.

BUMPER, bŭm'-pŭr. ſ. A cup filled.
BUMPKIN, bŭmp'-kin. ſ. An aukward heavy ruſtick.
BUMPKINLY, bŭmp'-kin-lў. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.
BUNCH, bŭntſh'. ſ. A hard lump, a knob; a cluſter; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.
BUNCHBACKED, bŭntſh'-bâkt. a. Having bunches on the back.
BUNCHY, bŭn'-tſhў. a. Growing into bunches.
BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. ſ. A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
To BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, bŭng'. ſ. A ſtopple for a barrel.
To BUNG, bŭng'. v. a. To ſtop up.
BUNGHOLE, bŭng'-hôle. ſ. The hole at which the barrel is filled.
To BUNGLE, bŭng'l. v. n. To perform clumſily.
To BUNGLE, bŭng'l. v. a. To botch, to manage clumſily.
BUNGLE, bŭng'l. ſ. A botch, an awkwardneſs.
BUNGLER, bŭng'-lŭr. ſ. A bad workman.
BUNGLINGLY, bŭng'-ling-lў. ad. Clumſily, awkwardly.
BUNN, bŭn'. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread.
BUNT, bŭnt'. ſ. An increaſing cavity.
BUNTER, bŭn'-tŭr. ſ. Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING, bŭn'-ting. ſ. The name of a bird.
BUOY, bwĕ'. ſ. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
To BUOY, bwĕў'. v. a. To keep afloat.
BUOYANCY, bwĕў'-ân-sў. ſ. The quality of floating.
BUOYANT, bwoy'-ânt. a. Which will not ſink.
BUR, bŭr'. ſ. A rough head of a plant.
BURBOT, bŭr'-bŭt. ſ. A fiſh full of prickles.
BURDELAIS, bŭr-dĕ-lâ'. ſ. A ſort of grape.
BURDEN, bŭr'-din. ſ. A load; ſomething grievous; a birth; the verſe repeated in a ſong.
To BURDEN, bŭr'-din. v. a. To load, to incumber.
BURDENER, bŭr'-din-ŭr. ſ. A loader, an oppreſſor.
BURDENOUS, bŭr'-din-ŭs. a. ous, oppreſſive; uſeleſs.
BURDENSOME, bŭr'-din-sŭm. Grievous, troubleſome.
BURDENSOMENESS, bŭr'-din-nis. ſ. Weight, uneaſineſs.
BURDOCK, bŭr'-dŏk. ſ. See DO
BUREAU, bŭ-rŏ'. ſ. A cheſt of dr
BURG, bŭr'-rŏ. ſ. See BURRO
BURGAGE, bŭr'-gĭdzh. ſ. A proper to cities and towns.
BURGAMOT, bŭr-gâ-mŏt'. ſ. cies of pear.
BURGANET, or BURGONET, gŏ-nĕt'. ſ. A kind of helmet.
BURGESS, bŭr'-jis. ſ. A citi freeman of a city; a repreſentative town corporate.
BURGH, bŭr'-rŏ. ſ. A corporat or burrow.
BURGHER, bŭr'-gŭr. ſ. One wh a right to certain privileges in thi place.
BURGHERSHIP, bŭr'-gŭr-ſhip. privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY, bŭr'-glâ-rў. ſ. R a houſe by night, or breaking in intent to rob.
BURGOMASTER, bŭr'-gŏ-mâſ One employed in the government o
BURIAL, bĕr'-yâl. ſ. The act o ing, ſepulture, interment; the placing any thing under earth; the ſervice for funerals.
BURIER, bĕr'-rў-ŭr. ſ. He that
BURINE, bŭ'-rin. ſ. A graving
BURLACE, bŭr'-lâſe. ſ. A grape.
To BURL, bŭr'l. v. a. To dreſs as fullers do.
BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. a. tending to raiſe laughter.
BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. ſ. Lu language.
To BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. v. a turn to ridicule.
BURLINESS, bŭr'-lў-nis. ſ. bluſter.
BURLY, bŭr'-lў. a. Great of
To BURN, bŭrn'. v. a. To with fire; to wound with fire.
To BURN, bŭrn'. v. n. To be to be inflamed with paſſion; to a
BURN, bŭrn'. ſ. A hurt caused
BURNER, bŭr'-nŭr. ſ. A perſ burns any thing.
BURNET, bŭr'-nit. ſ. The na plant.
BURNING, bŭr'-ning. ſ. Stat flammation.

…ING-GLASS, bůr'-nĭng-glăs. ſ. …aſs which collects the rays of the …to a narrow compaſs, and ſo in…s their force.

…URNISH, bůr'-nĭſh. v. a. To po…

…URNISH, bůr'-nĭſh. v. n. To …bright or gloſſy.

…ISHER, bůr'-nĭſh-ůr. ſ. The per…at burniſhes or poliſhes; the tool …which bookbinders give a gloſs to …aves of books, it is commonly a …tooth ſet in a ſtick.

…T, bůrnt'. part. paſſ. of Burn.

…, bůr'. ſ. The lobe or lap of the …

…EL, bůr'-rĭl. ſ. A ſort of pear.

…OW, bůr'-rō. ſ. A corporate town, …s not a city, but ſuch as ſends bur… to the parliament; a place fenced or …ed; the holes made in the ground …nies.

…URROW, bůr'-rō. v. n. To mine, …nies or rabbits.

…AR, bůr'-sůr. ſ. The treaſurer of …ege.

…E, bůrs'e. ſ. An exchange where …ants meet.

…URST, bůrſt'. v. n. To break, or …en; to fly aſunder; to break away, …ing; to come ſuddenly; to begin …ion violently.

…URST, bůrſt'. v. a. To break ſud…, to make a quick and violent diſ…on.

…T, bůrſt'. ſ. A ſudden diſrup…

…T, bůrſt'. } part. a.
…TEN, bůrſt'n. }
…ſed with a hernia or rupture.

…TNESS, bůrſt'-nĭs. ſ. A rupture.

…TWORT, bůrſt'-wůrt. ſ. An …good againſt ruptures.

…, bůrt'. ſ. A flat fiſh of the tur…bot.

…THEN, bůr'-dĭn. ſ. See BURDEN.

…URY, bĕr'-rў. v. a. To inter, to …to a grave; to inter with rites and …onies; to conceal, to hide.

…, bůſh'. ſ. A thick ſhrub; a …h of a tree fixed up at a door, to …that liquors are ſold there.

…EL, bůſh'-ĭl. ſ. A meaſure con…ing eight gallons, a ſtrike.

…INESS, bůſh'-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. The quality …ing buſhy.

…MENT, bůſh'-mĕnt. ſ. A thicket.

…Y, bůſh'-ў. a. Thick, full of …branches; full of buſhes.

…LESS, bĭz'-zў-lĭs. a. At leiſure.

BUSILY, bĭz'-zў-lў. ad. With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, bĭz'-nĭs. ſ. Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the ſubject of action; ſerious engagement; right of action; a matter of queſtion; To do one's buſineſs, to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, bůſk'. ſ. A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

BUSKIN, bůs'-kĭn. ſ. A kind of half boot, a ſhoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bůs'-kĭnd. a. Dreſſed in buſkins.

BUSKY, bůs'-kў. a. Woody.

BUSS, bůs'. ſ. A kiſs, a ſalute with lips; a boat for fiſhing.

To BUSS, bůs'. v. a. To kiſs.

BUST, bůſt'. ſ. A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

BUSTARD, bůs'-tĕrd. ſ. A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, bůs'l. v. n. To be buſy, to ſtir.

BUSTLE, bůs'l. ſ. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bůs'-lůr. ſ. An active ſtirring man.

BUSY, bĭz'-zў. a. Employed with earneſtneſs; buſtling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, bĭz'-zў. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, bĭz-zў-bŏd-ў. ſ. A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

BUT, bůt'. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheleſs; the particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwiſe than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwiſe than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

BUT-END, bůt'-ĕnd, ſ. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bůt'-tſhůr. ſ. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh; one that is delighted with blood.

To BUTCHER, bůt'-tſhůr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bůt'-tſhĕr-lў-nĭs. ſ. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bůt'-tſhĕr-lў. a. Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bůt'-tſhĕ-rў. ſ. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is ſhed.

BUTLER, bůt'-lůr. ſ. A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table.

BUTMENT, bŭt'-mĕnt. ſ. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bŭt'. ſ. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

BUTT, bŭt'. ſ. A veſſel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bŭt'. v. a. To ſtrike with the head.

BUTTER, bŭt'-tŭr. ſ. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſmear, or oil with butter; to encreaſe the ſtakes every throw.

BUTTERBUMP, bŭt'-tŭr-bŭmp. ſ. A fowl, the bittourn.

BUTTERBUR, bŭt'-tŭr-bŭr. ſ. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bŭt'-tŭr-flow-ŭr. ſ. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bŭt'-tŭr-flȳ. ſ. A beautiful inſect.

BUTTERIS, bŭt'-tĕ-rĭs. ſ. An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

BUTTERMILK, bŭt'-tŭr-mĭlk. ſ. The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bŭt'-tŭr-prĭnt. ſ. A piece of carved wood uſed to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bŭt'-tŭr-tōth. ſ. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bŭt'-tŭr-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bŭt'-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant, ſanicle.

BUTTERY, bŭt'-tĕ-rȳ. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bŭt'-tĕ-rȳ. ſ. The room where proviſions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bŭt'-ŭk. ſ. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bŭt'n. ſ. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, bŭt'n. v. a. To dreſs, to cloath; to faſten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bŭt'n-hōle. ſ. The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BUTTRESS, bŭt'-trĭs. ſ. A prop, a wall built to ſupport another; a prop, a ſupport.

To BUTTRESS, bŭt'-trĭs. v. a. prop.

BUXOM, bŭk'-sŭm. a. Obedient, ſequious; gay, lively, briſk; wa jolly.

BUXOMLY, bŭk'-sŭm-lȳ. ad. W tonly, amorouſly.

BUXOMNESS, bŭk'-sŭm-nĕs. ſ. W tonneſs, amorouſneſs.

To BUY, bȳ'. v. a. To purchaſ acquire by paying a price; to ma by money.

To BUY, bȳ'. v. n. To treat ab purchaſe.

BUYER, bȳ'-ŭr. ſ. He that buy purchaſer.

To BUZZ, bŭz'. v. n. To hum, make a noiſe like bees; to whiſpe prate.

BUZZARD, bŭz'-zŭrd. ſ. A degen or mean ſpecies of hawk; a blockh a dunce.

BUZZER, bŭz'-zŭr. ſ. A ſecret w perer.

BY, { bȳ'. } prep. It notes the ag { bȳ. } it notes the inſtrum it notes the cauſe; it notes the mea which any thing is performed; n in, noting place; it notes the ſu the difference between two things c pared; not later than, noting ti beſide, noting paſſage; near to, in ſence, noting proximity; before ſelf, it notes the abſence of all oth it is the ſolemn form of ſwearing hand; it is uſed in forms of obtes by proxy of, noting ſubſtitution.

BY, bȳ'. ad. Near, at a ſmall diſta beſide, paſſing; in preſence.

BY AND BY, bȳ'-and-bȳ'. ad. ſhort time.

BY, bȳ'. ſ. Something not the d and immediate object of regard, a the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bȳ'-kŏn-c mĕnt. ſ. An affair which is not main buſineſs.

BY-END, bȳ'-ĕnd. ſ. Private int ſecret advantage.

BY-GONE, bȳ'-gŏn. a. Paſt.

BY-LAW, bȳ'-lâ'. ſ. By-laws orders made for the good of thoſe make them, farther than the publick binds.

BY-NAME, bȳ'-nâme. ſ. A nick BY-PATH, bȳ'-pâth. ſ. A priva obſcure path.

BY-RESPECT, bȳ'-rĕs-pĕkt'. ſ. vate end or view.

OOM, bȳ'-rōm. ſ. A private within.
EECH, bȳ'-ſpē'tſh. ſ. An inci- or caſual ſpeech.
TANDER, bȳ'-ſtăn-dŭr. ſ. A -on, one unconcerned.
TREET, bȳ'-ſtrē't. ſ. An ob- ſtreet.
IEW, bȳ'-vū'. ſ. Private ſelf-in- d purpoſe.

BY-WALK, bȳ'-wâ'k. ſ. Private walk, not the main road.
BY-WAY, bȳ'-wâ'. ſ. A private and obſcure way.
BY-WEST, bȳ-wĕſt'. a. Weſtward, to the weſt of.
BY-WORD, bȳ'-wŭrd. ſ. A ſaying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C.

CAB CAC

, kăb'. ſ. A Hebrew meaſure, ntaining about three pints En-

L, kă-băl'. ſ. The ſecret ſcience Hebrew rabbins; a body of men in ſome cloſe deſign; intrigue.
ABAL, kă-băl'. v. n. To form ntrigues.
LIST, kăb'-ă-lĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled traditions of the Hebrews.
LISTICAL, kăb-ă-lĭs'-kăl. } a.
LISTICK, kăb-ă-lĭs'- } a.
hing that has an occult meaning.
LLER, kă-băl'-lŭr. ſ. He that es in cloſe deſigns, an intriguer.
AGE, kăb'-bĭdzh. ſ. A plant.
BBAGE, kăb'-bĭdzh. v. a. To n cutting clothes.
AGE-TREE, kăb'-bĭdzh-trē. ſ. cies of palm-tree.
AGE-WORM, kăb'-bĭdzh-wŭrm. n inſect.
N, kăb'-bĭn. ſ. A ſmall room; a chamber in a ſhip; a cottage, or houſe.
ABIN, kăb'-bĭn. v. n. To live in n.
ABIN, kăb'-bĭn. v. a. To con- a cabin.
NED, kăb'-bĭnd. a. Belonging abin.
NET, kăb'-ĭn-ĕt. ſ. A ſet of or drawers for curioſities; any in which things of value are hid-den; a private room in which conſultations are held.
CABINET-COUNCIL, kăb'-ĭn-ĕt-kou''n-ſĭl. ſ. A council held in a private manner.
CABINET-MAKER, kăb''-ĭn-ĕt-mā'-kŭr. ſ. One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.
CABLE, kā'bl. ſ. The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.
CACHECTICAL, kă-kĕk'-tȳ-kăl. } a.
CACHECTICK, kă-kĕk'-tĭk. } a.
Having an ill habit of body.
CACHEXY, kă'-kĕk-ſȳ. ſ. Such a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.
CACHINNATION, kă-kĭn-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A loud laughter.
CACKEREL, kăk'-ĕ-rĭl. ſ. A fiſh.
To CACKLE, kăk'l. v. n. To make a noiſe as a gooſe; ſometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.
CACKLE, kăk'l. ſ. The voice of a gooſe or fowl.
CACKLER, kăk'-lŭr. ſ. A fowl that cackles; a telltale, a tattler.
CACOCHYMICAL, kă-kŏ-kĭm'-ȳ-kăl. } a.
CACOCHYMICK, kă-kŏ-kĭm'-ĭk. } a.
Having the humours corrupted.
CACOCHYMY, kă'-kŏ-kĭm-mȳ. ſ. A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate.

CACOPHONY,

CACOPHONY, kă'-kŏ-fŏ-nў. ſ. A bad ſound of words.

To **CACUMINATE**, kă-kū'-mi-nāte. v. a. To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, kă-dăv'-ĕ-rŭs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs.

CADDIS, kăd'-dĭs. ſ. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kā'de. a. Tame, ſoft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kā'de. ſ. A barrel.

CADENCE, kā'-dĕns. } ſ.
CADENCY, kā'-dĕn-sў. }
Fall, ſtate of ſinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verſes, or periods; the tone or ſound.

CADENT, kā'-dĕnt. a. Falling down.

CADET, kă-dĕt'. ſ. The younger brother; the youngeſt brother; a volunteer in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CADGER, kăd'-jŭr. ſ. A huckſter.

CADI, kā'-dў. ſ. A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kă-dĭl'-lăk. ſ. A ſort of pear.

CÆSURA, sĕ-sū'-rā. ſ. A figure in poetry, by which a ſort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long; a pauſe in verſe.

CAFTAN, kăf'-tăn. ſ. A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG, kăg'. ſ. A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kā'je. ſ. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts; a priſon for petty malefactors.

To **CAGE**, kā'je. v. a. To incloſe in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā'-măn. ſ. The American name of a crocodile.

To **CAJOLE**, kă-jō'le. v. a. To flatter, to ſooth.

CAJOLER, kă-jō'-lŭr. ſ. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kă-jō'-lĕ-rў. ſ. Flattery.

CAITIFF, kā'-tĭf. ſ. A mean villain, a deſpicable knave.

CAKE, kā'ke. ſ. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To **CAKE**, kā'ke. v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kăl'-ă-băſh. ſ. A ſpecies of a larger gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kăl'-ă-băſh-trē". ſ. A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick.

CALAMANCO, kăl-ă-măn'-kō. ſ. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALAMINE, kăl'-ă-mīne. ſ. A of foſſile bituminous earth, which mixed with copper, changes it braſs.

CALAMINT, kăl'-ă-mint, ſ. name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kă-lăm'-ĭ-tŭs. a. ſerable, involved in diſtreſs, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kă-lăm'-ĭ-tŭs-nĭs. ſ. Miſery, diſtreſs.

CALAMITY, kă-lăm'-ĭ-tў. ſ. fortune, cauſe of miſery.

CALAMUS, kăl'-ă-mŭs. ſ. A reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, me in ſcripture.

CALASH, kă-lăſh'. ſ. A ſmal riage of pleaſure.

CALCEATED, kăl'-sē-ā-tĭd. a. fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kăl-sē-dō'-nў A kind of precious ſtone.

CALCINATION, kăl-sў-nā'-ſh Such a management of bodies as renders them reducible to p chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kăl'-sĭn-nā-tŭ A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To **CALCINE**, kăl-sī'ne. v. a. burn in the fire to a calx, or ſ eaſily reduced to powder; to burn

To **CALCINE**, kăl-sī'ne. v. n. come a calx by heat.

To **CALCULATE**, kăl'-kū-lāte. To compute, to reckon; to a project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kăl-kū-lā'-ſh A practice, or manner of reckoni art of numbering; the reſult of tical operation.

CALCULATOR, kăl'-kū-lā-tŭr. computer.

CALCULATORY, kăl"-kū-lā a. Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kăl'-kūle. ſ. Rec compute.

CALCULOSE, kăl-kū-lō'ſe.

CALCULOUS, kăl'-kū-lŭs. Stony, gritty.

CALCULUS, kăl'-kū-lŭs. ſ. T in the bladder.

CALDRON, kā'l-drŭn. ſ. A boiler, a kettle.

CALEFACTION, kăl-ĕ-făk'-ſh The act of heating any thing; t of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kăl-ĕ-făk'-tĭv

which makes any thing hot, heat-

FACTORY, kăl-ĕ-făk'-tŭr-ў. a. which heats.

ALEFY, kăl'-ĕ-fў. v. n. To hot, to be heated.

NDAR, kăl'-in-dŭr. ſ. A regi- the year, in which the months, ated times are marked, as feſtivals olidays.

LENDER, kăl'-ln-dŭr. v. a. To cloth.

NDER, kăl'-ln-dŭr. ſ. A hot a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth cloth.

NDRER, kăl'-ln-drŭr. ſ. The who calenders.

NDS, kăl'-lndz. ſ. The firſt day y month among the Romans.

NTURE, kăl'-ln-tŭre. ſ. A dif- in hot climates, wherein they e the ſea to be green fields.

kăf. ſ. The young of a cow; ick, plump, bulbous part of the

BER, kă-lĕ'-bŭr. ſ. The bore, ameter of the barrel of a gun.

CE, kăl'-ls. ſ. A cup, a chalice.

CO, kăl'-ў-kŏ. ſ. An Indian ſtuff of cotton.

D, kăl'-ld. a. Hot, burning.

DITY, kă-lĭd'-dĭ-tў. ſ. Heat.

PH, } kă'-lĭf. } ſ. e aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Ma- among the Saracens.

GATION, kă-lў-gă'-ſhŭn. ſ. neſs, cloudineſs.

GINOUS, kă-lĭdzh'-ў-nŭs. a. Ob- dim.

GINOUSNESS, kă-lĭdzh'-ў-nŭſ- Darkneſs.

VER, kăl'-ў-vŭr. ſ. A handgun, uebuſe, an old muſket.

ALK, kă'k. v. a. To ſtop the of a ſhip.

KER, kă'-kŭr. ſ. The workman ops the leaks of a ſhip.

ALL, kă'l. v. a. To name; to on or invite; to convoke; to ſum- udicially; in the theological ſenſe, ire with ardours of piety; to in- to appeal to; to proclaim, to ; to make a ſhort viſit; to ex- put in action, to bring into view; matize with ſome opprobrious de- ation; To call back, to revoke; ll in, to reſume money at intereſt; ll over, to read aloud a liſt or -roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kăl. ſ. A vocal addreſs; requiſition; divine vocation; ſummons to true religion; an impulſe; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an inſtrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, } kăl'-lĭt. ſ. A trull.
CALLET, }

CALLING, kă'l-ling. ſ. Vocation, profeſſion, trade; proper ſtation, or employment; claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kăl'-lў-pĕrz. ſ. Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

CALLOSITY, kăl-lŏs'-sĭ-tў. ſ. A kind of ſwelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kăl'-lŭs. a. Hardened, inſenſible.

CALLOUSNESS, kăl'-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Induration of the fibres; inſenſibility.

CALLOW, kăl'-lŏ. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kăl'-lŭs. ſ. An induration of the fibres; the hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kă'm. a. Quiet, ſerene; undiſturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kă'm. ſ. Serenity, ſtillneſs; quiet, repoſe.

To CALM, kă'm. v. a. To ſtill, to quiet; to pacify, to appeaſe.

CALMER, kă'm-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kă'm-lў. ad. Without ſtorms, or violence; without paſſions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kă'm-nĭs. ſ. Tranquillity, ſerenity; mildneſs, freedom from paſſion.

CALOMEL, kăl'-ŏ-mĕl. ſ. Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

CALORIFICK, kăl-ŏ-rĭf'-ĭk. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kă-lŏt'. ſ. A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kăl'-trŏps. ſ. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of tribulus.

To CALVE, kă'v. v. n. To bring forth a calf, ſpoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kă-lŭm'-nyăte. v. a. To ſlander.

CALUMNIATION, kă-lŭm-nyă'-ſhŭn. ſ. A

ſ. A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kă-lŭm'-nyă-tŭr. ſ. A forger of accuſation, a ſlanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kă-lŭm'-nyŭs. a. Slanderous, falſely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kăl'-ŭm-nў. ſ. Slander, falſe charge.

CALX, kălk's. ſ. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kăl'-ĭkl. ſ. A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kă-mă'-yō. ſ. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kăm'-bŭr. ſ. A piece of timber cut arch-wiſe.

CAMBRICK, kăm'-brĭk. ſ. A kind of fine linen.

CAME, kă'me. The preterite of To come.

CAMEL, kăm'-ĭl. ſ. A beaſt of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kăm'-ĕ-lō-părd. ſ. An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, } kăm'-lĭt. { ſ.

A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair: it is now made with wool and ſilk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kăm'-ĕ-ră-ŏb-ſkū"-ră. ſ. An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glas, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted.

CAMERADE, kŭm'-răde. ſ. A boſom companion.

CAMERATED, kăm'-ĕr-ă-tĭd. a. Arched.

CAMERATION, kăm-ĕr-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kăm-ў-ſă'-dō. ſ. An attack made in the dark, on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward.

CAMISATED, kăm'-ў-ſă-tĭd. a. Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CAMLET, kăm'-lĭt. ſ. See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kăm'-mŭk. ſ. An herb, petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMP, kămp'. ſ. The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kămp'. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kăm-pă'n. ſ. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kăm-păn'-nў-fŏrm. a. A term uſed of flowers, wh in the ſhape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kăm-păn'-ū Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kăm-pĕs'-tr Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kăm'-fўr. ſ. A reſin produced by a chymical from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kăm'-fўr The tree from which camphire tracted.

CAMPHORATE, kăm'-fō-rāte pregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kăm'-pyŭn. ſ. A

CAN, kăn'. ſ. A cup.

To CAN, kăn'. v. n. To be have power; it expreſſes the mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, kă-nă'l. ſ. The people.

CANAL, kă-năl'. ſ. A baſon in a garden; any courſe of wat by art; a paſſage through which the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL, kăn'-nĭl-kōl. ſ. kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kăn-ă-lĭk tĭd. a. Made like a pipe or gutte

CANARY, kă-nă'-rў. ſ. Wine from the Canaries, ſack.

CANARY-BIRD, kă-nă'-rў-bĭrd An excellent ſinging bird.

To CANCEL, kăn'-ſĭl. v. a. T a writing; to efface, to obliterate neral.

CANCELLATED, kăn'-ſĕl-lă-tĕd Croſs-barred.

CANCELLATION, kăn-ſĕl-lĭ-ſhŭn An expunging or wiping out of ſtrument.

CANCER, kăn'-ſŭr. ſ. A crab ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice; a ſwelling, or ſore.

To CANCERATE, kăn'-ſĕ-rāte. To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kăn-ſĕ-rā'-ſhŭn A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kăn'-ſĕ-rŭs. a. the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kăn'-ſĕ-rŭs-nĕſ The ſtate of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kăn'-krĭne. a. Ha qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kăn'-dĕnt. a. Hot.

CANDICANT, kăn'-dў-kănt. a. ing white.

CANDID, kăn'-dĭd. a. Whi open, ingenuous.

IDATE, kăn'-dĭ-dĕt. ſ. A com-, one that ſolicites advancement,
IDLY, kăn'-dĭd-lў. ad. Fairly, ouſly.
IDNESS, kăn'-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Inge-neſs, openneſs of temper.
NDIFY, kăn'-dĭ-fў. v. a. To white.
LE, kăn'dl. ſ. A light made of r tallow, ſurrounding a wick of cotton.
LEBERRY-TREE, kănd'l-bĕr-. ſ. Sweet-willow.
LEHOLDER, kăndl-hō'l-dŭr. ſ. t holds the candle.
LELIGHT, kănd'l-lĭte. ſ. The f a candle.
LEMAS, kănd'l-mŭs. ſ. The f the purification of the Bleſſed , which was formerly celebrated any lights in churches.
LESTICK, kănd'l-ſtĭk. ſ. The ent that holds candles.
LESTUFF, kănd'l-ſtŭf. ſ. Greaſe,
LEWASTER, kăndl-wā'ſ-tŭr. ſ. ddihrift.
OCK, kăn'-dŏk. ſ. A weed that in rivers.
OUR, kăn'-dŭr. ſ. Sweetneſs per, purity of mind, ingenuouſ-
NDY, kăn'-dў. v. a. To con-with ſugar; to form into conge-.
NDY, kăn'-dў. v. n. To grow ed.
kā'ne. ſ. A kind of ſtrong reed; nt which yields the ſugar; a lance;
NE, kā'ne. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.
TULAR, kă-nĭk'-ū-lăr. a. Be-g to the dog-ſtar.
E, kā-nī'ne. a. Having the pro- of a dog.
TER, kăn'-ĭſ-tŭr. ſ. A ſmall a ſmall veſſel in which any thing up.
ER, kănk'-kŭr. ſ. A worm that pon, and deſtroys fruits; a fly ys upon fruits; any thing that s or conſumes; an eating or cor-humour; corroſion, virulence; a in trees.
NKER, kănk'-kŭr. v. n. To orrupt.
NKER, kănk'-kŭr. v. a. To ; to corrode; in infect, to pol-

CANKERBIT, kănk'-ŭr-bĭt. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.
CANNABINE, kăn'-nă-bĭne. a. Hempen.
CANNIBAL, kăn'-nў-băl. ſ. A man-eater.
CANNIBALLY, kăn'-nў-băl-lў. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.
CANNIPERS, kăn'-nĭ-pŭrz. ſ. Callipers.
CANNON, kăn'-nŭn. ſ. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.
CANNON-BALL, kăn'-nŭn-bā'l. } ſ.
CANNON-SHOT, kăn-nŭn-ſhŏt'. }
The balls which are ſhot from great guns.
To CANNONADE, kăn-nō-nā'de. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.
CANNONIER, kăn-nō-nē'r. ſ. The engineer that manages the cannon.
CANNOT, kăn'-nŏt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.
CANOA, } kăn-nō'. } ſ.
CANOE, }
A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.
CANON, kăn'-ŏn. ſ. A rule, a law; law made by eccleſiaſtical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large ſort of printing letter.
CANONESS, kăn'-ŏ-nĕs. ſ. In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons.
CANONICAL, kăn-ŏn'-ў-kăl. a. According to the canon; conſtituting the canon; regular, ſtated, fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws; ſpiritual, eccleſiaſtical.
CANONICALLY, kă-nŏn'-ў-kăl-lў. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.
CANONICALNESS, kă-nŏn'-ў-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being canonical.
CANONIST, kăn'-nō-nĭſt. ſ. A profeſſor of the canon law.
CANONIZATION, kăn-nō-nў-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of declaring a ſaint.
To CANONIZE, kăn'-nō-nīze. v. a. To declare any one a ſaint.
CANONRY, kăn'-ŭn-rў. } ſ.
CANONSHIP, kăn'-ŭn-ſhĭp. }
An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.
CANOPIED, kăn'-ō-pўd. a. Covered with a canopy.
CANOPY, kăn'-ō-pў. ſ. A covering ſpread over the head.
To CANOPY, kăn'-ō-pў. v. a. To cover with a canopy.
CANOROUS, kă-nō'-rŭs. a. Muſical, tuneful.

CANT, kănt'. ſ. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds; a form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men; a whining pretenſion to goodneſs; barbarous jargon; auction.

To CANT, kănt'. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions; to ſpeak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kănt'. v. a. To toſs or fling away.

CANTATA, kăn-tă'-tă. ſ. A ſong.

CANTATION, kăn-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſinging.

CANTER, kăn'-tŭr. ſ. A hypocrite; a ſhort gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kăn-thăr'-ŷ-dēz. ſ. Spaniſh flies, uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CANTHUS, kăn'-thŭs. ſ. The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kăn'-tĭkl. ſ. A ſong; the ſong of Solomon.

CANTLE, kăn'tl. ſ. A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kănt'-lĭt. ſ. A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kăn'-tō. ſ. A book or ſection of a poem.

CANTON, kăn'-tŭn. ſ. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land; a ſmall community, or clan.

To CANTON, kăn'-tŭn. v. a. To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kăn'-tō-nīze. v. a. To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CANVASS, kăn'-văs. ſ. A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes; ſolicitation upon an election.

To CANVASS, kăn'-văs. v. a. To ſift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To CANVASS, kăn'-văs. v. n. To ſolicit.

CANY, kā'-nŷ. a. Full of canes, conſiſting of canes.

CANZONET, kăn-zō-nĕt'. ſ. A little ſong.

CAP, kăp'. ſ. The garment that covers the head; the enſign of the cardinalate; the topmoſt, the higheſt; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP, kăp'. v. a. To cover on the top; to ſnatch off the cap; To cap verſes, to name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP A PE', kăp-ă-pē'. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, kăp'-pā-pŭr. ſ. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

CAPABILITY, kā-pă-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. ſ. Capacity.

CAPABLE, kā'-păbl. a. Endowed powers equal to any particular intelligent, able to underſtand; ous, able to receive; ſuſceptible; lified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, kā'-păbl-nĕs. ſ. quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kă-pā'-ſhŭs. a. large, able to hold much; equal to great deſign.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kă-pā'-ſhŭs-nĕs. The power of holding, largeneſs.

To CAPACITATE, kă-păs'-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kă-păs'-ĭ-tŷ. ſ. power of containing; the force of the mind; power, ability; ſpace; ſtate, condition, charac

CAPARISON, kă-păr'-ŷ-ſŭn. ſ. of cover for a horſe.

To CAPARISON, kă-păr'-ŷ-ſŭn. To dreſs in capariſons; to dre pouſly.

CAPE, kā'pe. ſ. Headland, pro ry; the neck-piece of a cloak or

CAPER, kā'-pŭr. ſ. A leap, a

CAPER, kā'-pŭr. ſ. An acid pi

CAPER-BUSH, kā'-pŭr-bŭſh. ſ. plant grows in the South of Fra buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, kā'-pŭr. v. n. To frolickſomely; to ſkip for merr

CAPERER, kā'-pĕ-rŭr. ſ. A da

CAPIAS, kā'-pyăs. ſ. A writ o cution.

CAPILLACEOUS, kă-pĭl-lā'-ſhŭs. The ſame with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, kă-pĭl-lā'r. ſ. of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kă-pĭl'-lă-mĕnt. Small threads or hairs which grow the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kă-pĭl'-lă-rŷ. a. ſembling hairs, ſmall, minute.

CAPILLATION, kă-pĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſmall ramification of veſſels.

CAPITAL, kăp'-ĭ-tăl. a. Relat the head; criminal in the higheſt that which affects life; chief, pri applied to letters, large, ſuch written at the beginning or h books; Capital Stock, the princ original ſtock of a trading compa

CAPITAL, kăp'-ĭ-tăl. ſ. The part of a pillar; the chief city o tion.

CAPITALLY, kăp'-ĭ-tăl-lŷ. ad capital manner, ſo as to affect l capitally convicted.

CAPITAT

TATION, kăp-ĭ-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Nu-
ion by heads.
TULAR, kă-pĭt'-ū-lăr. ſ. The
of the ſtatutes of a chapter; a mem-
ſ a chapter.
APITULATE, kă-pĭt'-ū-lāte.
To draw up any thing in heads
icles; to yield, to ſurrender on
ſtipulations.
TULATION, kă-pĭt-ū-lā'-shŭn.
ipulations, terms, conditions.
VI TREE, kă-pē'-vȳ-trē. ſ. A
tree.
N, kā'pn. ſ. A caſtrated cock.
NNIERE, kă-pō-nyē'r. ſ. A co-
lodgment, encompaſſed with a lit-
apet.
T, kă-pōt'. ſ. Is when one party
ll the tricks of cards at the game
uet,
ICE, kă-prī's. ſ. Freak, fancy,

ICIOUS, kă-prīsh' ŭs. a. Whim-
fanciful.
ICIOUSLY, kă-prīsh'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad.
ſically.
ICIOUSNESS, kă-prīsh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ.
ur, whimſicalneſs.
ICORN, kăp'-prȳ-kŏrn. ſ. One
ſigns of the zodiack, the winter

IOLE, kăp'-rȳ-ōle. ſ. Caprioles
ps, ſuch as horſes make in one
e ſame place, without advancing

TAN, kăp'-ſtăn. ſ. A cylinder
vers to wind up any great weight.
ULAR, kăp'-sū-lăr. } a.
LARY, kăp'-sŭ-lăr-ȳ. }
like a cheſt.
LATE, kăp'-sū-lāte. } a.
LATED, kăp'-sū-lā-tĭd. }
d, or in a box.
AIN, kăp'-tĭn. ſ. A chief com-
; the commander of a company
giment; the chief commander of
Captain General, the general or
nder in chief of an army.
AINRY, kăp'-tĭn-rȳ. ſ. The
ver a certain diſtrict, the chief-

AINSHIP, kăp'-tĭn-ſhĭp. ſ. The
poſt of a captain; the condition
of a chief commander.
ATION, kăp-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The
of catching favour.
ON, kăp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of
any perſon.
OUS, kăp'-shŭs. a. Given to
cavils, eager to object; inſidious, en-
ſnaring.
CAPTIOUSLY, kăp'-shŭſ-lȳ. ad. With an inclination to object.
CAPTIOUSNESS, kăp'-shŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.
To CAPTIVATE, kăp'-tĭ-vāte. v. a. To take priſoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to ſubdue.
CAPTIVATION, kăp-tĭ-vā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking one captive.
CAPTIVE, kăp'-tĭv. ſ. One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.
CAPTIVE, kăp'-tĭv. a. Made priſoner in war.
CAPTIVITY, kăp-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; ſlavery, ſervitude.
CAPTOR, kăp'-tŭr. ſ. He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.
CAPTURE, kăp'-tshŭr. ſ. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.
CAPUCHIN, kăp-ū-shē'n. ſ. A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.
CAR, kā'r. ſ. A ſmall carriage of burden; chariot of war.
CARABINE, or CARBINE, kă'r-bĭne. ſ. A ſmall ſort of fire-arms.
CARBINIER, kăr-bĭ-nē'r. ſ. A ſort of light horſeman.
CARRACK, kăr'-ăk. ſ. A large ſhip of burden, galleon.
CARAT, } kăr'-ăt. } ſ.
CARACT, }
A weight of four grains; a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.
CARAVAN, kăr'-ă-văn. ſ. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.
CARAVANSARY, kăr-ă-văn'-să-rȳ. ſ. A houſe built for the reception of travellers.
CARAWAY, kăr'-ă-wā. ſ. A plant.
CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'-dō. ſ. Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled.
To CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'-dō. v. a. To cut or hack.
CARBUNCLE, kā'r-bŭnkl. ſ. A jewel ſhining in the dark; red ſpot or pimple.
CARBUNCLED, kā'r-bŭnkld. a. Set with carbuncles; ſpotted, deformed with pimples.
CARBUNCULAR, kăr-bŭnk'-ū-lŭr. a. Red like a carbuncle.
CARBUNCULATION, kăr-bŭnk-ū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold.
CARCANET, kā'r-kă-nĕt. ſ. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kár'-kás. ſ. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kár'-sé-lídzh. ſ. Priſon fees.

CARD, ká'rd. ſ. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games; the paper on which the ſeveral points of the compaſs are marked under the mariner's needle; the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, ká'rd. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOM, kár'-dă-mům. ſ. A medicinal ſeed.

CARDER, ká'r-dúr. ſ. One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kár-dí'-á-kál. } a.
CARDIACK, ká'r-dý-ák. }
Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, ká'r-dí-nál. a. Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, ká'r-dí-nál. ſ. One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, ká'r-dý-ná-lét. }
CARDINALSHIP, ká'r-dí-nál-ſhip. } ſ.
The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, ká'rd-mátſh. ſ. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted ſulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, ká're. ſ. Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preſervation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, ká're. v. n. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be inclined, to be diſpoſed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, ká're-krázd. a. Broken with care and ſolicitude.

To CAREEN, ká-ré'n. v. a. To caulk, to ſtop up leaks.

CAREER, ká-ré'r. ſ. The ground on which a race is run; a courſe, a race; full ſpeed, ſwift motion; courſe of action.

To CAREER, ká-ré'r. v. n. To run with ſwift motion.

CAREFUL, ká're-fůl. a. Anxious, ſolicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, ká're-fůl-lý. ad. In a manner that ſhews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, ká're-fůl-nís. ſ. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESLY, ká're-lís-lý. ad. Negligently, heedleſsly.

CARELESNESS, ká're-lís-nís. ſ. Heedleſsneſs, inattention.

CARELESS, ká're-lís. a. Without ſolicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedleſs, unmindful; cheerful, diſturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, ká-rés'. v. a. To make to fondle.

CARESS, ká-rés'. ſ. An act of endearment.

CARET, ká'-rét. ſ. A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould read, as A.

CARGO, ká'r-gó. ſ. The lading of a ſhip.

CARIES, ká'-ryéz. ſ. Rottenneſs.

CARIOSITY, kár-ý-ós'-í-tý. ſ. Rottenneſs.

CARIOUS, ká'-ryůs. a. Rotten.

CARK, ká'rk. ſ. Care, anxiety.

To CARK, ká'rk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, ká'rl. ſ. A rude, brutal churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, ká'r-líne-thiſtle. ſ. A plant.

CARLINGS, ká'r-lingz. ſ. In a ſhip, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, ká'r-mán. ſ. A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, ká'r-mé-líte. ſ. A ſort of pear; one of the order of friars.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'-á-tív. a. Carminatives are ſuch things as expel wind and promote inſenſible perſpiration.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'-á-tív. ſ. Belonging to carminatives.

CARMINE, ká'r-míne. ſ. A powder of a bright red or crimſon colour.

CARNAGE, ká'r-nídzh. ſ. Slaughter, havock; heaps of fleſh.

CARNAL, ká'r-nál. a. Fleſhly, not ſpiritual; luſtful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kár-nál'-í-tý. ſ. Fleſhly luſt; groſſneſs of mind.

CARNALLY, ká'r-nál-lý. ad. According to the fleſh, not ſpiritually.

CARNALNESS, ká'r-nál-nís. ſ. Carnality.

CARNATION, kár-ná'-ſhún. ſ. The name of the natural fleſh colour.

CARNELION, kár-né'-lyún. ſ. A precious ſtone.

CARNEOUS, ká'r-né-ůs. a. Fleſhy.

To CARNIFY, ká'r-ný-fý. v. n. To breed fleſh.

...IVAL, kăr-nў-văl. ſ. The feaſt in popiſh countries before Lent.
...IVOROUS, kăr-nĭv'-vō-rŭs. a. ...-eating.
...OSITY, kăr-nŏs'-sў-tў. ſ. Fleſh-...creſcence.
...OUS, kă'r-nŭs. a. Fleſhy.
...OB, kă'-rŏb. ſ. A plant.
...OL, kăr'-rŭl. ſ. A ſong of joy ...xultation; a ſong of devotion.
...AROL, kăr'-rŭl. v. n. To ſing, ...eble.
...AROL, kăr'-rŭl. v. a. To praiſe, ...ebrate.
...OTID, kă-rŏt'-id. a. Two arte-...which ariſe out of the aſcending ...of the aorta.
...OUSAL, kă-rou'-zăl. ſ. A feſti-...
...AROUSE, kă-rou'z. v. n. To ..., to quaff.
...AROUSE, kă-rou'z. v. a. To ...
...OUSER, kă-rou'-zŭr. ſ. A drink-...toper.
...P, kă'rp. ſ. A pond fiſh.
...ARP, kă'rp. v. n. To cenſure, to ...
...PENTER, kă'r-pĭn-tŭr. ſ. An ar-...in wood.
...PENTRY, kă'r-pĭn-trў. ſ. The ...of a carpenter.
...PER, kă'r-pŭr. ſ. A caviller.
...PET, kă'r-pĭt. ſ. A covering of ...s colours; ground variegated with ...; to be on the carpet, is to be the ...ſt of conſideration.
...ARPET, kă'r-pĭt. v. a. To ſpread ...carpets.
...PING, kă'r-pĭng. part. a. Cap-..., cenſorious.
...PINGLY, kă'r-pĭng-lў. ad. Cap-...y, cenſoriouſly.
...RIAGE, kăr'-rĭdzh. ſ. The act ...rying or tranſporting; vehicle; the ... upon which cannon is carried; be-...ur; conduct; management.
...RIER, kăr'-rў-ŭr. ſ. One who ...s ſomething; one whoſe trade is to ... goods; a meſſenger; a ſpecies of ...n.
...RION, kăr'-ryŭn. ſ. The carcaſe ...mething not proper for food; a name ...roach for a worthleſs woman; any ...ſo corrupted as not to be fit for ...
...RION, kăr'-ryŭn. a. Relating to ...ſſes.
...ROT, kăr'-rŭt. ſ. Garden root.

CARROTINESS, kăr'-rŭt-ў-nĭs. ſ. Redneſs of hair.
CARROTY, kăr'-ŭt-ў. a. Spoken of red hair.
To CARRY, kăr'-rў. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to ſupport to the laſt.
To CARRY, kăr'-rў. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
CART, kă'rt. ſ. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
To CART, kă'rt. v. a. To expoſe in a cart.
To CART, kă'rt. v. n. To uſe carts for carriage.
CART-HORSE, kă'rt-hŏrſe. ſ. A coarſe unwieldy horſe.
CART-LOAD, kă'rt-lōd. ſ. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity ſufficient to load a cart.
CARTWAY, kă'rt-wā. ſ. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.
CARTE BLANCHE, kă'rt-blănt'ſh. ſ. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.
CARTEL, kăr-tĕl'. ſ. A writing containing ſtipulations.
CARTER, kă'r-tŭr. ſ. The man who drives a cart.
CARTILAGE, kăr'-tĭ-lĭdzh. ſ. A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament.
CARTILAGINEOUS, kăr-tў-lă-jў'-nўŭs.
CARTILAGINOUS, kăr-tў-lădzh'-ĭ-nŭs. } a.
Conſiſting of cartilages.
CARTOON, kăr-tō'n. ſ. A painting or drawing upon large paper.
CARTOUCH, kăr-tō'tſh. ſ. A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a howit or ſmall mortar.
CARTRAGE, CARTRIDGE, } kă'r-tridzh. } ſ.
A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT,

CARTRUT, kâ'rt-rût. ſ. The track made by a cart wheel.
CARTULARY, kâ'r-tû-lâ-rỳ. ſ. A place where papers are kept.
CARTWRIGHT, kâ'rt-rît. ſ. A maker of carts.
To CARVE, kâ'rv. v. a. To cut wood, or ſtone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chuſe one's own part.
To CARVE, kâ'rv. v. n. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor; to perform at table the office of ſupplying the company.
CARVER, kâ'r-vûr. ſ. A ſculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chuſes for himſelf.
CARVING, kâ'r-ving. ſ. Sculpture, figures carved.
CARUNCLE, kâr'-ûnkl. ſ. A ſmall protuberance of fleſh.
CASCADE, kâſ-kâ'de. ſ. A cataract, a water-fall.
CASE, kâ'ſe. ſ. A covering, a box, a ſheath; the outer part of a houſe; a building unfurniſhed.
CASE-KNIFE, kâ'ſe-nîfe. ſ. A large kitchen-knife.
CASE-SHOT, kâ'ſe-ſhôt. ſ. Bullets incloſed in a caſe.
CASE, kâ'ſe. ſ. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances; ſtate of things; in phyſick, ſtate of the body; condition with regard to leanneſs, or health; contingence; queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; repreſentation of any queſtion or ſtate of body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In caſe, if it ſhould happen.
To CASE, kâ'ſe. v. a. To put in a caſe or cover; to cover as a caſe; to ſtrip off the covering.
To CASEHARDEN, kâ'ſe-hârdn. v. a. To harden on the outſide.
CASEMATE, kâ'ſe-mâte. ſ. A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.
CASEMENT, kâ'ze-mênt. ſ. A window opening upon hinges.
CASEWORM, kâ'ſe-wûrm. ſ. A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.
CASH, kâſh'. ſ. Money, ready money.
CASH-KEEPER, kâſh-kê-pûr. ſ. A man entruſted with the money.
CASHEWNUT, kâ-ſhô'-nût. ſ. A tree.
CASHIER, kâſ-ſhê'r. ſ. He that has charge of the money.
To CASHIER, kâ-ſhê'r. v. a. To diſcard, to diſmiſs from a poſt.
CASK, kâſk'. ſ. A barrel.
CASQUE, kâſk'. ſ. A helmet, for the head.
CASKET, kâs'-kît. ſ. A ſmall cheſt for jewels.
To CASSATE, kâs'-sâte. v. a. cate, to invalidate.
CASSATION, kâſ-sâ'-ſhûn. ſ. ing null or void.
CASSAVI, kâs'-sâ-vỳ. } CASSADA, kâs'-sâ-dâ. } An American plant.
CASSIA, kâs'-ſhyâ. ſ. A ſ mentioned by Moſes.
CASSIOWARY, kâs'-ſhô-wâ-rỳ. large bird of prey.
CASSOCK, kâs'-sûk. ſ. A ment.
CASSWEED, kâs'-wêd. ſ. pouch.
To CAST, kâſt'. v. a. To the hand; to throw away, as noxious; to throw dice, or throw in wreſtling; to throw ſnare; to drive by violence of to leave behind in a race; to let fall, to moult; to lay aſide, be worn no longer; to overmake to preponderate, to decide balancing; to compute, to calculate; to contrive, to plan fix the parts in a play; to direct to form a mould; to model, To caſt away, to ſhipwreck; profuſion; to ruin; To caſt deject, to depreſs the mind; To to diſcard, to diſburden one's leave behind; To caſt out, to of doors; to vent, to ſpeak; To to compute, to calculate; to
To CAST, kâſt'. v. n. To turn the thoughts to; to admit of by caſting or melting; to warp, out of form.
CAST, kâſt'. ſ. The act of throwing, a throw; ſtate of caſt or thrown; a ſtroke, a tion of the eye; the throw of dice; from the caſt of dice; a mould, a ſhade, or tendency to any terior appearance; manner, a flight of hawks.
CASTANET, kâs'-tâ-nêt. ſ. ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, dancers rattle in their hands.
CASTAWAY, kâſt'-â-wâ. ſ. ſon loſt, or abandoned by
CASTELLAIN, kâſ-têl'-lên. ſ. ſtable of a caſtle.
CASTER, kâs'-tûr. ſ. A

ists; a calculator, a man that cal-
fortunes.
ASTIGATE, kăs'-tĭ-gāte. v. a.
aſtiſe, to chaſten, to puniſh.
IGATION, kăſ-tĭ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
te, diſcipline; puniſhment, cor-
; emendation.
IGATORY, kăs"-tĭ-gă-tŭr'-ў. a.
re.
ING-NET, kăs'-tĭng-nĕt. ſ. A
be thrown into the water by hand
h fiſh.
LE, kăs'l. ſ. A houſe fortified;
in the air, projects without rea-
LE SOAP, kăſ-tĭ'l-sōp. ſ. A
ſoap.
LED, kăs'ld. a. Furniſhed with
LING, kăſt'-lĭng. ſ. An abor-
OR, kăs'-tŭr. ſ. A beaver.
OREUM, kăs-tō'-ryŭm. ſ. In
cy, a liquid matter incloſed in
r purſes, near the anus of the
falſely taken for his teſticles.
RAMETATION, kăſ-trā-mĕ-
. ſ. The art or practice of en-
g.
TRATE, kăs'-tråte. v. a. To
o take away the obſcene parts of
g.
RATION, kăſ-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
elding.
REL, } kăs'-trĭl. { ſ.
or degenerate kind of hawk.
ENSIAN, kăſ-trĕn'-ſhăn. a. Be-
to a camp.
L, kăt'-ŭ-ăl. a. Accidental,
rom chance.
LLY, kăt'-ŭ-ăl-ў. ad. Acci-
, without deſign.
LNESS, kăt'-ŭ-ăl-nĭs. ſ. Ac-
eſs.
LTY, kăt'-ŭ-ăl-tў. ſ. Acci-
thing happening by chance.
T, kăt'-ŭ-ĭſt. ſ. One that ſtu-
ſettles caſes of conſcience.
TICAL, kăt-ŭ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a.
to caſes of conſcience.
TRY, kăt'-ŭ-ĭs-trў. ſ. The
f a caſuiſt.
t. ſ. A domeſtick animal that
nice.
t. ſ. A ſort of ſhip.
NINE TAILS, kăt-ă-nĭ'ne-
A whip with nine laſhes.
HRESIS, kăt-ă-krĕ'-sĭs. ſ. The
a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL, kăt-ă-krĕs'-tў-kăl. a. Forced, far fetched.

CATACLYSM, kăt'-ă-klĭzm. ſ. A deluge, an inundation.

CATACOMBS, kăt-ă-kō'mz. ſ. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATALEPSIS, kăt-ă-lĕp'-sĭs. ſ. A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CATALOGUE, kăt'-ă-lŏg. ſ. An enumeration of particulars, a liſt.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kăt-ă-mou'n-tĭn. ſ. A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, kăt'-ă-frăkt. ſ. A horſeman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, kăt'-ă-plăzm. ſ. A poultice.

CATAPULT, kăt'-ă-pŭlt. ſ. An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

CATARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. ſ. A fall of water from on high, a caſcade.

CATARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. ſ. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight.

CATARRH, kă-tăr'. ſ. A deſluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, kă-tăr'-răl. } a.
CATARRHOUS, kă-tăr'-rŭs. }
Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kă-tăs'-trō-fĕ. ſ. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kăt'-kăl. ſ. A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

To CATCH, kătſh'. v. a. To lay hold on with the hand; to ſtop any thing flying; to ſeize any thing by purſuit; to ſtop, to interrupt falling; to enſnare, to intangle in a ſnare; to receive ſuddenly; to faſten ſuddenly upon, to ſeize; to pleaſe, to ſeize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

To CATCH, kătſh'. v. n. To be contagious, to ſpread infection.

CATCH, kătſh'. ſ. Seizure, the act of ſeizing; the act of taking quickly; a ſong ſung in ſucceſſion; watch, the poſture of ſeizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit;

a ſhort

a ſhort interval of action; a taint, a ſlight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CATCHER, kăt'ſh-ŭr. ſ. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kat'ſh-flỳ. ſ. A plant, Campion.

CATCHPOLL, kăt'ſh-pŏl. ſ. A ſerjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kăt'ſh-wŭrd. ſ. The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kăt-ĕ-kĕt'-ỳ-kăl. a. Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHETICALLY, kăt-ĕ-kĕt'-ỳ-kăl-ỳ. ad. In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CATECHISE, kăt'-ĕ-kīze. v. a. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions; to queſtion; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kăt'-ĕ-kī-zŭr. ſ. One who catechizes.

CATECHISM, kăt'-ĕ-kĭzm. ſ. A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kăt'-ĕ-kĭſt. ſ. One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kăt-ĕ-kū'-mĕn. ſ. One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kăt-ĕ-kŭ-mĕn'-ỳ-kăl. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kăt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-kăl. a. Abſolute, adequate, poſitive.

CATEGORICALLY, kăt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭk-ăl-ỳ. ad. Poſitively, expreſsly.

CATEGORY, kăt'-ĕ-gŭr-ỳ. ſ. A claſs, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kăt-ĕ-nā'-ryăn. a. Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kăt'-ĕ-nāte. v. a. To chain.

CATENATION, kăt-ĕ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kā'-tŭr. v. n. To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kā'-tŭr. ſ. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kā'-tŭr-kŭz'n. ſ. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kā'-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. The providore or purveyor.

CATERESS, kā'-tĕ-rĕs. ſ. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kăt'-tĕr-pĭl-lŭr. ſ. A worm ſuſtained by leaves and fruit plant.

To CATERWAUL, kăt'-tĕr-wăl. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting to make any offenſive or odious

CATES, kā'tz. ſ. Viands, food of meat.

CATFISH, kăt'-fĭſh. ſ. A fish the Weſt Indies.

CATHARTICAL, kă-thā'r-tĭ-kăl

CATHARTICK, kă-thā'r-tĭk. Purgative.

CATHARTICK, kă-thā'r-tĭk. ſ. medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kă-thā'r-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kăt'-hĕd. ſ. In a piece of timber with two ſhivers end, having a rope and a block; of foſſile.

CATHEDRAL, kă-thē'-drĕl. a. copal, containing the ſee of a belonging to an epiſcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kă-thē'-drĕl. ſ. head church of a dioceſe.

CATHERINE-PEAR, kăth'-ĕ-rĭn ſ. See PEAR.

CATHETER, kă-thē'-tŭr. ſ. A low and ſomewhat crooked inſtr to thruſt into the bladder, to bringing away the urine, when ſage is ſtopped.

CATHOLES, kăt'-hōlz. ſ. In a two little holes aſtern above the room ports.

CATHOLICISM, kă-thŏl'-ĭ-sĭzm. Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK, kăth'-ŏ-lĭk. a. ſal or general.

CATHOLICON, kă-thŏl'-ĭ-kŏn. ſ. univerſal medicine.

CATKINS, kăt'-kĭnz. ſ. flowers hanging from trees, in of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kăt'-lĭng. ſ. A inſtrument, uſed by ſurgeons; fiddle ſtrings.

CATMINT, kăt'-mĭnt. ſ. The a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt-ŏp'-trĭ-kăl. Relating to the catoptricks, or reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kăt-ŏp'-trĭks. ſ. part of opticks which treats of reflection.

CATPIPE, kăt'-pīpe. ſ. Catgut.

CAT'S-EYE, kăt's-ī. ſ. A

CATS-FOOT, kăt's-fŭt. ſ. Alehoof, Groundivy.

'S-HEAD, kăt's-hĕd. ſ. A kind pple.

'SILVER, kăt'-sil-vŭr. ſ. A kind oſſile.

'S-TAIL, kăt's-tăl. ſ. A long d ſubſtance, that grows upon nut- ; a kind of reed.

'SUP, kăt'ſh-ŭp. ſ. A kind of le.

TTLE, kăt'l. ſ. Beaſts of paſture, wild nor domeſtick.

VALCADE, kăv-ăl-kā'de. ſ. A ceſſion on horſeback.

VALIER, kăv-ă-lē'r. ſ. A horſe- , a knight; a gay ſprightly military ; the appellation of the party of Charles the firſt.

VALIER, kăv-ă-lē'r. a. Gay, ghtly, warlike; generous, brave; ainful, haughty.

VALIERLY, kăv-ă-lē'r-lў. ad. ghtily, arrogantly, diſdainfully.

VALRY, kăv'-ăl-rў. ſ. Horſe troops.

VAVATE, kă'-văte. v. a. To hol-

VAZION, kă-vā'-zhŭn. ſ. The hol- ng of the earth for cellarage.

DDLE, kă'dl. ſ. A mixture of wine other ingredients, given to women hildbed.

E, kāve. ſ. A cavern, a den; a w, any hollow place.

EAT, kă'-vyăt. ſ. A caveat is an nation given to ſome ordinary or ec- aſtical judge, notifying to him, that ught to beware how he acts.

ERN, kăv'-ŭrn. ſ. A hollow place e ground.

ERNED, kăv'-ŭrnd. a. Full of rns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting vern.

ERNOUS, kăv'-ŭr-nŭs. a. Full of rns.

ESSON, kăv'-ĕſ-sŭn. ſ. A noſe- .

F, kă'f. ſ. A cheſt with holes, to fiſh alive in the water.

GHT, kă't. part. paſſ. from To .

IARE, kăvĭ'r. ſ. The eggs of a geon ſalted.

AVIL, kăv'-ĭl. v. n. To raiſe cap- and frivolous objections.

AVIL, kăv'-ĭl. v. a. To receive eat with objections.

IL, kăv'-ĭl. ſ. A falſe or frivolous ction.

ILLATION, kăv'-ĭl-lā'-shŭn. ſ. diſpoſition to make captious ob- n.

CAVILLER, kăv'-vĭl-ŭr. ſ. An unfair adverſary, a captious diſputant.

CAVILLINGLY, kăv'-ĭl-lĭng-lў. ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, kăv'-vĭl-lŭs. a. Full of objections.

CAVITY, kăv'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Hollowneſs, hollow.

CAUK, kă'k. ſ. A coarſe talky ſpar.

CAUL, kă'l. ſ. The net in which women incloſe their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of ſmall net; the integument in which the guts are incloſed; a thin membrane incloſing the head of ſome children when born.

CAULIFEROUS, kă-lĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kŏl'-lў-flow-ŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage.

CAUSABLE, kă'-zăbl. a. That which may be cauſed.

CAUSAL, kă'-zăl. a. Relating to cauſes.

CAUSALITY, kă-zăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The agency of a cauſe, the quality of cauſing.

CAUSATION, kă-zā'-shŭn. ſ. The act or power of cauſing.

CAUSATIVE, kă'-zā-tĭv. a. That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSATOR, kă-zā'-tŭr. ſ. A cauſer, an author.

CAUSE, kă'z. ſ. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reaſon, motive to any thing; ſubject of litigation; party.

To CAUSE, kă'z. v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESLY, kă'z-lĭſ-lў. ad. Without cauſe, without reaſon.

CAUSELESS, kă'z-lĭs. a. Original to itſelf; without juſt ground or motive.

CAUSER, kă'-zŭr. ſ. He that cauſes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, CAUSEWAY, } kă'ſ-wā. } ſ. A way raiſed and paved, above the reſt of the ground.

CAUSTICAL, kă'ſ-tў-kăl. } a. CAUSTICK, kă'ſ-tĭk. } Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar.

CAUSTICK, kă'ſ-tĭk. ſ. A cauſtick or burning application.

CAUTEL, kă'-tĕl. ſ. Caution, ſcruple.

CAUTELOUS, kă'-tĕ-lŭs. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâ'-tê-lûs-lŷ. ad. Cunningly, ſlily, cautiouſly, warily.
CAUTERIZATION, kâ-tê-rî-zâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of burning with hot irons.
To CAUTERIZE, kâ'-tê-rîze. v. a. To burn with the cautery.
CAUTERY, kâ'-tê-rŷ. ſ. Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines.
CAUTION, kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Prudence, foreſight, warineſs; proviſionary precept; warning.
To CAUTION, kâ'-ſhûn. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.
CAUTIONARY, kâ'-ſhô-nêr-ŷ. a. Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.
CAUTIOUS, kâ'-ſhûs. a. Wary, watchful.
CAUTIOUSLY, kâ'-ſhûſ-lŷ. ad. In a wary manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, kâ'-ſhûſ-nîs. ſ. Watchfulneſs, vigilance, circumſpection.
To CAW, kâ'. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.
CAYMAN, kâ'-mân. ſ. American alligator or crocodile.
To CEASE, sê'ſe. v. n. To leave off, to ſtop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.
To CEASE, sê'ſe. v. a. To put a ſtop to.
CEASE, sê'ſe. ſ. Extinction, failure. Obſolete.
CEASELESS, sê'ſ-lîs. a. Inceſſant, perpetual, continual.
CECITY, sê'-sît-ŷ. ſ. Blindneſs, privation of ſight.
CECUTIENSY, sê-kû'-ſhên-ſŷ. ſ. Cloudineſs of ſight.
CEDAR, sê'-dûr. ſ. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.
CEDRINE, sê'-drîne. a. Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
To CEIL, sê'l. v. a. To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.
CEILING, sê'-ling. ſ. The inner roof.
CELANDINE, sêl'-ân-dîne. ſ. A plant.
CELATURE, sê'-lâ-tûre. ſ. The art of engraving.
To CELEBRATE, sêl'-lê-brâte. v. a. To praiſe, to commend; to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner.
CELEBRATION, sêl-ê-brâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Solemn performance, ſolemn remembrance; praiſe, renown, memorial.
CELEBRIOUS, sê-lê'-brŷûs. a. Famous, renowned.
CELEBRIOUSLY, sê-lê'-brŷû-ſ. In a famous manner.
CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê-lê'-brŷû-ſ. Renown, fame.
CELEBRITY, sê-lêb'-brî-tŷ. ſ. bration, fame.
CELERIACK, sê-lê'-ryâk. a. T rooted celery.
CELERITY, sê-lêr'-rî-tŷ. ſ. Sw ſpeed, velocity.
CELERY, sêl'-ê-rŷ. ſ. A ſpec parſley.
CELESTIAL, sê-lês'-tſhâl. a. H ly, relating to the ſuperior re heavenly, relating to the bleſſed heavenly, with reſpect to excellenc
CELESTIAL, sê-lês'-tſhâl. ſ. A habitant of heaven.
CELESTIALLY, sê-lês'-tſhâl-lŷ. In a heavenly manner.
To CELESTIFY, sê-lês'-tî-fŷ. v. a. give ſomething of heavenly nature thing.
CELIACK, sê'-lyâk. a. Relat the lower belly.
CELIBACY, sêl'-ŷ-bâ-ſŷ. ſ. S life.
CELIBATE, sêl'-ŷ-bât. ſ. Single
CELL, sêl'. ſ. A ſmall cavity o low place; the cave or little habi of a religious perſon; a ſmall and apartment in a priſon; any ſmall of reſidence.
CE LAR, sêl'-lûr. ſ. A place ground, where ſtores are repoſited; liquors are kept.
CELLARAGE, sêl'-lâr-ldzh. ſ. part of the building which make cellars.
CELLARIST, sêl'-lâ-rîſt. ſ. The ler in a religious houſe.
CELLULAR, sêl'-lû-lêr. a. Co of little cells or cavities.
CELSITUDE, sêl'-ſŷ-tûde. ſ. H
CEMENT, sêm'-mênt. ſ. The with which two bodies are made here; bond of union in friendſhip.
To CEMENT, sê-mênt'. v. a. unite by means of ſomething inter
To CEMENT, sê-mênt'. v. n. To into conjunction, to cohere.
CEMENTATION, sê-mên-tî'-shû The act of cementing.
CEMETERY, sêm'-mê-têr-rŷ. ſ. place where the dead are repoſited.
CENATORY, sê'-nâ-tûr-ŷ. a. ing to ſupper.
CENOBITICAL, sê'-nô-bît'-î-kâ Living in community.

TAPH, sĕn'-ō-tăf. ſ. A monu- for one elſewhere buried.
E, sĕn'ſe. ſ. Publick rates.
ENSE, sĕn'ſe. v. a. To perfume odours.
ER, sĕn'-sĕr. ſ. The pan in which ſe is burned.
OR, sĕn'-sŭr. ſ. An officer of Rome ad the power of correcting man- one who is given to cenſure,
ORIAN, sĕn-sō'-ryăn. a. Relating cenſor.
ORIOUS, sĕn-sō'-ryŭs. a. Ad- to cenſure, ſevere.
ORIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. evere reflecting manner.
ORIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'-ryŭſ-nĭs. iſpoſition to reproach.
ORSHIP, sĕn'-ſŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The of a cenſor.
URABLE, sĕn'-sŭ-răbl. a. Worthy ſure, culpable.
URABLENESS, sĕn'-sŭ-răbl-nĭs. ameableneſs.
URE, sĕn'-ſhŭr. ſ. Blame, repri- reproach; judgment, opinion; l ſentence; ſpiritual puniſhment.
NSURE, sĕn'-ſhŭr. v. a. To to brand publickly; to con-
URER, sĕn'-ſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that
, sĕnt'. ſ. A hundred, as five per that is, five in the hundred.
AUR, sĕn'-tăr. ſ. A poetical ſuppoſed to be compounded of a nd a horſe; the archer in the zo-
AURY, sĕn'-tō-rў. ſ. A plant.
ENARY, sĕn'-tē-nĕr-ў. ſ. The r of a hundred.
ESIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'-ĭ-măl. ſ. Hun-
IFOLIOUS, sĕn-tў-fō'-lyŭs. a. a hundred leaves.
PEDE, sĕn'-tў-pēde. ſ. A poi- inſect.
O, sĕn'-tō. ſ. A compoſition by joining ſcraps from different
RAL, sĕn'-trăl. a. Relating to tre.
RE, sĕn'-tŭr. ſ. The middle.
NTRE, sĕn'-tŭr. v. a. To place ntre, to fix as on a centre.
NTRE, sĕn'-tŭr. v. n. To reſt repoſe on; to be placed in the r centre.
ICK, sĕn'-trĭk. a. Placed in re.

CENTRIFUGAL, sĕn-trĭf'-ū-găl. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
CENTRIPETAL, sĕn-trĭp'-ē-tăl. a. Having a tendency to the centre.
CENTRY, sĕn'-trў. ſ. See SENTINAL.
CENTUPLE, sĕn'-tŭpl. a. An hundredfold.
To CENTUPLICATE, sĕn-tū'-plў-kāte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.
To CENTURIATE, sĕn-tū'-ryāte v. a, To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIATOR, sĕn-tū-rў-ā'-tŭr. ſ. A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries.
CENTURION, sĕn-tū'-ryŭn. ſ. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.
CENTURY, sĕn'-tū-rў. ſ. An hundred, uſually employed to ſpecify time, as the ſecond century.
CEPHALALGY, kĕf'-ă-lăl-jў. ſ. The head-ach.
CEPHALICK, sē-făl'-lĭk. a. That which is medicinal to the head.
CERASTES, sē-răs'-tēz. ſ. A ſerpent having horns.
CERATE, sē'-răt. ſ. A medicine made of wax.
CERATED, sē'-ră-tĭd. a. Waxed.
To CERE, sē're. v. a. To wax.
CEREBEL, sĕr'-ē-bĕl. ſ. Part of the brain.
CERECLOTH, sē're-clŏth. ſ. Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.
CEREMENT, sē're-mĕnt. ſ. Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.
CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyăl. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, obſervant of old forms.
CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyăl. ſ. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
CEREMONIALNESS, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMONIOUS, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyŭs. a. Conſiſting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.
CEREMONIOUSLY, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyŭſ-lў. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.
CEREMONIOUSNESS, sĕr-ē-mō'-nyŭs-nĭs. ſ. Fondneſs of ceremony.
CEREMONY, sĕr'-ē-mŭn-ў. ſ. Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of ſtate.

CERTAIN, sĕr'-tĭn. a. Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite ſenſe, ſome, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put paſt doubt.

CERTAINLY, sĕr'-tĭn-lў. ad. Indubitably, without queſtion; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sĕr'-tĭn-tў. ſ. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sĕr'-tēz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sĕr'-tĭf'-ĭ-kĕt. ſ. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any teſtimony.

To CERTIFY, sĕr'-tĭ-fў. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain aſſurance of.

CERTIORARI, sĕr-ſhŏ-rā'-rĭ. ſ. A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sĕr'-tĭ-tūde. ſ. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sĕr'-vĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sē-rū'-lyăn. } a.
CERULEOUS, sē-rū'-lyŭs. }
Blue, ſky-coloured.

CERULIFICK, sē-rū-lĭf'-ĭk. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sē-rū'-mĕn. ſ. The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sĕr'-ūſe. ſ. White lead.

CESARIAN, sē-zā'-ryăn. a. The Ceſarian ſection is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sĕs'. ſ. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an aſſeſſment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sĕs'. v. a. To lay charge on, to aſſeſs.

CESSATION, sĕſ-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſtop, a reſt, a vacation; a pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sĕſ-sā'-vĭt. ſ. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕſ-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sĕs'-sĭbl. a. Eaſy to give way.

CESSION, sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. Retreat, the act of giving way; reſignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕs'-ſhŏ-nĕr-ў. a. Implying a reſignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs'-mĕnt. ſ. An aſſeſſment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs'-sŭr. ſ. He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurs danger of law.

CESTUS, sĕs'-tŭs. ſ. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sē-tā'-ſhŭs. a. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, tſhăd'. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

To CHAFE, tſhā'fe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tſhā'fe. v. n. To make fret, to fume; to fret againſt any thing.

CHAFE, tſhā'fe. ſ. A heat, a rage, fury.

CHAFE WAX, tſhā'fe-wăks. ſ. The officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſeals of writs.

CHAFER, tſhāf'-fŭr. ſ. An inſect, a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tſhăf'. ſ. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing; it is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHAFFER, tſhăf'-fŭr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tſhăf'-fĕr-rŭr. ſ. A buyer, a bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tſhăf'-fĭntſh. ſ. A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tſhăf'-lĭs. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tſhăf'-wēd. ſ. A kind of weed.

CHAFFY, tſhăf'-fў. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tſhā'-fĭng-dĭſh. ſ. A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, ſhă-grē'n. ſ. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, ſhă-grē'n. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tſhā'n. ſ. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is meaſured; a ſeries of things together.

To CHAIN, tſhā'n. v. a. To faſten with a link with a chain; to bring into bondage; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tſhā'n-pŭmp. ſ. A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tſhā'n-ſhŏt. ſ. Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, ſweep away whatever is before them.

CH

NWORK, tſhā'n-wûrk. ſ. Work pen ſpaces.

K, tſhā'r. ſ. A moveable ſeat; of juſtice, or of authority; a ve- borne by men, a ſedan.

RMAN, tſhā'r-mān. ſ. The pre- of an aſſembly; one whoſe trade it arry a chair.

E, tſhā'ze. ſ. A carriage of plea- rawn by one horſe.

COGRAPHER, kāl-kŏg'-grā-fûr. n engraver in braſs.

COGRAPHY, kāl-kŏg'-grā-fy. graving in braſs.

DRON, } tſhā'-drŭn. { ſ.
DRON, }

Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſt- thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The on ſhould weigh two thouſand .

ICE, tſhāl'-is. ſ. A cup, a bowl, mmunion cup, a cup uſed in acts ſhip.

ICED, tſhāl'-liſt. a. Having a cup.

K, tſhā'k. ſ. A white foſſile, y reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome among the boles.

ALK, tſhā'k. v. a. To rub with to manure with chalk; to mark e out as with chalk.

K-CUTTER, tſhā'k-kŭt-tûr. ſ. that digs chalk.

KY, tſhā'-ky. a. Conſiſting of white with chalk; impregnated halk.

ALLENGE, tſhāl-linje. v. a. To nother to anſwer for an offence by t; to call to a conteſt; to accuſe; , to object to the impartiality of e; to claim as due; to call one to rformance of conditions.

LENGE, tſhāl'-linje. ſ. A ſum- to combat; a demand of ſome- as due; in law, an exception taken againſt perſons or things.

LENGER, tſhāl'-lin-jûr. ſ. One efires or ſummons another to com- one that claims ſuperiority; a clai-

LYBEATE, kā-lỹ'-byĕt. a. Im- ated with iron or ſteel.

MADE, ſhā-mā'd. ſ. The beat of um which declares a ſurrender.

MBER, tſhā'm-bûr. ſ. An apart- in a houſe, generally uſed for thoſe priated to lodging; any retired ; any cavity or hollow; a court of ; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tſhām'-bûr. v. n. To be wanton, to intrigue; to reſide as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tſhā'm-bûr-ûr. ſ. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tſhā'm-bûr-fĕl-lō. ſ. One that lies in the ſame chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tſhā'm-bûr-lin. ſ. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tſhā'm-bûr-lin-ſhip. ſ. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tſhā'm-bûr-mād. ſ. A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horſe, kām'-rll. ſ. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kā-mē'-lyŭn. ſ. A kind of lizard, ſaid to live on air.

CHAMLET, kām'-lit. ſ. See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, ſhā-moi'. ſ. An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kām'-ō-mīle. ſ. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tſhāmp'. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tſhāmp.' v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, ſhām-pā'ne. ſ. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tſhām-pā'n. ſ. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, ſhŏm-pin'-nyŏn. ſ. A kind of muſhroom.

CHAMPION, tſhām'-pyŭn. ſ. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat; a hero, a ſtout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tſhām'-pyŭn. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tſhān'ſe. ſ. Fortune, the cauſe of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; caſual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; poſſibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tſhān'ſe. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tſhānſe-mĕd'-lỹ. ſ. In

ſ. In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer.

CHANCEABLE, tſhăn'-ſăbl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tſhăn'-sĕl. ſ. The eaſtern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tſhăn'-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. An officer of the higheſt power and dignity in the court where he preſides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tſhăn'-sĕl-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tſhăn'-sĕr-ў. ſ. The court of equity and conſcience.

CHANCRE, ſhăngk'-ŭr. ſ. An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, ſhăngk'-rŭs. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELER, ſhŏn-dĕ-lē'r. ſ. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tſhănd'-lŭr. ſ. An artiſan whoſe trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tſhā'nje. v. a. To put one thing in the place of another; to reſign any thing for the ſake of another; to diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the diſpoſition or mind.

To CHANGE, tſhā'nje. v. n. To undergo change, to ſuffer alteration.

CHANGE, tſhā'nje. ſ. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing; a ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded; that which makes a variety; ſmall money.

CHANGEABLE, tſhā'nje-ĕbl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconſtant; poſſible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tſhā'nje-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Suſceptibility of change; inconſtancy, fickleneſs.

CHANGEABLY, tſhā'nje-ĕb-lў. ad. Inconſtantly.

CHANGEFUL, tſhā'nje-fŭl. a. Inconſtant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tſhā'nje-lĭng. ſ. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tſhā'n-jŭr. ſ. One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHANNEL, tſhăn'-nĭl. ſ. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a ſtrait or narrow ſea; or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tſhăn'-nĭl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tſhănt'. v. a. To ſing; to celebrate by ſong; to ſing in cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT, tſhănt'. v. n. To ſing.

CHANT, tſhănt'. ſ. Song, muſick.

CHANTER, tſhăn'-tŭr. ſ. A ſinger; a ſongſter.

CHANTICLEER, tſhăn'-tў-lē'r. ſ. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tſhăn'-trĭs. ſ. A female ſinger.

CHANTRY, tſhăn'-trў. ſ. Chapel; a church endowed with revenues for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHAOS, kā'-ŏs. ſ. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its diſtinct claſſes and elements; confuſion, undigeſted mixture; any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

CHAOTICK, kā-ŏt'-tĭk. a. Confuſed, bewildering chaos, confuſed.

To CHAP, tſhŏp'. v. a. To divide the ſurface of the ground by exceſſive heat; to divide the ſkin of the face or hands by exceſſive cold.

CHAP, tſhŏp'. ſ. A cleft, a gap, a chink.

CHAP, tſhŏp'. ſ. The upper or lower part of a beaſt's mouth.

CHAPE, tſhā'pe. ſ. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tſhăp'-ll. ſ. A church either adjoining to a church, as a part of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a chapel of eaſe.

CHAPELESS, tſhā'pe-llĭs. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tſhăp'-pll-lĕn-ў. A chapellany is founded within another church.

CHAPELRY, tſhăp'-pll-rў. ſ. The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tſhŏp'-fāln. a. Having the mouth ſhrunk.

CHAPLAIN, tſhăp'-lĭn. ſ. He that attends the king, or other great perſon, to perform divine ſervice.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tſhăp'-lĭn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain; the poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tſhŏp'-llĭs. a. Without fleſh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tſhăp'-lĭt. ſ. A garland, a wreath to be worn about the head.

beads uſed in the Romiſh church; tecture, a little moulding curved und beads.

MAN, tſhåp'-mån. ſ. A cheap- e that offers as a purchaſer.

, tſhôp's. ſ. The mouth of a prey; the entrance into a chan-

, ED, } tſhôp't. { part. paſſ. d, cleft.

TER, tſhåp'-tûr. ſ. A diviſion ok; an aſſembly of the clergy of tral; the place in which aſſem- the clergy are held.

TREL, tſhåp'-trîl. ſ. The capi- pillars, or pilaſters, which ſup- bes.

tſhâr. ſ. A fiſh found only in der meer in Lancaſhire.

AR, tſhâr. v. a. To burn wood ck cinder.

tſhâr. ſ. Work done by the

AR, tſhâr. v. n. To work at houſes by the day.

WOMAN, tſhâr'-wûm-ûn. ſ. an hired accidentally for odd

ACTER, kâr'-âk-tûr. ſ. A mark, , a repreſentation; a letter uſed ng or printing; the hand or man- writing; a repreſentation of any to his perſonal qualities; an ac- f any thing as good or bad; the with his aſſemblage of quali-

ARACTER, kâr'-âk-tûr. v. a. ribe, to engrave.

ACTERISTICAL, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tî-kâl. } a.
ACTERISTICK, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk. }

uting or pointing out the true r.

ACTERISTICALNESS, kâr-tê-rîs'-tî-kâl-nîs. ſ. The quality of eculiar to a character.

ACTERISTICK, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'- That which conſtitutes the cha-

ARACTERIZE, kâr'-âk-tê-rîze. To give a character or an account perſonal qualities of any man; ave, or imprint; to mark with a ar ſtamp or token.

ACTERLESS, kâr'-âk-tûr-lîs. a. t a character.

ACTERY, kâ-râk'-tê-rŷ. ſ. Im- , mark.

CHARCOAL, tſhâr'-kôl. ſ. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tſhârd'. ſ. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted.

To CHARGE, tſhâ'rje. v. a. To entruſt, to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impoſe as a taſk; to accuſe, to cenſure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tſhâ'rje. ſ. Care, truſt, cuſtody; precept, mandate, command; commiſſion, truſt conferred, office; accuſation, imputation; the thing entruſted to care or management; expence, coſt; onſet, attack; the ſignal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a ſort of ointment applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes.

CHARGEABLE, tſhâ'r-jâbl. a. Expenſive, coſtly; imputable, as a debt or crime; ſubject to charge, accuſable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tſhâ'r-jâbl-nîs. ſ. Expence, coſt, coſtlineſs.

CHARGEABLY, tſhâ'r-jâb-lŷ. ad. Expenſively.

CHARGER, tſhâ'r-jûr. ſ. A large diſh; an officer's horſe.

CHARILY, tſhâ'-rŷ-lŷ. ad. Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tſhâ-rŷ-nîs. ſ. Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tſhâr'-yût. ſ. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOTEER, tſhâr-yô-tê'r. ſ. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tſhâr'-yût-râſe. ſ. A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tſhâr'-î-tâbl. a. Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tſhâr'-î-tâb-lŷ. ad. Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

CHARITY, tſhâr'-î-tŷ. ſ. Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of univerſal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tſhâ'rk. v. a. To burn to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, ſhâ'r-lâ-tân. ſ. A quack, a mountebank.

CHAR-

CHARLATANICAL, tſhăr-lă-tăn'-ỹ-kăl. a. Quackiſh, ignorant.
CHARLATANRY, tſhă'r-lă-tăn-rỹ. ſ. Wheedling, deceit.
CHARLES'S-WAIN, tſhă'rlz-lz-wă'n. ſ. The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.
CHARLOCK, tſhă'r-lŏk. ſ. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
CHARM, tſhă'rm. ſ. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power; ſomething of power to gain the affections.
To CHARM, tſhă'rm. v. a. To fortify with charms againſt evil; to make powerful by charms; to ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to ſubdue by pleaſure.
CHARMER, tſhă'r-mŭr. ſ. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.
CHARMING, tſhă'r-ming. particip. a. Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.
CHARMINGLY, tſhă'r-ming-lỹ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.
CHARMINGNESS, tſhă'r-ming-nis. ſ. The power of pleaſing.
CHARNEL, tſhă'r-nil. a. Containing fleſh or carcaſes.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, tſhă'r-nil-hous. ſ. The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited.
CHART, kă'rt or tſhă'rt. ſ. A delineation of coaſts.
CHARTER, tſhă'r-tŭr. ſ. A charter is a written evidence; any writing beſtowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.
CHARTER-PARTY, tſhă'r-tŭr-pă'r-tỹ. ſ. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
CHARTERED, tſhă'r-tŭrd. a. Privileged.
CHARY, tſhă'-rỹ. a. Careful, cautious.
To CHASE, tſhă'ſe. v. a. To hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive.
CHASE, tſhă'ſe. ſ. Hunting, purſuit of any thing as game; fitneſs to be hunted; purſuit of an enemy; purſuit of ſomething as deſirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted; the Chaſe of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.
CHASE-GUN, tſhă'ſe-gŭn. ſ. Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.
CHASER, tſhă'-ſŭr. ſ. Hunter, purſuer, driver.
CHASM, kăz'm. ſ. A cleft, opening; a place unfilled;
CHASTE, tſhă'ſt. a. Pure from merce of ſexes; pure, uncon- mixed with barbarous phraſe obſcenity; true to the marriage
To CHASTEN, tſhă'ſtn. v. a. rect, to puniſh.
To CHASTISE, tſhăſ-tī'ze. v. puniſh, to correct by puniſhment duce to order or obedience.
CHASTISEMENT, tſhăs'-tīz- Correction, puniſhment.
CHASTISER, tſhăſ-tī'-zŭr. ſ. niſher, a corrector.
CHASTITY, tſhă'ſ tī-tỹ. ſ. the body; freedom from obſce dom from bad mixture of any
CHASTLY, tſhă'ſt-lỹ. ad. continence, purely, without tion.
CHASTNESS, tſhă'ſt-nis. ſ. purity.
To CHAT, tſhăt'. v. n. To talk idly; to prattle.
CHAT, tſhăt'. ſ. Idle talk,
CHATELLANY, ſhăt'-tĕl-lĕn- diſtrict under the dominion of
CHATTEL, tſhăt'l. ſ. Any poſſeſſion.
To CHATTER, tſhăt'-tŭr. v. make a noiſe as a pie, or oth monious bird; to make a noi liſion of the teeth; to talk idly leſly.
CHATTER, tſhăt'-tŭr. ſ. N that of a pie or monkey; idle
CHATTERER, tſhăt'-tĕr-rŭr. idle talker.
CHAVENDER, tſhăv'-ĭn-dŭr. chub, a fiſh.
CHAUMENTELLE, ſhō-mŏn- ſort of pear.
To CHAW, tſhă'. v. a. To to chew.
CHAWDRON, tſhă'-drŭn. trails.
CHEAP, tſhē'p. a. To be had rate; eaſy to be had, not reſpe
To CHEAPEN, tſhē'pn. v. a. tempt to purchaſe, to bid for to leſſen value.
CHEAPLY, tſhē'p-lỹ. ad. price, at a low rate.
CHEAPNESS, tſhē'p-nis. ſ. price.
To CHEAT, tſhē't. v. a. To to impoſe upon, to trick.
CHEAT, tſhē't. ſ. A fraud, an impoſture; a perſon guilty

TER, tſhē'-tŭr. ſ. One that prac- fraud.

ECK, tſhĕk'. v. a. To repreſs, b; to reprove, to chide; to con- by a counter reckoning.

ECK, tſhĕk'. v. n. To ſtop, to a ſtop; to claſh, to interfere.

K, tſhĕk'. ſ. Repreſſure, ſtop, re- reſtraint, curb, government; re- a ſlight; in falconry, when a forſakes her proper game to follow birds; the cauſe of reſtraint, a

ECKER, EQUER, } tſhĕk'-ŭr. } v. a. riegate or diverſify, in the manner eſs-board, with alternate colours.

KER-WORK, tſhĕk'-ĕr-wŭrk. ſ. varied alternately.

KMATE, tſhĕk-māt'. ſ. The ent on the cheſs-board, that puts to the game.

K, tſhē'k. ſ. The ſide of the face the eye; a general name among nicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of achines that are double.

K-TOOTH, tſhĕk'-tōth. ſ. The tooth or tuſk.

R, tſhē'r. ſ. Entertainment, pro- ; invitation to gaiety; gaiety, jol- ur of the countenance; temper of

ER, tſhē'r. v. a. To incite, to age, to inſpirit; to comfort, to , to gladden.

ER, tſhē'r. v. n. To grow gay ome.

RER, tſhē'-rŭr. ſ. Gladner, giver ety.

RFUL, tſhēr'-fŭl. a. Gay, full of ull of mirth; having an appear- f gaiety.

RFULLY, tſhēr'-fŭl-lȳ. ad. With- ection, with gaiety.

RFULNESS, tſhēr'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. m from dejection, alacrity; free- om gloomineſs.

RLESS, tſhē'r-lĕs. a. Without comfort, or gladneſs.

RLY, tſhē'r-lȳ. a. Gay, cheer- ot gloomy.

RLY, tſhē'r-lȳ. ad. Cheerfully.

RY, tſhē'-rȳ. a. Gay, ſprightly.

SE, tſhē'z. ſ. A kind of food y preſſing the curd of milk.

SECAKE, tſhē'ſ-kāke. ſ. A de of ſoft curds, ſugar and but-

SEMONGER, tſhē'z-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. o deals in cheeſe.

CHEESEVAT, tſhē'z-vāt. ſ. The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe.

CHEESY, tſhē'-zȳ. a. Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

To CHERISH, tſhĕr'-rĭſh. v. a. To ſupport, to ſhelter, to nurſe up.

CHERISHER, tſhĕr'-rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. An encourager, a ſupporter.

CHERISHMENT, tſhĕr'-ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Encouragement, ſupport, comfort.

CHERRY, tſhĕr'-rȳ. } ſ.
CHERRY-TREE, tſhĕr'-rȳ-trē. }
A tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tſhĕr'-rȳ. a. Reſembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tſhĕr'-rȳ-bā. ſ. Laurel.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tſhĕr'-rȳ-tſhēkd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, tſhĕr'-rȳ-pĭt. ſ. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole.

CHERSONESE, kĕr'-sŏ-nē'ſe. ſ. A peninſula.

CHERUB, tſhĕr'-ŭb. ſ. A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim.

CHERUBICK, tſhē-rū'-bĭk. a. Angelick, relating to the cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tſhĕr'-ŭ-bĭm. ſ. The ſame as Cherub.

CHERUBIN, tſhĕr'-ŭ-bĭn. a. Angelical.

CHERVIL, tſhĕr'-vĭl. ſ. An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tſhĕr'-ŭp. v. n. To chirp, to uſe a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tſhĕs'. ſ. A game.

CHESS-APPLE, tſhĕs'-āple. ſ. Wild ſervice.

CHESS-BOARD, tſhĕs'-bōrd. ſ. The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

CHESS-MAN, tſhĕs'-măn. ſ. A puppet for cheſs.

CHESSOM, tſhĕs'-sŭm. ſ. Mellow earth.

CHEST, tſhĕſt'. ſ. A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tſhĕſt'-tĭd. a. Having a cheſt.

CHESTNUT, tſhĕs'-nŭt, } ſ.
CHESTNUT-TREE, tſhĕs'-nŭt-trē. }
A tree; the fruit of the cheſtnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, ſhĕv'-ă-lĭr. ſ. A knight.

CHEVAUX DE FRIS, ſhĕv'-ō-dĕ-frĭ'ze. ſ. A piece of timber traverſed with

wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tſhĕv'n. ſ. A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.

CHEVERIL, tſhĕv'-ĕr-ĭl. ſ. A kid, kid-leather.

To CHEW, { tſhŏ'. / tſhă'. } v. a.

To grind with the teeth, to maſticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taſte without ſwallowing.

To CHEW, tſhŏ'. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHICANE, ſhȳ-kā'n. ſ. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, ſhȳ-kā'n. v. n. To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICANER, ſhȳ-kā'-nŭr. ſ. A petty ſophiſter, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, ſhȳ-kā'-nŭr-rȳ. ſ. Sophiſtry, wrangle.

CHICK, tſhĭk'. } ſ.
CHICKEN, tſhĭk'-ĭn.

The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird; a word of tenderneſs; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tſhĭk"-ĭn-hā'r-tĭd. a. Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tſhĭk'-ĭn-pŏks. ſ. A puſtulous diſtemper.

CHICKLING, tſhĭk'-lĭng. ſ. A ſmall chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tſhĭk'-pēz. ſ. An herb.

CHICKWEED, tſhĭk'-wēd. ſ. A plant.

To CHIDE, tſhī'de. v. a. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tſhī'de. v. n. To clamour, to ſcold; to quarrel with; to make a noiſe.

CHIDER, tſhī'-dŭr. ſ. A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF, tſhē'f. a. Principal, moſt eminent; eminent; extraordinary; capital, of the firſt order.

CHIEF, tſhē'f. ſ. A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tſhē'f-lĭs. a. Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tſhē'f-lȳ. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tſhē'f-rȳ. ſ. A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAN, tſhē'f-tĕn. ſ. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

CHIEVANCE, tſhē'-vănſe. ſ. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as diſcount.

CHILBLAIN, tſhĭl'-blān. ſ. Sore by froſt.

CHILD, tſhī'ld. ſ. An infant, a young perſon; one in the line of tion, oppoſed to the parent; any the product or effect of another; with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tſhī'ld. v. n. To children. Little uſed.

CHILDBEARING, tſhī'ld-bē-rĭng. The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tſhī'ld-bĕd. ſ. The of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tſhī'ld-bĕrth. ſ. vail, labour.

CHILDED, tſhī'l-dĭd. a. Furniſh a child. Little uſed.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tſhĭl'-dĕr-dā'. ſ. The day of the week, th out the year, anſwering to the which the feaſt of the holy Inno ſolemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tſhī'ld-hŭd. ſ. The of infants, the time in which we are dren; the time of life between and puberty; the properties of a c

CHILDISH, tſhī'l-dĭſh. a. Te becoming only children, trivial,

CHILDISHLY, tſhī'l-dĭſh-lȳ. ad. childiſh trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tſhī'l-dĭſh-nĭs. ſ. rility, triflingneſs; harmleſſneſs.

CHILDLESS, tſhī'ld-lĭs. a. W children.

CHILDLIKE, tſhī'ld-līke. a. Be ing or beſeeming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kĭl-ȳ-ā-ē'-drŏn. figure of a thouſand ſides.

CHILL, tſhĭl'. a. Cold, that w cold to the touch; having the ſe of cold; depreſſed, dejected, d raged.

CHILL, tſhĭl'. ſ. Chilneſs, cold.

To CHILL, tſhĭl'. v. a. To make to depreſs, to deject; to blaſt wi

CHILLINESS, tſhĭl'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. A ſation of ſhivering cold.

CHILLY, tſhĭl'-lȳ. a. Somewhat

CHILNESS, tſhĭl'-nĭs. ſ. Coldneſs of warmth.

CHIME, tſhī'me. ſ. The conſon harmonick ſound of many correſp inſtruments; the correſpondence of the ſound of bells ſtruck with ha the correſpondence of proportion lation.

To CHIME, tſhī'me. v. n. To in harmony; to correſpond in rel proportion; to agree; to ſuit w jingle.

HIME, tſhī'me. v. a. To make ove, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonical- o ſtrike a bell with a hammer.
ERA, kȳ-mē'-rā. ſ. A vain and fancy.
ERICAL, kī-mĕr'-rī-kăl. a. Ima- y, fantaſtick.
ERICALLY, kī-mĕr'-rī-kăl-ȳ. Vainly, wildly.
NEY, tſhĭm'-nȳ. ſ. The paſſage gh which the ſmoke aſcends from re in the houſe; the fireplace.
NEY-CORNER, tſhĭm'-nȳ-kā'r- ſ. The fireſide, the place of idlers.
NEYPIECE, tſhĭm'-nȳ-pēs. ſ. ornamental piece round the fire-
NEYSWEEPER, tſhĭm'-nȳ-ſwē'- ſ. One whoſe trade it is to clean himnies of ſoot.
, tſhĭn. ſ. The part of the face th the under lip.
A, tſhā'-nȳ. ſ. China ware, por- , a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, transparent.
A-ORANGE, tſhā'-nȳ-ŏr'-lndzh. he ſweet orange.
A-ROOT, tſhā'-nȳ-rōt. ſ. A cinal root brought originally from a.
COUGH, tſhĭn'-kŏf. ſ. A violent convulſive cough.
E, tſhī'ne. ſ. The part of the back, ich the backbone is found; a piece e back of an animal.
HINE, tſhī'ne. v. a. To cut into s.
K, tſhĭnk'. ſ. A ſmall aperture wiſe.
HINK, tſhĭnk'. v. a. To ſhake ſo make a ſound.
HINK, tſhĭnk'. v. n. To ſound nking each other.
KY, tſhĭnk'-ȳ. a. Full of holes, g.
TS, tſhĭnt's. ſ. Cloth of cotton in India.
PPINE, tſhŏp-pī'ne. ſ. A high formerly worn by ladies.
HIP, tſhĭp'. v. a. To cut into pieces.
tſhĭp. ſ. A ſmall piece taken off cutting inſtrument.
PING, tſhĭp'-pĭng. ſ. A fragment ff.
AGRICAL, kī-răg'-grī-kăl. a. g the gout in the hand.
OGRAPHER, kī-rŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. at exerciſes writing.

CHIROGRAPHIST, kī-rŏg'-grā-fĭſt. ſ. Chirographer.
CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. The art of writing.
CHIROMANCER, kī'-rō-măn-sŭr. ſ. One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand.
CHIROMANCY, kī'-rō-măn-sȳ. ſ. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.
To CHIRP, tſhĕrp'. v. n. To make a cheerful noiſe, as birds.
CHIRP, tſhĕrp'. ſ. The voice of birds or inſects.
CHIRPER, tſhĕr'-pŭr. ſ. One that chirps.
CHIRURGEON, sŭr'-jŭn. ſ. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a ſurgeon.
CHIRURGERY, sŭr'-jĕ-rȳ. ſ. The art of curing by external applications.
CHIRURGICAL, kī-rŭr'-jȳ-kăl. } a.
CHIRURGICK, kī-rŭr'-jĭk. }
Belonging to ſurgery.
CHISEL, tſhĭz'l. ſ. An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.
To CHISEL, tſhĭz'l. v. a. To cut with a chiſel.
CHIT, tſhĭt'. ſ. A child, a baby; the ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain.
To CHIT, tſhĭt'. v. n. To ſprout.
CHITCHAT, tſhĭt'-tſhăt. ſ. Prattle, idle prate.
CHITTERLINGS, tſhĭt'-tĕr-llngz. ſ. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the boſom of a ſhirt.
CHITTY, tſhĭt'-tȳ. a. Childiſh, like a baby.
CHIVALROUS, ſhĭv'-ăl-rŭs. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.
CHIVALRY, ſhĭv'-ăl-rȳ. ſ. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general ſyſtem of knighthood.
CHIVES, tſhī'vz. ſ. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end; a ſpecies of ſmall onion.
CHLOROSIS, klō-rō'-sĭs. ſ. The green-ſickneſs.
To CHOAK, tſhō'k. v. a. See CHOKE.
CHOCOLATE, tſhŏk'-ŭl-ĕt. ſ. The nut of the cocoa-tree; the maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water; the liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate.
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tſhŏk'-ŭl-ĕt-hous. ſ. A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

CHODE, tſhōde. The old preterite from Chide. Obſolete.

CHOICE, tſhoiſe. ſ. The act of chooſing, election; the power of chooſing; care in chooſing, curioſity of diſtinction; the thing choſen; the beſt part of any thing; ſeveral things propoſed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tſhoiſe. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tſhoiſe-lis. a. Without the power of chooſing.

CHOICELY, tſhoiſe-ly. ad. Curiouſly, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tſhoiſe-nis. ſ. Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwir. ſ. An aſſembly or band of ſingers; the ſingers in divine worſhip; the part of the church where the ſingers are placed.

To CHOKE, tſhōke. v. a. To ſuffocate; to ſtop up, to block up a paſſage; to hinder by obſtruction; to ſuppreſs; to overpower.

CHOKE, tſhōke. ſ. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tſhōke-pēr. ſ. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear; any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth.

CHOKER, tſhō-kūr. ſ. One that chokes.

CHOKY, tſhō-ky. a. That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kōl-ă-gōgz. ſ. Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kōl-lūr. ſ. The bile; the humour, ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kōl-lēr-rik. a. Abounding with choler; angry, iraſcible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kōl-lēr-rik-nis. ſ. Anger, iraſcibility, peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE, tſhōze. v. a. I choſe, I have choſen. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; to ſelect, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happineſs; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tſhōze. v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tſhō-zūr. ſ. He that has the power of chooſing, elector.

To CHOP, tſhōp. v. a. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into ſmall pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tſhōp. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, tſhōp. v. a. To put generally by way of truck; to put thing in the place of another; to to altercate.

CHOP, tſhōp. ſ. A piece chopped a ſmall piece of meat; a crack, or

CHOP-HOUSE, tſhōp-hous. ſ. A houſe of entertainment.

CHOPIN, ſhō-pēn. ſ. A French measure, containing nearly a pint cheſter; a term uſed in Scotland quart of wine meaſure.

CHOPPING, tſhōp-ping. a. An thet frequently applied to infants way of commendation.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tſhōp-ping- ſ. A knife uſed in chopping.

CHOPPY, tſhōp-py. a. Full of or cracks.

CHOPS, tſhōps. ſ. The mouth beaſt; the mouth of any thing liar language.

CHORAL, kō-rāl. a. Sung by a ſinging in a choir.

CHORD, kārd. ſ. The ſtring of ſical inſtrument; a right line, joins the two ends of any arch circle.

To CHORD, kārd. v. a. To with ſtrings.

CHORDEE, kōr-dē. ſ. A of the frœnum.

CHORION, kō-ryōn. ſ. The membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, kwēr-ris-tūr. ſ. in the cathedrals, a ſinging boy; in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kō-rōg-grā- He that deſcribes particular countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kō-rō-grā- kāl. a. Deſcriptive of particular gions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kō-rō- l-kāl-ly. ad. In a chorographical ner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kō-rōg-grā- The art of deſcribing particular

CHORUS, kō-rūs. ſ. A num ſingers, a concert; the perſons ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes acts of the ancient tragedy; the tween the acts of a tragedy; ver ſong in which the company finger.

CHOSE, tſhōze. The preter tenſe, To chooſe.

CHOSEN, tſhōzn. The participle five, from To chooſe.

GH, tſhâf'. ſ. A bird which fre- the rocks by the ſea.
OUSE, tſhou'ſe. v. a. To cheat,
SE, tſhou'ſe. ſ. A bubble, a tool; or ſham.
M, krîz'm. ſ. Unguent, or
RISTEN, kris'n. v. a. To bap- initiate into Chriſtianity by water; e, to denominate.
TENDOM, kri'sn-dûm. ſ. The ire body of Chriſtianity.
TENING, kris'-ning. ſ. The ony of the firſt initiation into Chri-
TIAN, kris'-tyân. ſ. A profeſ- the religion of Chriſt.
TIAN, kris'-tyân. a. Profeſſing ligion of Chriſt.
TIAN-NAME, kris'-tyân-nâme. he name given at the font, diſtinct he fur-name.
TIANISM, kris'-tyâ-nizm. ſ. Chriſtian religion; the nations pro- Chriſtianity.
TIANITY, kris-tyân'-i-tỳ. ſ. eligion of Chriſtians.
HRISTIANIZE, kris'-tyân-îze. To make Chriſtian.
TIANLY, kris'-tyân-lỳ. ad. Like ſtian.
TMAS, kris'-mûs. ſ. The day ich the nativity of our bleſſed Sa- is celebrated.
TMAS-BOX, kris'-mûs-bŏks'. ſ. in which little preſents are col- at Chriſtmas.
MATICK, krô-mât'-ik. a. Re- to colour; relating to a certain of antient muſick.
NICAL, krŏn'-i-kâl. } a.
NICK, krŏn'-ik. }
g to time; a chronical diſtemper ong duration.
NICLE, krŏn'-ikl. ſ. A regiſter ount of events in order of time; a
RONICLE, krŏn'-ikl. v. a. To in chronicle, or hiſtory; to regi- a record.
NICLER, krŏn'-ik-lûr. ſ. A of chronicles; an hiſtorian.
NOGRAM, krŏn'-ô-grâm. ſ. An tion including the date of any
NOGRAMMATICAL, krô-nô- mât'-i-kâl. a. Belonging to a gram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krô-nô-grâm'-mâ-tiſt. ſ. A writer of chronograms.
CHRONOLOGER, krô-nŏl'-lô-jûr. ſ. He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time.
CHRONOLOGICAL, krô-nô-lŏdzh'-i-kâl. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, krô-nô-lŏdzh'-i-kâl-lỳ. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact ſeries of time.
CHRONOLOGIST, krô-nŏl'-ô-jiſt. ſ. One that ſtudies or explains time.
CHRONOLOGY, krô-nŏl'-ô-jỳ. ſ. The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.
CHRONOMETER, krô-nŏm'-mê-tûr. ſ. An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.
CHRYSALIS, kris'-sâ-lis. ſ. Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.
CHRYSOLITE, kris'-sô-lîte. ſ. A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow.
CHUB, tſhûb'. ſ. A river fiſh. The chevin.
CHUBBED, tſhûb'-bid. a. Big-headed, like a chub.
To CHUCK, tſhûk'. v. n. To make a noiſe like a hen.
To CHUCK, tſhûk'. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.
CHUCK, tſhûk'. ſ. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.
CHUCK-FARTHING, tſhûk'-fâ'r-thing. ſ. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
To CHUCKLE, tſhûk'l. v. n. To laugh vehemently.
To CHUCKLE, tſhûk'l. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.
CHUET, tſhô'-it. ſ. Forced meat. Obſolete.
CHUFF, tſhûf'. ſ. A blunt clown.
CHUFFILY, tſhûf'-fi-lỳ. ad. Stomachfully.
CHUFFINESS, tſhûf'-fi-nis. ſ. Clowniſhneſs.
CHUFFY, tſhûf'-fỳ. a. Surly, fat.
CHUM, tſhûm'. ſ. A chamber fellow.
CHUMP, tſhûmp'. ſ. A thick heavy piece of wood.
CHURCH, tſhûrt'ſh. ſ. The collective body of Chriſtians; the body of Chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip;

worſhip; the place which Chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

To CHURCH, tſhûrt'ſh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tſhûrt'ſh-âle. ſ. A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tſhûrt'ſh-ât-tî're. ſ. The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

CHURCHMAN, tſhûrt'ſh-mân. ſ. An eccleſiaſtic, a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS, tſhûrtſh-wâ'rdnz. ſ. Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both.

CHURCHYARD, tſhûrtſh-yâ'rd. ſ. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.

CHURL, tſhûrl'. ſ. A ruſtick, a countryman; a rude, ſurly, ill-bred man; a miſer, a niggard.

CHURLISH, tſhûr'-liſh. a. Rude, brutal, harſh; ſelfiſh, avaricious.

CHURLISHLY, tſhûr'-liſh-lŷ. ad. Rudely, brutally.

CHURLISHNESS, tſhûr'-liſh-nîs. ſ. Brutality, ruggedneſs of manner.

CHURME, tſhûrm'. ſ. A confuſed ſound, a noiſe. Obſolete.

CHURN, tſhûr'n. ſ. The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, tſhûr'n. v. a. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURRWORM, tſhûr'-wûrm. ſ. An inſect that turns about nimbly, called alſo a fan-cricket.

CHYLACEOUS, kŷ-lâ'-ſhûs. a. Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, kŷle. ſ. The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment.

CHYLIFACTION, kŷ-lŷ-fâk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFACTIVE, kŷ-lŷ-fâk'-tiv. a. Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOUS, kŷ'-lûs. a. Conſiſting of chyle.

CHYMICAL, kîm'-î-kâl. } a.
CHYMICK, kîm'-mik. }
Made by chymiſtry; relating to chymiſtry.

CHYMICALLY, kîm'-mî-kâl-lŷ. ad. In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST, kîm'-miſt. ſ. A p of chymiſtry.

CHYMISTRY, kîm'-miſ-trŷ. ſ. art or proceſs by which the diff ſtances found in mixt bodies a rated from each other by mean

CIBARIOUS, ſî-bâ'-ryûs. a. to food.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, tris. ſ. The ſcar remaining wound; a mark, an impreſſure.

CICATRISANT, ſik-â-trî-zân. application that induces a cicatri

CICATRISIVE, ſik-â-trî'-ſîv. a ing the qualities proper to indu trice.

CICATRIZATION, ſik-â-trî-z ſ. The act of healing the wou ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned

To CICATRIZE, ſik'-â-trîze. v. apply ſuch medicines to wounds cers, as ſkin them.

CICELY, ſîs'-lŷ. ſ. A ſort of h

To CICURATE, ſik'-û-râte. v. a tame, to reclaim from wildneſs.

CICURATION, ſik-û-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. act of taming or reclaiming from neſs.

CIDER, ſî'-dûr. ſ. The juice of expreſſed and fermented.

CIDERIST, ſî'-dûr-iſt. ſ. A cyder.

CIDERKIN, ſî'-dûr-kîn. ſ. The made of the groſs matter of apple the cider is preſſed out.

CILIARY, ſîl'-yâ-rŷ. a. Belong the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, ſî-liſh'-ûs. a. M hair.

CIMETER, ſîm'-ŷ-tûr. ſ. A ſword, ſhort and recurvated.

CINCTURE, ſînk'-tſhûr. ſ. S worn round the body; an inci ring or liſt at the top or bottom ſhaft of a column.

CINDER, ſîn'-dûr. ſ. A mas thing burnt in the fire but not to aſhes; a hot coal that has flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, ſîn'-dûr-wûm-ûn.

CINDER-WENCH, ſîn'-dûr-wentſh.
A woman whoſe trade is to rake of aſhes for cinders.

CINERATION, ſîn-ê-râ'-ſhûn. reduction of any thing by fire or

CINERITIOUS, ſîn-ê-riſh'-ûs. a ing the form or ſtate of aſhes.

CINERE

ULENT, sĭ-nĕr'-ū-lĕnt. a. Full

E, sing'l. ſ. A girth for a horſe.

BAR, sĭn'-nă-bŭr. ſ. Vermil- mineral conſiſting of mercury and

MON, sĭn'-nă-mŭn. ſ. The t bark of a low tree in the iſland on.

E, sĭnk'. ſ. A five.

E-FOIL, sĭnk'-foil. ſ. A kind leaved clover.

E-PACE, sĭnk'-pâſe. ſ. A kind e dance.

E-PORTS, sĭnk'-pôrts. ſ. Thoſe that lie towards France.

E-SPOTTED, sĭnk'-ſpŏt-tĭd. a. five ſpots.

SĬ-ŭn. ſ. A ſprout, a ſhoot plant; the ſhoot engrafted on a

R, sĭ'-fŭr. ſ. An arithmetical er, by which ſome number is not- figure; an arithmetical mark, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, in- the value of the other figures; texture of letters; a character in ; a ſecret or occult manner of , or the key to it.

HER, sĭ'-fŭr. v. n. To practice tick.

PHER, sĭ'-fŭr. v. a. To write lt characters.

E, sĕr'kl. ſ. A curve line con- till it ends where it begun, hav- parts equally diſtant from a com- enter; the ſpace included in a cir- ine; a round body, an orb; com- incloſure; an aſſembly ſurround- e principal perſon; a company; ies ending as it begins; an incon- form of argument, in which the ing propoſition is proved by the ing, and the following inferred he foregoing; circumlocution.

RCLE, sĕr'kl. v. a. To move any thing; to incloſe, to ſurround; ine, to keep together.

RCLE, sĕr'kl. v. n. To move rly.

LED, sĕrk'ld. a. Having the form rcle, round.

LET, sĕr'-klĭt. ſ. A circle, an

LING, sĕr'-kling. part. a. Circu- ound.

IT, sĕr'-kŭt. ſ. The act of mov- nd any thing; the ſpace incloſed rcle; ſpace, extent, meaſured by ing round; a ring, a diadem; the viſitation of the judges for holding aſſizes.

To CIRCUIT, sĕr'-kŭt. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sĕr-kū-tĕr. ſ. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sĕr-kū-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of going round any thing; compaſs, maze of argument, comprehenſion.

CIRCULAR, sĕr'-kū-lŭr. a. Round, like a circle, circumſcribed by a circle; ſucceſſive to itſelf, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sĕr-kū-lăr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sĕr'-kū-lăr-lў. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'-kū-lâte. v. n. To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'-kū-lâte. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, sĕr-kū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Motion in a circle; a ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, sĕr''-kū-lā-tŭr'-ў. a. Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, sĕr''-kū-lā-tŭr'-ў. ſ. A chymical veſſel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'-byĕn-sў. ſ. The act of encompaſſing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'-byĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'-bū-lâte. v. n. To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, sĕr'-kŭm-sĭze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk't. v. a. To contravene, to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sĕr-kŭm'-fĕ-rĕnſe, ſ. The periphery, the line including and ſurrounding any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sĕr-kŭm-fĕ-rĕn'-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sĕr'-kŭm-flĕks. ſ. An accent

accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sẽr-kŭm'-flŭ-ẽnſe. ſ. An incloſure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sẽr-kŭm'-flŭ-ẽnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sẽr-kŭm'-flŭ-ŭs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, sẽr-kŭm-fō-rā'-nyŭs. a. Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sẽr-kŭm-fū'ze. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, sẽr-kŭm-fū'-sĭl. a. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sẽr-kŭm-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, sẽr-kŭm'-jў-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sẽr-kŭm'-jў-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sẽr-kŭm-jā'-sẽnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, sẽr-kŭm-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sẽr-kŭm-lў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sẽr-kŭm-lō kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. A circuit or compaſs of words, periphraſis; the uſe of indirect expreſſions.

CIRCUMMURED, sẽr-kŭm-mū'rd. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sẽr-kŭm-nāv'-ў-gābl. a. That which may be ſailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sẽr-kŭm-nāv'-ў-gāte. v. a. To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sẽr-kŭm-nāv-ў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sẽr-kŭm-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of enwrapping on every ſide; the ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sẽr-kŭm-pō'-lăr. a. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sẽr-kŭm-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sẽr-kŭm-rā'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sẽr-kŭm-rō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sẽr-kŭm-ſkrī'be. v. a. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sẽr-kŭm-ſkrĭp-ſhŭn. ſ. Determination of ſpace to form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sẽr-kŭm-ſkrĭp-tĭv. a. Incloſing the ſuperficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, sẽr'-kŭm-ſpẽkt. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sẽr-kŭm-ſpẽk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sẽr-kŭm-ſpẽk'-tĭv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sẽr-kŭm-ſpẽk'-tĭv-lў. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sẽr'-kŭm-ſpẽkt-lў. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sẽr'-kŭm-ſpẽkt-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sẽr'-kŭm-ſtăns. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, ſomething adventitious; incident, event; condition, ſtate of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sẽr'-kŭm-ſtăns. v. a. To place in particular ſituation or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sẽr'-kŭm-ſtănt. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sẽr-kŭm-ſtăn'-ſhăl. a. Accidental, not eſſential; incidental, caſual; full of ſmall events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sẽr-kŭm-ſtăn-ſhăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of a thing as modified by its ſeveral circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sẽr-kŭm-ſtăn'-ſhăl-lў. ad. According to circumſtance, not eſſentially; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sẽr-kŭm-ſtăn'-ſhāte. v. a. To place in particular circumſtances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sẽr-kŭm-lāte. v. a. To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sẽr-kŭm-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place; that fortification thrown up round a place beſieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, sẽr-kŭm-vẽk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of carrying round; the ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sẽr-kŭm-vẽnt'. To deceive, to cheat.

UMVENTION, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'-
f. Fraud, impoſture, cheat, de-

IRCUMVEST, sĕr-kŭm-vĕſt'. v. a.
over round with a garment; to ſur-
d.

UMVOLATION, sĕr-kŭm-vŏ-lā'-
f. The act of flying round.

IRCUMVOLVE, sĕr-kŭm-vŏlv'.
To roll round.

UMVOLUTION, sĕr-kŭm-vŏ-lū'-
f. The act of rolling round; the
ing rolled round another.

US, sĕ'r-kŭs. } f.
UE, sĕrk'. }

pen ſpace or area for ſports.

siſt'. f. A caſe, a tegument, com-
y the incloſure of a tumour.

ED, sĭs'-tĭd. a. Incloſed in a ciſt,
g.

ERN, sĭs'-tĕrn. f. A receptacle of
for domeſtick uſes; a reſervoir,
cloſed fountain; any watry recep-

US, sĭs'-tŭs. f. Rockroſe.

ilt. f. An inhabitant of a city, a
ow townſman.

DEL, sĭt'-ă-dĕl. f. A fortreſs, a

L, sĭ'-tăl. f. Impeachment; ſum-
, citation, quotation.

TION, sĭ-tā'-shŭn. f. The call-
perſon before the judge; quotation
another author; the paſſage or
quoted; enumeration, mention.

TORY, sĭ'-tă-tŭr-ў. a. Having
wer or form of citation.

TE, sĭ'te. v. a. To ſummon to
r in a court; to enjoin, to call
another authoritatively; to quote.

R, sĭ'-tŭr. f. One who cites into
rt; one who quotes.

SS, sĭt-tĕs'. f. A city woman.

ERN, sĭth'-ĕrn. f. A kind of

EN, sĭt'-izn. f. A freeman of a
a townſman, not a gentleman; an
ant.

INE, sĭt'-rĭn. a. Lemon-colour-

INE, sĭt'-trĭn. f. A ſpecies of
of an extremely pure, clear, and
ture.

ONTREE, sĭt'-trŭn-trē. f. One
with a pointed fruit, is in great

ON-WATER, sĭt'-trŭn-wă'-tŭr. f.
vine, diſtilled with the rind of
n.

UL, sĭt'-tŭl. f. Pumpion.

CITY, sĭt'-ў. f. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a biſhop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sĭt'-ў. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET, sĭv'-ĭt. f. A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sĭv'-ĭk. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sĭv'-ĭl. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, inteſtine; not eccleſiaſtical; not military; civiliſed, not barbarous; complaiſant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sĭv-ĭl'-lyăn. f. One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sĭv-ĭl'-lў-tў. f. Freedom from barbarity; politeneſs, complaiſance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeneſs.

To CIVILIZE, sĭv'-ĭl-lize. v. a. To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sĭv'-ĭl-lī-zŭr. f. He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life.

CIVILLY, sĭv'-ĭl-lў. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaiſantly, without rudeneſs.

CLACK, klăk'. f. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; the Clack of a Mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klăk'. v. n. To make a chinking noiſe; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klăd'. part. pret. from Clothe. Clothed, inveſted, garbed.

To CLAIM, klā'm. v. a. To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klā'm. f. A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another.

CLAIMABLE, klā-măbl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klā'-mănt. f. He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klā'-mŭr. f. He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klăm'-bŭr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klăm'. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS, klăm'-mў-nĭs. f. Viſcoſity, viſcidity.

CLAMMY, klăm'-mȳ. a. Viſcous, glutinous.
CLAMOROUS, klăm'-mŭr-ŭs. a. Vociferous, noiſy.
CLAMOUR, klăm'-mŭr. ſ. Outcry, noiſe, exclamation, vociferation.
To CLAMOUR, klăm'-mŭr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.
CLAMP, klămp'. ſ. A piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it; a piece of iron uſed to join ſtones together; a quantity of bricks.
To CLAMP, klămp'. v. a. To ſtrengthen by means of a clamp.
CLAN, klăn'. ſ. A family, a race; a body or ſect of perſons.
CLANCULAR, klănk'-ŭ-lŭr. a. Clandeſtine, ſecret.
CLANDESTINE, klăn-dĕs'-tĭn. a. Secret, hidden.
CLANDESTINELY, klăn'-dĕs'-tĭn-lȳ. ad. Secretly, privately.
CLANG, klăng'. ſ. A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.
To CLANG, klăng'. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.
CLANGOUR, klăng'-gŭr. ſ. A loud ſhrill ſound.
CLANGOUS, klăng'-gŭs. a. Making a clang.
CLANK, klănk'. ſ. A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe.
To CLAP, klăp'. v. a. To ſtrike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another ſuddenly; to do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion; to celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poiſon; To Clap up, to complete ſuddenly.
To CLAP, klăp'. v. n. To move nimbly with a noiſe; to enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing; to ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.
CLAP, klăp'. ſ. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion; a ſudden or unexpected act or motion; an exploſion of thunder; an act of applauſe; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAPPER, klăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.
To CLAPPERCLAW, klăp-pŭr-klâ'. v. a. To tongue-beat, to ſcold. A low word.
CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, klăr'-ĕn-sŭ. ſ. The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dukedom of Clarence.
CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre-ŏb-ſkû're. Light and ſhade in painting.
CLARET, klăr'-ĭt. ſ. French wine.
CLARICORD, klăr'-ȳ-kŏrd. ſ. A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinet.
CLARIFICATION, klăr-ȳ-fĭ-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.
To CLARIFY, klăr'-ȳ-fȳ. v. a. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.
CLARION, klăr'-yŭn. ſ. A trumpet.
CLARITY, klăr'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour.
CLARY, klâ'-rȳ. ſ. An herb.
To CLASH, klăſh'. v. n. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppoſe.
To CLASH, klăſh'. v. a. To ſtrike one thing againſt another.
CLASH, klăſh'. ſ. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies; oppoſition, contradiction.
CLASP, klăſp'. ſ. A hook to hold one thing cloſe; an embrace.
To CLASP, klăſp'. v. a. To ſhut with a claſp; to catch and hold by twining; to incloſe between the hands; to embrace; to incloſe.
CLASPER, klăs'-pŭr. ſ. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.
CLASPKNIFE, klăſp'-nîfe. ſ. A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS, klăs'. ſ. A rank or order of perſons; a number of boys learning the ſame leſſon; a ſet of beings or things.
To CLASS, klăs'. v. a. To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution.
CLASSICAL, klăs'-sȳ-kăl. } a.
CLASSICK, klăs'-sĭk. } Relating to antique authors; of the firſt order or rank.
CLASSICK, klăs'-sĭk. ſ. An author of the firſt rank.
CLASSIS, klăs'-sĭs. ſ. Order, body.
To CLATTER, klăt'-tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together; to talk faſt and idly.
To CLATTER, klăt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound; to diſpute, jar, or clamour.
CLATTER, klăt'-tŭr. ſ. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous

bodies; any tumultuous and con-
d noiſe.
VATED, klā'-vā-tid. a. Knob-

UDENT, klā'-dĕnt. a. Shutting,
ſing.
LAUDICATE, klā'-dȳ-kāte. v. n.
alt.
UDICATION, klā-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
habit of halting.
VE, klā've. The preterite of Cleave.
VELLATED, klāv'-ĭl-lā-tid. a.
e with burnt tartar. A chymical

VICLE, klāv'-vikl. ſ. The collar

USE, klā'z. ſ. A ſentence, a ſingle
of diſcourſe, a ſubdiviſion of a larger
nce; an article, or particular ſtipu-
n.
USTRAL, klā'ſ-trāl. a. Relating
cloyſter.
USURE, klā'-ſhŭr. ſ. Confine-

W, klā'. ſ. The foot of a beaſt or
armed with ſharp nails; a hand,
ntempt.
LAW, klā'. v. a. To tear with
or claws; to tear or ſcratch in ge-
; To Claw off, to ſcold.
WBACK, klā'-bāk. ſ. A flatterer,
eedler.
WED, klā'd. a. Furniſhed or
d with claws.
Y, klā'. ſ. Unctuous and tenacious

LAY, klā'. v. a. To cover with

Y-COLD, klā'-kōld. a. Cold as
nanimated earth.
Y-PIT, klā'-pit. ſ. A pit where
s dug.
EY, klā'-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of

YMARL, klā'-mārl. ſ. A chalky

AN, klē'n. a. Free from dirt or
chaſte, innocent, guiltleſs; ele-
neat, not incumbered; not leprous.
AN, klē'n. ad. Quite, perfectly,
completely.
LEAN, klē'n. v. a. To free from

NLILY, klēn'-lĭl-ȳ. ad. In a
ly manner.
NLINESS, klēn'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Free-
from dirt or filth; neatneſs of dreſs,
y.
NLY, klēn'-lȳ. a. Free from dir-
pure in the perſon; that which
makes cleanlineſs; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klĕ'n-lȳ. ad. Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, klĕ'n-nĭs. ſ. Neatneſs, freedom from filth; eaſy exactneſs, juſtneſs, natural, unlaboured correctneſs; purity, innocence.

To CLEANSE, klĕnz'. v. a. To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leproſy; to ſcour.

CLEANSER, klĕn'-zŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klē'r. a. Bright, pellucid, tranſparent; ſerene; perſpicuous, not obſcure, not ambiguous; indiſputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifeſt, not hid; unſpotted, guiltleſs, irreproachable; free from proſecution, or imputed guilt, guiltleſs; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger; canorous, ſounding diſtinctly.

CLEAR, klē'r. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To CLEAR, klē'r. v. a. To make bright, to brighten; to free from obſcurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to juſtify; to cleanſe; to diſcharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offenſive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klē'r. v. n. To grow bright, to recover tranſparency; to be diſengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klē'-rĕnſe. ſ. A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe.

CLEARER, klē'-rŭr. ſ. Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klē'r-lȳ. ad. Brightly, luminouſly; plainly, evidently; with diſcernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or coſt; without reſerve, without ſubterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klē'r-nĭs. ſ. Tranſparency, brightneſs; ſplendour, luſtre; diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity.

CLEARSIGHTED, klē'r-sī-tid. a. Diſcerning, judicious.

To CLEARSTARCH, klē'r-ſtārſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klē'r-ſtārſh-ŭr. ſ. One who waſhes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klē'v. v. n. To adhere, to ſtick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to

fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klēv. v. a. To divide with violence, to ſplit; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klēv. v. n. To part aſunder; to ſuffer diviſion.

CLEAVER, klēv'-vůr. ſ. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klif'. ſ. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, klēft'. part. paſſ. from Cleave. Divided.

CLEFT, klēft'. ſ. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horſe.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klēft'-grāft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klēm'-mēn-sy. ſ. Mercy, remiſſion of ſeverity.

CLEMENT, klēm'-mēnt. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klēp. v. a. To call. Obſolete.

CLERGY, klēr'-jy. ſ. The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

CLERGYMAN, klēr'-jy-mān. ſ. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klēr'-ik-āl. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klārk. ſ. A clergyman; a ſcholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLERKSHIP, klārk-ſhip. ſ. Scholarſhip; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klēv'r. a. Dextrous, ſkilful; juſt, fit, proper, commodious; well-ſhaped, handſome.

CLEVERLY, klēv'r-ly. ad. Dexterouſly, fitly, handſomely.

CLEVERNESS, klēv'r-nis. ſ. Dexterity, ſkill.

CLEW, klů. ſ. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klů. v. a. To clew the ſails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klik. v. n. To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLIENT, klī'-ēnt. ſ. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klī'-ēn-tid. part. a. plied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klī-ēn-tē'le. ſ. Th dition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'-ēnt-ſhip. ſ. condition of a client.

CLIFF, klif'. ſ. A ſteep ro rock.

CLIFT, klift'. ſ. The ſame Cliff.

CLIMACTER, klī-māk'-tůr. ſ. A tain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klī-māk-tēr'-rik.

CLIMACTERICAL, klī-māk-tēr'-ry-kāl. } a.

Containing a certain number of ye the end of which ſome great ch ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLIMATE, klī'-mēt. ſ. A ſpace the ſurface of the earth, meaſured the equator to the polar circles; of which ſpaces the longeſt day an hour longer. From the polar to the poles climates are meaſured increaſe of a month; a region or land differing from another by the perature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klī'-mā-tůre. ſ. ſame with climate.

CLIMAX, klī'-māks. ſ. Gra aſcent, a figure in rhetorick, by the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. n. To up any place.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. a. To

CLIMBER, klī'-můr. ſ. One mounts or ſcales any place, a mo á riſer; a plant that creeps upon ſupports; the name of a particular

CLIME, klīme. ſ. Climate, tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klintſh'. v. a. To in hand with the fingers bent; t tract or double the fingers; to b point of a nail in the other ſide; firm, to fix, as To clinch an arg

CLINCH, klintſh'. ſ. A pun, biguity.

CLINCHER, klintſh'-ůr. ſ. A a holdfaſt.

To CLING, kling'. v. n. To upon by twining round; to dry conſume.

CLINGY, kling'-y. a. Clinging heſive.

CLINICAL, klin'-i-kāl. } a.
CLINICK, klin'-ik. }

Keeping the bed. Not uſed.

INK, klĭnk'. v. n. To utter a interrupted noiſe.
, klĭnk'. ſ. A ſharp ſucceſſive
UANT, klĭnk'-ânt. a. Shining, ing.
IP, klĭp'. v. a. To embrace, by ng the arms round; to cut with it is particularly uſed of thoſe iminiſh coin; to curtail, to cut to confine, to hold.
ER, klĭp'-pûr. ſ. One that de- oin by cutting.
ING, klĭp'-ping. ſ. The part cut ped off.
K, klŏk. ſ. The outer garment; ealment.
OAK, klŏk. v. a. To cover cloak; to hide, to conceal.
KBAG, klŏk'-bâg. ſ. A port- u, a bag in which cloaths are
, klŏk'. ſ. The inſtrument tells the hour; The clock of a g, the flowers or inverted work he ankle; a ſort of beetle.
KMAKER, klŏk'-mâ-kûr. ſ. An whoſe profeſſion is to make
KWORK, klŏk'-wûrk. ſ. Move- by weights or ſprings.
klŏd'. ſ. A lump of earth or a turf, the ground; any thing aſe, and earthy; a dull fellow, a
OD, klŏd'. v. n. To gather into ions, to coagulate.
OD, klŏd'. v. a. To pelt with
DY, klŏd'-dȳ. a. Conſiſting of clods, earthy; full of clods un-
PATE, klŏd'-pâte. ſ. A ſtupid a dolt, a thickſcull.
PATED, klŏd'-pâ-tĭd. a. Dol- oughtleſs.
POLL, klŏd'-pŏl. ſ. A thickſcull,
OG, klŏg. v. a. To load with ing that may hinder motion; to to obſtruct; to load, to bur-
OG, klŏg'. v. n. To coaleſce, ere; to be encumbered or im-
klŏg'. ſ. Any incumbrance hung er motion; a hindrance, an ob- ; a kind of additional ſhoe y women, to keep them from wet; en ſhoe.

CLOGGINESS, klŏg'-gȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being clogged.
CLOGGY, klŏg'-gȳ. a. That which has the power of clogging up.
CLOISTER, kloi'ſ-tûr. ſ. A religious retirement; a periſtile, a piazza.
To CLOISTER, kloi'ſ-tûr. v. a. To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world.
CLOISTERAL, kloi'ſ-tĕ-rål. a. Solitary, retired.
CLOISTERED, kloi'ſ-tûrd, part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloiſters; built with periſtiles or piazzas.
CLOISTERESS, kloi'ſ-trĭs. ſ. A nun.
CLOMB, klōm'. pret. of To Climb. Not uſed.
To CLOOM, klō'm. v. a. To ſhut with viſcous matter.
To CLOSE, klō'ze. v. a. To ſhut, to lay together; to conclude, to finiſh; to incloſe, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.
To CLOSE, klō'ze. v. n. To coaleſce, to join its own parts together; To Cloſe upon, to agree upon; To Cloſe with, or To Cloſe in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.
CLOSE, klō'ze. ſ. A ſmall field incloſed; the time of ſhutting up; a grapple in wreſtling; a pauſe or ceſſation; a concluſion or end.
CLOSE, klō's. a. Shut faſt; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; conciſe, brief; immediate, without any intervening diſtance or ſpace; joined one to another; narrow, as a cloſe alley; admitting ſmall diſtance; hidden, ſecret, not revealed; having the quality of ſecrecy, truſty; reſerved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, ſolitary; ſecluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.
CLOSEBODIED, klō'ſe-bŏd-ȳd. a. Made to fit the body exactly.
CLOSEHANDED, klō'ſe-hân-dĭd. a. Covetous.
CLOSELY, klō'ſe-lȳ. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much ſpace intervening, nearly; ſecretly, ſlily; without deviation.
CLOSENESS, klō'ſe-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhut; narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs; want of air, or ventilation; compactneſs, ſolidity; recluſeneſs, ſolitude, retirement; ſecrecy, privacy; covetouſneſs, ſly avarice; connection, dependance.
CLOSER, klō'-zûr. ſ. A finiſher, a concluder.

CLOSE-

CLOSESTOOL, klō'se-ſtōl. ſ. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klōz'-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement; a private repoſitory of curioſities.

To **CLOSET**, klōz'-ĭt. v. a. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

CLOSURE, klō'-zhŭr. ſ. The act of ſhutting up; that by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut; the parts incloſing, incloſure; concluſion, end.

CLOT, klŏt'. ſ. Concretion, grume.

To **CLOT**, klŏt'. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klă'th. ſ. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering; the piece of linen ſpread upon a table; the canvaſs on which pictures are deſigneated; in the plural, dreſs, habit, garment, veſture. Pronounced Cloze.

To **CLOTHE**, klō'th. v. a. To inveſt with garments, to cover with dreſs; to adorn with dreſs; to furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, klō'-thyĕr. ſ. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klō'-thing. ſ. Dreſs, veſture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klă'th-ſhē-rŭr. ſ. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klŏt'-pōl. ſ. Thickſkull, blockhead.

To **CLOTTER**, klŏt'-tŭr. v. n. To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klŏt'-tў. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klou'd. ſ. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies; any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obſcure, to make leſs evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klou'd-bĕr-rў. ſ. A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klou'd-kăpt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klou''d-kŭm-pĕl'-ling. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klou'-dў-lў. ad. With clouds, darkly; obſcurely, not perſpicuouſly.

CLOUDINESS, klou'-dў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; neſs; want of brightneſs.

CLOUDLESS, klou'd-lĭs. a. Clear, clouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klou'-dў. a. Obſcure clouds; dark, obſcure, not int gloomy of look, not open, nor cl marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE, klō've. The preterite of C

CLOVE, klō've. ſ. A valuable brought from Ternate; the fruit of a very large tree; ſome of the into which garlick ſeparates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klō-lў-flowr. ſ. A flower ſo called its ſmelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klō'vn. part. pret. Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klō'vn-fût-ĭd.
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klō'vn-hōft.
Having the foot divided into two

CLOVER, klō'-vŭr. ſ. A ſpe trefoil; To live in Clover, luxuriouſly.

CLOVERED, klō'-vŭrd. a. C with clover.

CLOUT, klou't. ſ. A cloth mean uſe; a patch on a ſhoe anciently, the mark of white which archers ſhot; an iron plate axle-tree.

To **CLOUT**, klou't. v. a. To mend coarſely; to cover with to join aukwardly together.

CLOUTED, klou'-tĭd. part. a. gealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klou'-tŭr-lў. a. ſy, aukward.

CLOWN, klow'n. ſ. A ruſtick, a coarſe ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klow'-nē-rў. ſ. Ill ing, churliſhneſs.

CLOWNISH, klow'-nĭſh. a. ing of ruſticks or clowns; uncu bred; clumſy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klow'-nĭſh-lў. Coarſely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klow'-nĭſh-Ruſticity, coarſeneſs; incivility, lity.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klow'ſ tŭrd. ſ. An herb.

To **CLOY**, kloy'. v. a. To ſa ſate, to ſurfeit; to nail up ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-ho

CLOYLESS, kloy'-lĭs. a. Th cannot cauſe ſatiety.

MENT, kloy'-mĕnt. ſ. Satiety,
n.
klŭb'. ſ. A heavy ſtick; the
f one of the ſuits of cards; the
dividend of a reckoning; an aſ-
of good fellows; concurrence,
ution, joint charge.
JB, klŭb'. v. n. To contribute
mon expence; to join to one
JB, klŭb'. v. a. To pay a com-
ckoning.
EADED, klŭb'-hĕd-id. a. Hav-
ick head.
AW, klŭb'-lâ'. ſ. The law of
OOM, klŭb'-rŏm. ſ. The room
h a club or company aſſembles.
UCK, klŭk'. v. n. To call
s, as a hen.
P, klŭmp'. ſ. A ſhapeleſs piece
; a ſmall cluſter of trees.
PS, klŭmp's. ſ. A numbſcull.
ILY, klŭm'-zŷ-lŷ. ad. Awk-
INESS, klŭm'-zŷ-nĭs. ſ. Awk-
s, ungainlineſs, want of dexte-
Y, klŭm'-zŷ. a. Awkward,
unhandy.
, klŭng'. The preterite and par-
f Cling.
ER, klŭs'-tŭr. ſ. A bunch, a
of things of the ſame kind grow-
ined together; a number of ani-
thered together; a body of people
STER, klŭs'-tŭr. v. n. To
bunches.
STER, klŭs'-tŭr. v. a. To
ny thing into bodies.
R-GRAPE, klŭs'-tŭr-grâpe. ſ.
ll black grape, called the cur-
RY, klŭs'-tŭr-rŷ. a. Growing
r.
TCH, klŭtſh'. v. a. To hold
nd; to gripe, to graſp; to con-
double the hand.
, klŭtſh'. ſ. The gripe, graſp,
the paws, the talons.
ER, klŭt'-tŭr. ſ. A noiſe, a
hurry.
TTER, klŭt'-tŭr. v. n. To
oiſe or buſtle.
R, glĭs'-tŭr. ſ. An injection
anus.
CERVATE, kŏ-â-sĕr'-vâte.
o heap up together.

COACERVATION, kŏ-â-sĕr-vâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping.
COACH, kŏ'tſh. ſ. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.
To COACH, kŏ'tſh. v. a. To carry in a coach.
COACH-BOX, kŏ'tſh-bŏks. ſ. The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.
COACH-HIRE, kŏ'tſh-hire. ſ. Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.
COACH-MAN, kŏ'tſh-mân. ſ. The driver of a coach.
To COACT, kŏ-âk't. v. n. To act together in concert.
COACTION, kŏ-âk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Compulſion, force.
COACTIVE, kŏ-âk'-tĭv. a. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling, compulſory; acting in concurrence.
COADJUMENT, kŏ-âd'-jŭ-mĕnt. ſ. Mutual aſſiſtance.
COADJUTANT, kŏ-âd'-jŭ-tânt. a. Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kŏ-âd-jŏ'-tŭr. ſ. A fellow-helper, an aſſiſtant, an aſſociate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kŏ-âd'-jŭ-vân-sŷ. ſ. Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kŏ-âd-ŭ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.
To COAGMENT, kŏ-âg-mĕnt'. v. a. To congregate.
COAGMENTATION, kŏ-âg-mĕn-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Coacervation into one maſs, union.
COAGULABLE, kŏ-âg'-ŭ-lâbl. a. That which is capable of concretion.
To COAGULATE, kŏ-âg'-ŭ-lâte. v. a. To force into concretions.
To COAGULATE, kŏ-âg'-ŭ-lâte. v. n. To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kŏ-âg-ŭ-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kŏ-âg'-ŭ-lâ-tĭv. a. That which has the power of cauſing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kŏ-âg'-ŭ-lâ-tŭr. ſ. That which cauſes coagulation.
COAL, kŏ'l. ſ. The common foſſil fewel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
To COAL, kŏ'l. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
COAL-BLACK, kŏ'l-blâk. a. Black in the higheſt degree.

COAL-

COAL-MINE, kŏ'l-mîne. ſ. A mine in which coals are dug.
COAL-PIT, kŏ'l-pit. ſ. A pit for digging coals.
COAL-STONE, kŏ'l-ſtône. ſ. A ſort of cannel coal.
COAL-WORK, kŏ'l-wûrk. ſ. A coalery, a place where coals are found.
COALERY, kŏl'-yĕr-ŷ. ſ. A place where coals are dug.
To COALESCE, kŏ-ă-lĕs'. v. n. To unite in maſſes; to grow together, to join.
COALESCENCE, kŏ-ă-lĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Concretion, union.
COALITION, kŏ-ă-lîſh'-ŭn. ſ. Union in one maſs or body.
COALY, kŏ'-lŷ. a. Containing coal.
COAPTATION, kŏ-ăp-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The adjuſtment of parts to each other.
To COARCT, kŏ-ărk't. v. a. To ſtraighten, to confine; to contract power.
COARCTATION, kŏ-ărk-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Confinement, reſtraint to a narrow ſpace; contraction of any ſpace; reſtraint of liberty.
COARSE, kŏ'rſe. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; groſs; inelegant; unaccompliſhed by education; mean, vile.
COARSELY, kŏ'rſe-lŷ. ad. Without fineneſs, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.
COARSENESS, kŏ'rſe-nĭs. ſ. Impurity, unrefined ſtate; roughneſs, want of fineneſs; groſſneſs, want of delicacy; roughneſs, rudeneſs of manners; meanneſs, want of nicety.
COAST, kŏ'ſt. ſ. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea, the ſhore; The Coaſt is clear, the danger is over.
To COAST, kŏ'ſt. v. n. To ſail cloſe by the coaſt.
To COAST, kŏ'ſt. v. a. To ſail by, or near a place.
COASTER, kŏ'ſ-tûr. ſ. He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.
COAT, kŏ't. ſ. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dreſs; veſture, as demonſtrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.
To COAT, kŏ't. v. a. To cover, to inveſt.
To COAX, kŏ'ks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.
COAXER, kŏ'kſ-ûr. ſ. A wheedler, a flatterer.

COB, kŏb'. ſ. The head or top.
COB, kŏb'. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fowl.
COBALT, kŏb'-ălt. ſ. A marcaſ tifully impregnated with arſenick.
To COBBLE, kŏb'l. v. a. To thing coarſely; to do or make a clumſily.
COBBLER, kŏb'-lûr. ſ. A old ſhoes; a clumſy workman ral; any mean perſon.
COBIRONS, kŏb'-ĭ-urnz. ſ. with a knob at the upper end.
COBISHOP, kŏ-biſh'-ŭp. ſ. A tant biſhop.
COBNUT, kŏb'-nŭt. ſ. A boy's
COBSWAN, kŏb'-ſwŏn. ſ. The leading ſwan.
COBWEB, kŏb'-wĕb. ſ. The net of a ſpider; any ſnare or trap
COCCIFEROUS, kŏk-ſĭf'-fĭ- Plants are ſo called that have
COCHINEAL, kŭtſh'-ĭn-ĕl. ſ. ſect from which a red colour tracted.
COCHLEARY, kŏ'-klĕ-ăr-ŷ. a. form.
COCHLEATED, kŏ'-klĕ-ă-tĕd. a ſcrewed or turbinated form.
COCK, kŏk'. ſ. The male of the male of any ſmall birds; the cock, that ſhews the direction wind; a ſpout to let out water other liquor at will; the notch row; the part of the lock of a ſtrikes with flint; a cockboat, boat; a ſmall heap of hay; the a hat; the ſtyle of a dial; the a balance; Cock-a-Hoop, tri exulting.
To COCK, kŏk'. v. a. To ſet hold bolt upright; to ſet up the an air of petulance; to mould of the hat; to fix the cock for a diſcharge; to raiſe hay heaps.
To COCK, kŏk'. v. n. To hold up the head; to train or ing cocks.
COCKADE, kŏk-kă'de. ſ. A worn in the hat.
COCKATRICE, kŏk'-ă-trĭs. ſ. pent ſuppoſed to riſe from egg.
COCKBOAT, kŏk'-bŏt. ſ. A boat belonging to a ſhip.
COCKBROATH, kŏk'-brŏth. ſ. made by boiling a cock.
COCKCROWING, kŏk'-krō- The time at which cocks crow.

OCKER, kŏk'-kŭr. v. a. To e, to indulge.

CER, kŏk'-kŭr. ſ. One who fol- the ſport of cockfighting.

CEREL, kŏk'-kĕ-rĭl. ſ. A young

CET, kŏk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſeal belong- the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe ll of parchment delivered by the rs of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, warrant that their merchandize is d.

FIGHT, kŏk'-fīte. ſ. A match ks.

HORSE, kŏk'-hŏrſe. a. On horſe- triumphant.

LE, kŏk'l. ſ. A ſmall ſhell-

LESTAIRS, kŏkl-ſtā'rs. ſ. Wind- ſpiral ſtairs.

LE, kŏk'l. ſ. A weed that grows n, corn-roſe.

CKLE, kŏk'l. v. a. To contract rinkles.

LED, kŏk'ld. a. Shelled, or tur- d.

LOFT, kŏk'-lŏft. ſ. The room he garret.

MASTER, kŏk'-mâſ-tŭr. ſ. One eeds game cocks.

MATCH, kŏk'-mătſh. ſ. Cock- or a prize.

NEY, kŏk'-nȳ. ſ. A native of n; any effeminate, low citizen.

PIT, kŏk'-pĭt. ſ. The area where fight; a place on the lower deck an of war.

'S-COMB, kŏk'ſ-kōm. ſ. A plant, wort.

'S-HEAD, kŏk'ſ-hĕd. ſ. A plant, n.

SPUR, kŏk'-ſpŭr. ſ. Virginian rn. A ſpecies of medlar.

SURE, kŏk'-ſhŏ'r. a. Confidently

SWAIN, kŏk'-ſŭn. ſ. The offi- t has the command of the cock- Corruptly Coxon.

WEED, kŏk'-wēd. ſ. A plant, er or pepperwort.

, kŏ-kō. ſ. A ſpecies of palm-

ILE, kŏk'-tĭl. a. Made by bak-

ION, kŏk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of

kŏd'. } ſ.
SH, kŏd'-flſh. }
ſh.

COD, kŏd'. ſ. Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, kŏd'. v. a. To incloſe in a cod.

CODE, kō'de. ſ. A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kŏd'-ȳ-ſĭl. ſ. An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kō-dĭl'. ſ. A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kŏd'l. v. a. To parboil.

CODLING, kŏd'-lĭng. ſ. An apple generally codled.

COEFFICACY, kō-ĕf'-fĭ-kâ-ſȳ. ſ. The power of ſeveral things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kō-ĕf-flſh'-ĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Co-operation, the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

COEFFICIENT, kō-ĕf-flſh'-ĕnt. ſ. That which unites its action with the action of another.

COEMPTION, kō-ĕmp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kō-ē'-quăl. a. Equal.

COEQUALITY, kō-ē-quăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being equal.

To COERCE, kō-ĕr'ſe. v. a. To reſtrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kō-ĕr'-ſĭbl. a. That may be reſtrained; that ought to be reſtrained.

COERCION, kō-ĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Penal reſtraint, check.

COERCIVE, kō-ĕr'-ſĭv. a. That which has the power of laying reſtraint; that which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

COESSENTIAL, kō-ĕſ-ſĕn'-ſhăl. a. Participating of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIALITY, kō-ĕſ-ſĕn-ſhăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETANEOUS, kō-ē-tā'-nyŭs. a. Of the ſame age with another.

COETERNAL, kō'-ē-tĕr'-năl. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kō-ē-tĕr'-năl-lȳ. ad. In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kō-ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ. ſ. Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kō-ē'-văl. a. Of the ſame age.

COEVAL, kō-ē'-văl. ſ. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kō-ē'-vŭs. a. Of the ſame age.

To COEXIST, kō ĕg-zĭst'. v. n. To exiſt at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnſe. ſ. Exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt. a. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

To COEXTEND, kō-ĕkſ-tĕnd'. v. a. To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kō'-ĕk-ſtĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another.

COFFEE, kŏf'-fȳ. ſ. The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee tree; a drink made by the infuſion of thoſe berries in hot water.

COFFEEHOUSE, kŏf'-fȳ-houſe. ſ. A houſe where coffee is ſold.

COFFEEMAN, kŏf'-fȳ-măn. ſ. One that keeps a coffeehouſe.

COFFEEPOT, kŏf'-fȳ-pŏt. ſ. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kŏ'-fûr. ſ. A cheſt generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat.

To COFFER, kŏ'-fûr. v. a. To treaſure up in cheſts.

COFFERER, kŏ'-fē-rûr. ſ. A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kŏf'-fĭn. ſ. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paſte for a pye; Coffin of a horſe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To COFFIN, kŏf'-fĭn. v. a. To incloſe in a coffin.

To COG, kŏg'. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falſehood; To cog a die, to ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall.

To COG, kŏg'. v. n. To lye, to wheedle.

COG, kŏg'. ſ. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, kŏg'. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kō'-jĕn-sȳ. ſ. Force, ſtrength.

COGENT, kō'-jĕnt. a. Forcible, reſiſtleſs, convincing.

COGENTLY, kō'-jĕnt-lȳ. ad. With reſiſtleſs force, forcibly.

COGGER, kŏg'-ûr. ſ. A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kŏg'l-ſtōne. ſ. A little ſtone.

COGITABLE, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tĕbl. a. may be the ſubject of thought.

To COGITATE, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tāte. To think.

COGITATION, kŏdzh-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. Thought, the act of thinking; reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tă-tĭv. a. ing the power of thought; given ditation.

COGNATION, kŏg-nā'-ſhŭn. red, relation, participation of nature.

COGNISEE, kŏn-ȳ-zē'. ſ. a fine in lands or tenements is ledged.

COGNISOUR, kŏn'-ȳ-zŏr. ſ. paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kŏg-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. ledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kŏg'-nĭ-tĭv. a. the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kŏn'-ȳ-zĕbl. a. falls under judicial notice; proper tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZANCE, kŏn'-ȳ-zănſe. dicial notice, trial; a badge, by any one is known.

COGNOMINAL, kŏg-nŏm'-ĭ-năl. Having the ſame name.

COGNOMINATION, kŏg-nŏm-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſurname, the name mily; a name added from any or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, kŏg-nŏs'-ſĕnſe. Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kŏg-nŏs'-ſĭbl. a. may be known.

To COHABIT, kō-hăb'-ĭt. v. n. dwell with another in the ſame live together as huſband and wife.

COHABITANT, kō-hăb'-ĭ-tănt. inhabitant of the ſame place.

COHABITATION, kō-hăb-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of inhabiting the place with another; the ſtate of together as married perſons.

COHEIR, kō-ā'-re. ſ. One of among whom an inheritance is

COHEIRESS, kō-ā'-rĭs. ſ. A who has an equal ſhare of an tance.

To COHERE, kō-hē'-re. v. n. together; to be well connected; to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, kō-hē'-rĕnſe.

COHERENCY, kō-hē'-rĕn-sȳ. That ſtate of bodies in which the

ined together, ſo that they reſiſt ſe-
on; connection, dependency, the
n of parts or things one to ano-
the texture of a diſcourſe; con-
y in reaſoning, or relating.
RENT, kō-hē'-rēnt. a. Sticking
er; ſuitable to ſomething elſe, re-
y adapted; conſiſtent, not contra-
y.
SION, kō-hē'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of
g together; the ſtate of union;
tion, dependence.
SIVE, kō-hē'-sĭv. a. That has
wer of ſticking together.
SIVENESS, kō-hē'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ.
uality of being cohefive.
HIBIT, kō-hĭb'-ĭt. v. a. To re-
to hinder.
HOBATE, kō'-hō-bāte. v. n. To
he diſtilled liquor upon the remain-
tter, and diſtil it again.
BATION, kō-hō-bā'-shŭn. ſ. A
ng of any diſtilled liquor again
hat it was withdrawn from.
RT, kō'-hŏrt. ſ. A troop of ſol-
containing about five hundred
body of warriors.
RTATION, kō-hŏr-tā'-shŭn. ſ.
ment.
kwoif. ſ. The head-dreſs, a
D, kwoi'ft. a. Wearing a coif.
L, koi'l. v. a. To gather into a
compaſs.
koi'l. ſ. Tumult, turmoil, buſtle;
wound into a ring.
koi'n. ſ. A corner, called often
koi'n. ſ. Money ſtamped with a
preſſion; payment of any kind.
N, koi'n. v. a. To mint or
etals for money; to forge any
in an ill ſenſe.
GE, koi'-nĭdzh. ſ. The act or
of coining money; coin, money;
ges of coining money; forgery,
n.
NCIDE, kō-in-sī'de. v. n. To
n the ſame point; to concur.
IDENCE, kō-in'-sy-dēnse. ſ.
te of ſeveral bodies or lines, fall-
n the ſame point; concurrence,
y of things to the ſame end.
IDENT, kō-in'-sy-dēnt. a. Fall-
on the ſame point; concurrent,
t, equivalent.
ICATION, kō-in-dy-kā'-shŭn.
y ſymptoms betokening the ſame

COINER, koi'-nŭr. ſ. A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; an inventor.

To COJOIN, kō-joi'n. v. n. To join with another.

COISTRIL, koi'ſ-trĭl. ſ. A coward hawk.

COIT, kwoi't. ſ. A thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kō-ĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kō'ke. ſ. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kŭl'-lĭn-dŭr. ſ. A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kō-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The art of filtering or ſtraining.

COLATURE, kŏ'-lă-tŭre. ſ. The art of ſtraining, filtration; the matter ſtrained.

COLBERTINE, kŏl-bĕr-tē'n. ſ. A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, kō'ld. a. Chill, having ſenſe of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without paſſion; unaffecting, unable to move the paſſions; reſerved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaſte; not welcome.

COLD, kō'ld. ſ. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold, the privation of heat; the ſenſation of cold, chilneſs; a diſeaſe cauſed by cold, the obſtruction of perſpiration.

COLDLY, kō'ld-lў. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kō'ld-nĭs. ſ. Want of heat; uncertain; frigidity of temper; coyneſs, want of kindneſs; chaſtity.

COLE, kō'le. ſ. Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kō'le-wŭrt. ſ. Cabbage.

COLICK, kŏl'-ĭk. ſ. It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kŏl'-ĭk. a. Affecting the bowels.

To COLLAPSE, kŏl-lăp's. v. n. To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kŏl-lăp'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed; the act of cloſing or collapſing.

COLLAR, kŏl'-lŭr. ſ. A ring of metal put round the neck; the harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck; To ſlip the

Collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kŏl'-lŭr-bō'ne. s. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To COLLAR, kŏl'-lŭr. v. a. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLATE, kŏl-lā'te. v. a. To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kŏl-lăt'-tĕ-răl. a. Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kŏl-lăt'-tĕ-răl-lў. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kŏl-lā'-shŭn. s. The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kŏl-lă-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kŏl-lā'-tŭr. s. One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To COLLAUD, kŏl-lâ'd. v. a. To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kŏl'-lēg. s. A partner in office or employment.

To COLLEAGUE, kŏl-lē'g. v. a. To unite with.

To COLLECT, kŏl-lĕk't. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.

COLLECT, kŏl'-lĕkt. s. Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā'-nyŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭbl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn. s. The act of gathering together; the things gathered; a consectary, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv. a. thered into one mass, accumulat- ployed in deducing consequences; lective noun expresses a multitude, itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv- In a general mass, in a body, not

COLLECTOR, kŏl-lĕk'-tŭr. s. therer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kŏl-lĕg'-ă- A person to whom is left a leg common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kŏl'-lĭdzh. s. A co ty; a society of men set apart for ing or religion; the house in w collegians reside.

COLLEGIAL, kŏl-lē'-jĕl. a. to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kŏl-lē'-jĕn. s. A bitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'-jĕt. a. taining a college, instituted manner of a college; a collegiate was such as was built at a distanc the cathedral, wherein a number byters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'-jĕt. s. A ber of a college, an university ma

COLLET, kŏl'-lĭt. s. Somethi went about the neck; that part in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE, kŏl-lī'de. v. a. T to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kŏl'-yĕr. s. A d coals; a dealer in coals; a ship t ries coals.

COLLIERY, kŏl'-yĕr-ў. s. Th where coals are dug; the coal trad

COLLIFLOWER, kŏl'-lў-flow-ŭ kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kŏl-lў-gā'-shŭn binding together.

COLLIMATION, kŏl-lĭ-mā'-shŭ Aim.

COLLINEATION, kŏl-lĭn-ў-ā'-shŭ The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kŏl-lĭk'-wĭbl. a. ly dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk'-wă- s. The substance to which any reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kŏl'-lў-kwănt. a. which has the power of melting.

To COLLIQUATE, kŏl'-lў-kwĭ- To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, kŏl-lў-kwā'-shŭ The act of melting; a lax or dila of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kŏl-lĭk'-wă-tĭv Melting, dissolvent.

QUEFACTION, kŏl-lĭk-wĕ-n. ſ. The act of melting toge-

ION, kŏl-lĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act ing two bodies together; the ſtate ſtruck together, a claſh.

LOCATE, kŏl'-lŏ-kāte. v. a. e, to ſtation.

CATION, kŏl-lŏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of placing; the ſtate of being

CUTION, kŏl-lŏ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. nce, converſation.

LLOGUE, kŏl-lō'g. v. n. To , to flatter.

P, kŏl'-lŭp. ſ. A ſmall ſlice of a piece of an animal.

QUY, kŏl'-lŏ-kwȳ. ſ. Confe converſation, talk.

CTANCY, kŏl-lŭk'-tăn-sȳ. ſ. ion of nature.

CTATION, kŏl-lŭk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. contrariety, oppoſition.

LLUDE, kŏl-lū'de. v. n. To in a fraud.

SION, kŏl-lū'-zhŭn. ſ. A de-greement or compact between two

SIVE, kŏl-lū'-ſiv. a. Fraudu-concerted.

SIVELY, kŏl-lū'-ſiv-lȳ. ad. In er fraudulently concerted.

SORY, kŏl-lū'-ſŭr-ȳ. a. Car-n a fraud by ſecret concert.

, kŏl'-lȳ. ſ. The ſmut of coal.

RIUM, kŏl-lē'-ryŭm. ſ. An t for the eyes.

AR, kŏ'l-mär. ſ. A ſort of pear.

, kŏ'-lŏn. ſ. A point [:] uſed a pauſe greater than that of a , and leſs than that of a period; ateſt and wideſt of all the in-

EL, kŭr'-nĕl. ſ. The chief com-of a regiment.

ELSHIP, kŭr'-nĕl-ſhip. ſ. The character of colonel.

LONISE, kŏl-ŏ-nī'ze. v. a. To ith inhabitants.

NADE, kŏl-lŏ-nā'de. ſ. A of a circular figure, or a ſeries nns, diſpoſed in a circle; any ſe-range of pillars.

Y, kŏl'-ŭn-ȳ. ſ. A body of drawn from the mother-country it ſome diſtant place; the coun-ted, a plantation.

QUINTEDA, kŏl'-lŏ-kwĭn'-tĭ-dă. e fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kŏl'-ŏ-rāte. a. Coloured, died.

COLORATION, kŏl-ŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of colouring; the ſtate of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kŏ-lŏ-rĭf'-ĭk. a. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kŏ-lŏs'. } ſ.
COLOSSUS, kŏ-lŏs'-ſŭs. }
A ſtatue of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSEAN, kŏ-lŏſ-sē'-ăn. a. Giant-like.

COLOUR, kŭl'-lŭr. ſ. The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined; palliation; appearance, falſe ſhew; in the plural, a ſtandard, an enſign of war.

To COLOUR, kŭl'-lŭr. v. a. To mark with ſome hue, or die; to palliate, to excuſe; to make plauſible.

COLOURABLE, kŭl'-lŭr-ŭbl. a. Specious, plauſible.

COLOURABLY, kŭl'-lŭr-ŭb-lȳ. ad. Speciouſly, plauſibly.

COLOURED, kŭl'-lŭrd. part. a. Streaked, diverſified with hues.

COLOURING, kŭl'-lŭr-ĭng. ſ. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, kŭl'-lŭr-ĭſt. ſ. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

COLOURLESS, kŭl'-lŭr-lĭs. a. Without colour, tranſparent.

COLT, kō'lt. ſ. A young horſe; a young fooliſh fellow.

To COLT, kō'lt. v. a. To befool. Obſolete.

COLTS-FOOT, kō'lts-fŭt. ſ. A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kō'lts-tō'th. ſ. An imperfect tooth in young horſes; a love of youthful pleaſure.

COLTER, kō'l-tŭr. ſ. The ſharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, kō'l-tĭſh. a. Wanton.

COLUMBARY, kŏ-lŭm'-bă-rȳ. ſ. A dovecot, a pigeonhouſe.

COLUMBINE, kŏl'-ŭm-bīne. ſ. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kŏl'-lŭm. ſ. A round pillar; any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal

equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kŏ-lŭm'-nâr.
COLUMNARIAN, kŏ-lŭm-nâ'-ryân. } a.
Formed in columns.

COLURES, kŏ-lū'rz. ſ. Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kŏ'-mâte. ſ. Companion.

COMB, kōme. ſ. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair; the top or creſt of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kōm. v. a. To divide, and adjuſt the hair; to lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kō'm-brŭſh. ſ. A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kō'm-mâ-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kŭm'-bŭt. v. n. To fight.

To COMBAT, kŭm'-bŭt. v. a. To oppoſe.

COMBAT, kŭm'-bŭt. ſ. Conteſt, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kŭm'-bâ-tânt. ſ. He that fights with another, antagoniſt; a champion.

COMBER, kō'-mŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE, kŏm'-bi-nâte. a. Betrothed, promiſed.

COMBINATION, kŏm-bi-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union for ſome certain purpoſe, aſſociation, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kŭm-bī'ne. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, oppoſed to Analyſe.

To COMBINE, kŭm-bī'ne. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite each with the other; to unite in friendſhip or deſign, often in a bad ſenſe.

COMBLESS, kō'm-lis. a. Wanting a comb or creſt.

COMBUST, kŏm-bŭſt'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the ſun, is ſaid to be Combuſt.

COMBUSTIBLE, kŏm-bŭs'-tibl. a. Suſceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kŏm-bŭs'-tibl-nis. ſ. Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kŏm-bŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. Conflagration, burning, conſum[ing] fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kŭm'. v. a. To remove a diſtant to a nearer place, oppo[ſed] Go; to draw near, to advance to[wards] to move in any manner towards [an] to attain any condition; to happ[en] fall out; To come about, to c[ome] paſs, to fall out, to change, to round; To come again, to return come at, to reach, to obtain, to To come by, to obtain, to gain, quire; To come in, to enter, to ply, to yield, to become mode[rn] come in for, to be early enough tain; To come in to, to join w[ith] bring help; to comply with, to to; To come near, to approach in lence; To come of, to proceed, deſcendent from anceſtors; to pa as effects from their cauſes; To off, to deviate, to depart from a r eſcape; To come off from, to forbear; To come on, to advan make progreſs; to advance to o to thrive, to grow big; To come to repeat an act, to revolt; To com to be made publick, to appear upo to be diſcovered; To come out w give vent to; To come to, to co yield; to amount to; To come to ſelf, to recover his ſenſes; To co paſs, to be effected, to fall out come up, to grow out of the gr to make appearance; to come in To come up to, to amount to, to r To come up with, to overtake; To upon, to invade, to attack; To co futurity.

COME, kŭm'. Be quick, make laſt lay.

COME, kum'. A particle of reca tion. Come, come, at all I hop laughs no doubt.

COMEDIAN, kŭm-mē'-dyân. player or actor of comick parts; a in general, an actreſs or actor.

COMEDY, kŏm'-mē-dy. ſ. A tick repreſentation of the lighter fa mankind.

COMELINESS, kŭm'-ly-nis. ſ. beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kŭm'-ly. a. Graceful cent.

COMER, kŭm'-mŭr. ſ. One comes.

COMET, kŏm'-it. ſ. A heaven in the planetary region appearing ly, and again diſappearing.

TARY, kŏm'-mĕ-tăr-rў. } a.
TICK, kŏ-mĕt'-ĭk. }
g to a comet.
T, kŭm'-flt. ſ. A kind of ſweet-

TURE, kŭm'-fl-tŭre. ſ. Sweet-

MFORT, kŭm'-fûrt. v. a. To
hen, to enliven, to invigorate; to
, to ſtrengthen the mind under ca-

ORT, kŭm'-fûrt. ſ. Support,
e; countenance; conſolation,
under calamity; that which gives
tion or ſupport.
ORTABLE, kŭm'-fûr-tŭbl. a.
ng comfort, ſuſceptible of com-
ſpenſing comfort.
ORTABLY, kŭm'-fûr-tŭb-lў. ad.
omfort, without deſpair.
ORTER, kŭm'-fûr-tûr. ſ. One
dminiſters conſolation in misfor-
the title of the third perſon of the
rinity; the Paraclete.
ORTLESS, kŭm'-fûrt-lĭs. a.
t comfort.
AL, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl. a. Raiſing
merry, diverting; relating to co-
beſitting comedy.
ALLY, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl-lў. ad. In
manner as raiſes mirth; in a man-
ting comedy.
ALNESS, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ.
ality of being comical.
K, kŏm'-mĭk. a. Relating to
; raiſing mirth.
G, kŭm'-mĭng. ſ. The act of
approach; ſtate of being come,

G-IN, kŭm-mĭng-ĭn'. ſ. Reve-
come.
G, kŭm'-mĭng. a. Forward,
come; future, to come.
G, kŭm'-mĭng. part. a. Mov-
ſome other to this place; ready
.
IAL, kŏ-mē'-ſhăl. a. Relating
ſemblies of the people.
Y, kŏm'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Courteſy, ci-

A, kŏm'-mă. ſ. The point
enotes the diſtinction of clauſes,
thus [,].
MAND, kŭm-mănd'. v. a. To
to give orders to; to order, to
be done; to overlook, to have ſo
as that it may be ſeen.
MAND, kŭm-mănd'. v. n. To
ſupreme authority.

COMMAND, kŭm-mănd'. ſ. The right of commanding, power, ſupreme authority; cogent authority, deſpotiſm; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kŭm-măn'-dŭr. ſ. He that has the ſupreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kŭm-măn'-dĕ-rў. ſ. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMANDMENT, kŭm-mănd'-mĕnt. ſ. Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMMANDRESS, kŭm-măn'-drĭs. ſ. A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kŏm-mă-tē'-ryăl. a. Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kŏm-mă-tē-ryăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-răbl. a. Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-răte. v. a. To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-ră-tĭv. a. Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kŭm-mĕn'ſe. v. n. To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kŭm-mĕn'ſe. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a ſuit.

COMMENCEMENT, kŭm-mĕn'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Beginning date; the time when degrees are taken in a univerſity.

To COMMEND, kŭm-mĕnd'. v. a. To repreſent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, { kŏm-mĕn'-dăbl. / kŏm'-mĕn-dăbl. } a. Laudable, worthy of praiſe.

COMMENDABLY, kŏm'-mĕn-dăb-lў. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kŏm-mĕn'-dŭm. ſ. Com-

Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied.

COMMENDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'-dă-tă-rў. ſ. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kŏm-mĕn-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Recommendation, favourable repreſentation; praiſe, declaration of eſteem.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'-dă-tŭr-rў. a. Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

COMMENDER, kŏm-mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Praiſer.

COMMENSALITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Fellowſhip of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſū-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure, or of being meaſured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'-ſū-răbl. a. Reducible to ſome common meaſure, as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'-ſū-răbl-nĭs. ſ. Commenſurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'-ſū-rāte. v. a. To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'-ſū-rĕt. a. Reducible to ſome common meaſure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'-ſū-rĕt-lў. ad. With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kŏm-mĕn-ſū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

To COMMENT, kŏm'-mĕnt. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kŏm'-mĕnt. ſ. Annotations on an author, notes, expoſition.

COMMENTARY, kŏm'-mĕn-tĕr-ў. ſ. An expoſition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tā'-tŭr. ſ. Expoſitor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'-tŭr. ſ. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kŏm'-mĕrſe. ſ. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kŏm-mĕr'ſe. v. n. To hold intercourſe.

COMMERCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'-ſhăl. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kŏm'-mĕr. ſ. A mother. Not uſed.

To COMMIGRATE, kŏm'-mĭ- v. n. To remove by conſent, country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kŏm-mĭ-grā' ſ. A removal of a people country to another.

COMMINATION, kŏm-mĭ-nā' ſ. A threat, a denunciation of ment; the recital of God's thre ón ſtated days.

COMMINATORY, kŏm-mĭn'-nă- a. Denunciatory, threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'l To mix into one maſs, to mix,

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'l To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kŏm-mĭn-ù Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kŏm-mĭ-nūt To grind, to pulveriſe.

COMMINUTION, kŏm-mĭ-nū ſ. The act of grinding into ſmal pulveriſation.

COMMISERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'- a. Worthy of compaſſion, pitia

To COMMISERATE, kŏm-mĭz rāte. v. a. To pity, to compaſſ

COMMISERATION, kŏm-mĭz- ſhŭn. ſ. Pity, compaſſion, te

COMMISSARY, kŏm'-mĭſ-ſĕr-ў. officer made occaſionally, a de deputy; ſuch as exerciſe ſpiritua diction in places of the dioce diſtant from the chief city; a who draws up liſts of an army, gulates the procuration of provi

COMMISSARISHIP, kŏm'-mĭſ- ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a commi

COMMISSION, kŭm-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. act of entruſting any thing; a warrant by which any truſt is warrant by which a military conſtituted; charge, mandate, act of committing a crime: ſins miſſion are diſtinguiſhed from omiſſion: a number of people a truſt or office; the ſtate of tha is entruſted to a number of joint as the broad ſeal was put into ſion; the order by which a factor for another perſon.

To COMMISSION, kŭm-mĭſh'-ŭn To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kŭm-mĭſh'-ŭn One included in a warrant of

MISSURE, kŏm'-mĭsh-ŭre. ſ. Joint, ce where one part is joined to ano-

OMMIT, kŭm-mĭt'. v. a. To in- to give in truſt; to put in any to be kept ſafe; to ſend to priſon, mpriſon; to perpetrate, to do a

MITMENT, kŭm-mĭt'-mĕnt. ſ. of ſending to priſon; an order for ng to priſon.

MITTEE, kŭm-mĭt'-tȳ. ſ. Thoſe hom the conſideration or ordering of matter is referred, either by ſome to whom it belongs, or by conſent rties.

MITTER, kŭm-mĭt'-tŭr. ſ. Per- tor, he that commits.

MITTABLE, kŭm-mĭt'-tĭbl. a. le to be committed.

OMMIX, kŏm-mĭk's. v. a. To le, to blend.

MIXION, kŏm-mĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Mix- incorporation.

MIXTURE, kŏm-mĭk's-tſhŭr. ſ. act of mingling, the ſtate of being led; the maſs formed by mingling ent things, compound.

MODE, kŏm-mō'de. ſ. The head- of women.

MODIOUS, kŏm-mō'-dyŭs. a. enient, ſuitable, accommodate; uſe- ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

MODIOUSLY, kŏm-mō'-dyŭſ-lȳ. Conveniently; without diſtreſs; ly to a certain purpoſe.

MODIOUSNESS, kŏm-mō'-dyŭſ- . Convenience, advantage.

MODITY, kŏm-mŏd'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. In- advantage, profit; convenience of or place; wares, merchandiſe.

MODORE, kŏm-mō-dō're. ſ. The in who commands a ſquadron of

MON, kŏm'-mŭn. a. Belonging ly to more than one; having no or or owner; vulgar, mean, eaſy had, not ſcarce; publick, general; without birth or deſcent; fre- , uſeful, ordinary; proſtitute.

MON, kŏm'-mŭn. ſ. An open d equally uſed by many perſons.

OMMON, kŏm'-mŭn. v. n. To a joint right with others in ſome on ground.

MON LAW, kŏm-mŭn-lâ'. ſ. Cuſ- which have by long preſcription ed the force of laws, diſtinguiſhed the ſtatute law, which owes its au- y to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm-mŭn-plē'z. ſ. The king's court now held in Weſtminſterhall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kŏm'-mŭn-ĕbl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kŏm'-mŭn-ĭdzh. ſ. The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kŏm'-mŭn-ăl-tȳ. ſ. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kŏm'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the houſe of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; a proſtitute.

COMMONITION, kŏm'-mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kŏm'-mŭn-lȳ. ad. Frequently, uſually.

COMMONNESS, kŏm'-mŭn-nĭs. ſ. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plā'ſe. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plā'ſe-bŏk. ſ. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kŏm'-mŭnz. ſ. The vulgar, the lower people; the lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kŏm-mŭn-wē'l. } ſ.
COMMONWEALTH, kŏm-mŭn-wĕlth'. }

A polity, an eſtabliſhed form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kŏm'-mŏ-rănſe. } ſ.
COMMORANCY, kŏm'-mŏ-răn-ſȳ. }

Dwelling, habitation, reſidence.

COMMORANT, kŏm'-mŏ-rănt. a. Reſident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kŏm-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Tumult, diſturbance, combuſtion; perturbation, diſorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. A diſturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kŏm-mō've. v. a. To diſturb, to unſettle.

To COMMUNE, kŏm'-mūne. v. n. To converſe, to impart ſentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kŏm-mū-nȳ-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧbl. a. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧnt. ſ. One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧte. v. a. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧte. v. n. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament; to have ſomething in common with another, as The houſes communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kŏm-mū-nȳ-kȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, converſation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧ-tĭv. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not ſelfiſh.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-kȧ-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kŏm-mū'-nyŭn. ſ. Intercourſe, fellowſhip, common poſſeſſion; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worſhip of any church.

COMMUNITY, kŏm-mū'-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. The commonwealth, the body politick; common poſſeſſion; frequency, commonneſs.

COMMUTABILITY, kŏm-mū-tȧ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kŏm-mū'-tȧbl. a. That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTATION, kŏm-mū-tȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ranſom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

COMMUTATIVE, kŏm-mū'-tȧ-tĭv. a. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kŏm-mū'-tū-ȧl. a. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kŏm'-pȧkt. ſ. A c an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kŏm-pȧkt'. v. a. join together with firmneſs, to c date; to make out of ſomethi league with; to join together, to into a ſyſtem.

COMPACT, kŏm-pȧkt'. a. Firm, cloſe, denſe; brief, as a compact courſe.

COMPACTEDNESS, kŏm-pȧk'-t Firmneſs, denſity.

COMPACTLY, kŏm-pȧkt'-lȳ. Cloſely, denſely; with neat join

COMPACTNESS, kŏm-pȧkt'-n Firmneſs, cloſeneſs.

COMPACTURE, kŏm-pȧk'-thu Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kŏm-pȧ'-jēs. ſ. A of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kŏm-pȧ-j ſhŭn. ſ. Union, ſtructure.

COMPANION, kŭm-pȧn'-yŭn. ſ with whom a man frequently co a partner, an aſſociate; a familiar of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kŭm-pȧ nȧbl. a. Fit for good fellow cial.

COMPANIONABLY, kŭm-pȧn'- blȳ. ad. In a companionable ner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kŭm-pȧ ſhip. ſ. Company, train; fel aſſociation.

COMPANY, kŭm'-pȧ-nȳ. ſ. assembled together; an aſſembly ſure; perſons conſidered as co converſation; fellowſhip; a n perſons united for the execution thing, a band; perſons united trade or partnerſhip; a body co a corporation; a ſubdiviſion of ment of foot; To bear company ciate with, to be a companion keep company, to frequent houſe tertainment.

To COMPANY, kŭm'-pȧ-nȳ. v. accompany, to be aſſociated wi uſed.

To COMPANY, kŭm'-pȧ-nȳ. v. aſſociate one's ſelf with. Not u

COMPARABLE, kŏm'-pȧ-rȧbl. Worthy to be compared, of e gard.

COMPARABLY, kŏm'-pȧ-rȧb In a manner worthy to be co

COMPARATIVE, kŏm-pȧr'-ȧ- Eſtimated by compariſon, not a having the power of comparing

the comparative degree expreſſes of any quantity in one thing than other, as the right hand is the er.

ARATIVELY, kŏm-pâr'-â-tĭv-. In a ſtate of compariſon, ac- g to eſtimate made by compari-

MPARE, kŭm-pâ're. v. a. To one thing the meaſure of another, mate the relative goodneſs or bad-

ARE, kŭm-pâ're. ſ. Compara- ſtimate, compariſon; ſimile, ſimi-

ARISON, kŭm-pâr'-ĭſ-ŭn. ſ. ſt of comparing; the ſtate of being red; a comparative eſtimate; a in writing or ſpeaking; in gram- he formation of an adjective through rious degrees of ſignification, as , ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.

MPART, kŏm-pâ'rt. v. a. To

ARTIMENT, kŏm-pâ'rt-ŷ-mĕnt. diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

ARTITION, kŏm-pâr-tĭſh'-ŭn. he act of comparting or dividing; rts marked out or ſeparated, a ſe- part.

ARTMENT, kŏm-pâ'rt-mĕnt. ſ. n.

MPASS, kŭm'-pŭs. v. a. To e, to environ, to ſurround; to to procure, to attain; to take es preparatory to any thing, as to s the death of the king.

ASS, kŭm'-pŭs. ſ. Circle, round; room, limits; encloſure, circum- ; a departure from the right line, rect advance; moderate ſpace, mo- n, due limits; the power of the o expreſs the notes of muſick; the ent with which circles are drawn; rument compoſed of a needle and whereby mariners ſteer.

ASSION, kŭm-pâſh'-ŭn. ſ. Pity, ſeration, painful ſympathy.

MPASSION, kŭm-pâſh'-ŭn. v. a. . Not uſed.

ASSIONATE, kŭm-pâſh'-ŭn-ĕt. clined to pity, merciful, tender.

MPASSIONATE, kŭm-paſh'-ŏ- . a. To pity, to commiſerate.

ASSIONATELY, kŭm-pâſh'-ŭn- d. Mercifully, tenderly.

ATERNITY, kŏm-pâ-tĕr'-nŷ- The ſtate of being a God-

COMPATIBILITY, kŏm-pât-ŷ-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. ſ. Conſiſtency, the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPATIBLE, kŏm-pât'-ĭbl. a. Suitable to, fit for, conſiſtent with; conſiſtent, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kŏm-pât'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Conſiſtency.

COMPATIBLY, kŏm-pât'-ĭb-lŷ. ad. Fitly, ſuitably.

COMPATIENT, kŏm-pâ'-ſhĕnt. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kŏm-pâ'-trŷ-ŭt. ſ. One of the ſame country.

COMPEER, kŏm-pē'r. ſ. Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kŏm-pē'r. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not uſed.

To COMPEL, kŏm-pĕl'. v. a. To force to ſome act, to oblige, to conſtrain; to take by force or violence.

COMPELLABLE, kŏm-pĕl'-lâbl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kŏm-pĕl-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtile of addreſs.

COMPELLER, kŏm-pĕl'-lŭr. ſ. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kŏm'-pĕnd. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-dŷ-â'-ryŭs. a. Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kŏm-pĕn-dŷ-ŏs'-ĭ-tŷ. ſ. Shortneſs.

COMPENDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn'-dyŭs. a. Short, ſummary, abridged, comprehenſive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn'-dyŭſ-lŷ. ad. Shortly, ſummarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kŏm-pĕn'-dyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Shortneſs, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kŏm-pĕn'-dyŭm. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kŏm pĕn'-ſĭbl. a. That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSATE, kŏm-pĕn'-sâte. v. a. To recompenſe, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kŏm-pĕn-sâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Recompenſe, ſomething equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn'-sâ-tĭv. a. That which compenſates.

To COMPENSE, kŏm-pĕn'ſe. v. a. To compenſate, to counterbalance, to recompenſe.

COMPETENCE, kŏm'-pê-tĕnſe. } ſ.
COMPETENCY, kŏm'-pê-tĕn-ſŷ. }
Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient; a fortune equal to the neceſſities

of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kŏm'-pē-tĕnt. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or ſuperfluity; reaſonable, moderate; qualified, fit; conſiſtent with.

COMPETENTLY, kŏm'-pē-tĕnt-lў. ad. Reaſonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kŏm-pĕt'-ĭbl. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Suitableneſs, fitneſs.

COMPETITION, kŏm-pē-tĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Rivalry, conteſt; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kŏm-pĭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A collection from various authors; an aſſemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kŏm-pī'le. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compoſe.

COMPILEMENT, kŏm-pī'le-mĕnt. ſ. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kŏm-pī'-lŭr. ſ. A collector, one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kŏm-plā'-sĕnſe. } ſ.
COMPLACENCY, kŏm-plā'-sĕn-ſў. }

Pleaſure, ſatisfaction, gratification; civility, complaiſance.

COMPLACENT, kŏm-plā'-sĕnt. a. Civil, affable, mild.

To COMPLAIN, kŏm-plā'n. v. n. To meption with ſorrow, to lament; to inform againſt.

COMPLAINANT, kŏm-plā'-nănt. ſ. One who urges ſuit againſt another.

COMPLAINER, kŏm-plā'-nŭr. ſ. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kŏm-plā'nt. ſ. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; the cauſe or ſubject of complaint; a malady, a diſeaſe; remonſtrance againſt.

COMPLAISANCE, kŏm-plē-zăn'ſe. ſ. Civility, deſire of pleaſing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kŏm-plē'-zănt. a. Civil, deſirous to pleaſe.

COMPLAISANTLY, kŏm-plē-zănt'-lў. ad. Civilly, with deſire to pleaſe, ceremoniouſly.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kŏm-plē-zănt'-nĭs. ſ. Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kŏm-plā'-nāte. } v. a.
To COMPLANE, kŏm-plā'ne. }

To level, to reduce to a flat ſurface.

COMPLEMENT, kŏm'-plē-mĕn[illegible] Perfection, fulneſs, complétion; complete ſet, complete proviſion, t[illegible] quantity.

COMPLETE, kŏm-plē'te. a. P[illegible] full, without any defects; finiſhed, ed, concluded.

To COMPLETE, kŏm-plē't. v. a. perfect, to finiſh.

COMPLETELY, kŏm-plē'te-lў. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kŏm-plē'te- ſ. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kŏm-plē'te-nĭs. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kŏm-plē'-ſhŭn. ſ. compliſhment, act of fulfilling; height, perfect ſtate.

COMPLEX, kŏm'-plĕks. a. Com of many parts, not ſimple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'-nĕ ſ. Complication, involution of particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kŭm-plĕk'-ſhŭn. volution of one thing in another colour of the external parts of any the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kŭm-plĕk'-ſhŭ a. Depending on the complexi temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kŭm-plĕk nĕl-lў. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kŏm-plĕks'-lў. a complex manner, not ſimply.

COMPLEXNESS, kŏm-plĕks'-nĕ The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kŏm-plĕk'-ſhŭre. The involution of one thing with

COMPLIANCE, kŭm-plī'-ănſe. act of yielding, accord, ſubmiſſ diſpoſition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kŭm-plī'-ănt. a. ing, bending; civil, complaiſant.

To COMPLICATE, kŏm'-plў-kāte. To entangle one with another, to unite by involution of parts; by complication of parts; to f complication, to form by the u ſeveral parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kŏm'-plў-kāte. pounded of a multiplicity of par

COMPLICATENESS, kŏm-plў-kā nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being com intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kŏm-plў-kā ſ. The act of involving one another; the integral conſiſting things involved.

COMPLICE, kŏm'-plĭs. ſ.

d with others in an ill design, a rate.

LIER, kŭm-plī'-ŭr. s. A man of temper.

LIMENT, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕnt. s. An expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

MPLIMENT, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕnt. To sooth with expressions of respect, to flatter.

LIMENTAL, kŏm-plȳ-mĕn'-tĕl. Expressive of respect or civility.

LIMENTALLY, kŏm-plȳ-mĕn'-tăl. In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

LIMENTER, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕn-tŭr. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

MPLORE, kŏm-plō're. v. n. To lamentation together.

LOT, kŏm'-plŏt. s. A confederacy, some secret crime, a plot.

MPLOT, kŏm-plŏt'. v. a. To plot, to conspire.

LOTTER, kŏm-plŏt'-tŭr. s. A plotter, one joined in a plot.

MPLY, kŏm-plȳ'. v. n. To comply, to be obsequious to.

ONENT, kŏm-pō'-nĕnt. a. That constitutes the compound body.

MPORT, kŏm-pō'rt. v. n. To be to suit.

MPORT, kŏm-pō'rt. v. a. To bear, to endure.

ORT, kŏm-pō'rt. s. Behaviour, air.

ORTABLE, kŏm-pō'r-tĕbl. a. Consistent.

ORTANCE, kŏm'-pō'r-tĕnse. s. Behaviour.

ORTMENT, kŏm-pō'rt-mĕnt. s. Behaviour.

MPOSE, kŏm-pō'ze. v. a. To make mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to compose the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; to printers, to arrange the letters; in music, to form a tune from the different musical notes.

OSED, kŏm-pō'zd. particip. a. Grave, serious, even, sedate.

OSEDLY, kŏm-pō'zd-lȳ. ad. Gravely, seriously.

OSEDNESS, kŏm-pō'zd-nĭs. s. Gravity, calmness.

COMPOSER, kŏm-pō'-zŭr. s. An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.

COMPOSITE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt. a. The Composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kŏm-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn. s. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv. a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tŭr. s. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kŏm'-pŏst. s. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kŏm-pŏs'-tshŭr. s. Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kŏm-pō'-zhŭr. s. The act of composing or indicting; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.

COMPOTATION, kŏm-pō-tā'-shŭn. s. The act of drinking together.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pou'nd. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pou'nd. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kŏm'-pound. a. Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kŏm'-pound. s. The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kŏm-pou'n-dăbl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kŏm-pou'n-dŭr. ſ. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kŏm-prĕ-hĕnd'. v. a. To compriſe, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sibl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sib-lў. ad. With great power of ſignification or underſtanding.

COMPREHENSION, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or quality of compriſing or containing, incluſion; ſummary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-siv. a. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand; having the quality of compriſing much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-siv-lў. ad. In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-siv-nis. ſ. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

To COMPRESS, kŏm-prĕs'. v. a. To force into a narrow compaſs; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kŏm'-prĕs. ſ. Bolſters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kŏm-prĕſ-sў-bll'-lў-tў. ſ. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRESSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs'-sibl. a. Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs'-sibl nis. ſ. Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRESSION, kŏm-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kŏm-prĕſh'-ŭr. ſ The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another.

To COMPRINT, kŏm-prĭnt'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kŏm-prĭ'ze. v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kŏm-prŏ-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Proof, atteſtation.

COMPROMISE, kŏm'-prŏ-mīze. mutual promiſe of parties at di to refer their controverſies to arbi an adjuſtment of a difference parties by mutual conceſſions.

To COMPROMISE, kŏm'-prŏ- v. a. To adjuſt a compact by conceſſions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kŏm-prŏ- sŏ'-ryăl. a. Relating to compro

COMPROVINCIAL, kŏm-prŏ-vĭn'- a. Belonging to the ſame provi

COMPT, kou'nt. ſ. Account, tation, reckoning. Not uſed.

To COMPT, kou'nt. v. a. To pute, to number. We now u Count.

COMPTIBLE, kou'n-tibl. a. A able, ready to give account. lete.

To COMPTROLL, kŏn-trŏl'. v. a. controll, to over-rule, to oppoſe.

COMPTROLLER, kŏn-trŏ'-lŭr. rector, ſuperviſor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trŏ' ſhip. ſ. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl' tiv-lў. ad. By conſtraint.

COMPULSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'-să a. Having the force of compelling

COMPULSION, kŏm-pŭl'-ſhŭn. act of compelling to ſomething, the ſtate of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'-siv. a. ing the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'-siv- By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'-si ſ. Force, compulſion.

COMPULSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'-sŭr- ad. In a compulſory or forcible ner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kŏm-pŭl'-sŭr- Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kŏm-pŭnk'-ſh The power of pricking, ſtimulation pentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭnk'-ſh Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kŏm-pŭnk'-tiv Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGATION, kŏm-pŭr-gā' ſ. The practice of juſtifying any veracity by the teſtimony of anoth

COMPURGATOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā- One who bears his teſtimony to th dibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kŏm-pū'-tĕbl. a. pable of being numbered.

UTATION, kŏm-pū-tā'-shŭn. ſ. ...t of reckoning, calculation; the ...ollected or ſettled by calcula-...

MPUTE, kŏm-pūte. v. a. To ..., to calculate, to count.

UTER, kŏm-pū'-tŭr. ſ. Reck-...ccountant.

UTIST, kŏm'-pū-tiſt. ſ. Calcu-...one ſkilled in computation.

ADE, kŏm'-rāde. ſ. One who ...in the ſame houſe or chamber; a ...nion, a partner.

ŏn'. A Latin inſeparable prepo-... which, at the beginning of words, ...s union, as concourſe, a running ...er.

kŏn'. ad. On the oppoſite ſide, ...t another.

N, kŏn'. v. a. To know; to ... to fix in the memory.

NCAMERATE, kŏn-kăm'-ĕ-... v. a. To arch over, to vault.

NCATENATE, kŏn-kăt'-ĕ-nāte. ... To link together.

ATENATION, kŏn-kăt-ĕ-nā'-... ſ. A ſeries of links.

AVATION, kŏn-kā-vā'-shŭn. ſ. ...ct of making concave.

AVE, kŏn'-kāve. a. Hollow, op-...to convex.

AVENESS, kŏn'-kāve-nĭs. ſ. ...wneſs.

AVITY, kŏn-kăv'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Inter-...face of a hollow ſpherical or ſphe-...al body.

AVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā'-vō-...kāve. a. Concave or hollow on ...ides.

AVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā'-vō-...vĕx. a. Concave one way, and ...x the other.

AVOUS, kŏn-kā'-vŭs. a. Con-...

AVOUSLY, kŏn-kā'-vŭſ-lў. ad. ...hollowneſs.

ONCEAL, kŏn-sēl. v. a. To ...to keep ſecret, not to divulge.

EALABLE, kŏn-sēl-ăbl. a. Ca-... of being concealed.

EALEDNESS, kŏn-sē'-lĕd-nĭs. ſ. ...cy, obſcurity.

EALER, kŏn-sē'-lŭr. ſ. He that ...als any thing.

EALMENT, kŏn-sēl-mĕnt. ſ. ...act of hiding, ſecrecy; the ſtate ...ing hid, privacy; hiding-place, re-...

ONCEDE, kŏn-sēde. v. a. To ..., to grant.

CONCEIT, kŏn-sēt. ſ. Conception, thought, idea; underſtanding, readineſs of apprehenſion; fancy, fantaſtical notion; a fond opinion of one's ſelf; a pleaſant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kŏn-sēt. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kŏn-sē'-tĭd. particip. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himſelf; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kŏn-sē'-tĭd-lў. ad. Fancifully, whimſically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kŏn-sē'-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. Pride, fondneſs of himſelf.

CONCEITLESS, kŏn-sēt-lĭs. a. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kŏn-sē'-văbl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be underſtood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kŏn-sē'-văbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kŏn-sē'-văb-lў. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to underſtand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kŏn-sē'-vŭr. ſ. One that underſtands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. ſ. Concert of voices, harmony; conſiſtency.

To CONCENTRATE, kŏn-sĕn'-trāte. v. a. To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the center.

CONCENTRATION, kŏn-sĕn-trā'-shŭn. ſ. Collection into a narrower ſpace round the centre,

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-sĕn'-tŭr. v. n. To tend to one common centre.

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-sĕn'-tŭr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kŏn-sĕn'-trĭ-kăl. } a.
CONCENTRICK, kŏn-sĕn'-trĭk. }
Having one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, kŏn-sĕp'-tăkl. ſ. That in which any thing is contained, a veſſel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kŏn-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Intelligible, capable to be underſtood.

CONCEPTION, kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the ſtate of being conceived; notion, idea; ſentiment, purpoſe; apprehenſion,

prehenſion, knowledge; conceit, ſentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kŏn-sĕp'-ſhŭs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kŏn-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Capable to conceive.

To CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to intereſt, to engage by intereſt; to diſturb, to make uneaſy.

CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn'. ſ. Buſineſs, affair; intereſt, engagement; importance, moment; paſſion, affection, regard.

CONCERNING, kŏn-sĕr'-nĭng. prep. Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kŏn-sĕrn'-mĕnt. ſ. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted, buſineſs, intereſt; intercourſe, importance; interpoſition, meddling; paſſion, emotion of mind.

To CONCERT, kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a. To ſettle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to ſettle, to contrive, to adjuſt.

CONCERT, kŏn'-sĕrt. ſ. Communication of deſigns; a ſymphony, many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTATION, kŏn-sĕr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Strife, contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'-tā-tĭv. a. Contentious.

CONCESSION, kŏn-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kŏn-sĕs'-ſhŏ-nĕr-ў. a. Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs'-sĭv-lў. ad. By way of conceſſion.

CONCH, kŏnk'. ſ. A ſhell, a ſea-ſhell.

CONCHOID, kŏnk'-oid. ſ. The name of a curve.

To CONCILIATE, kŏn-sĭl'-yāte. v. a. To gain.

CONCILIATION, kŏn-sĭl-yā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kŏn-sĭl-yā'-tŭr. ſ. One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kŏn-sĭl-yā'-tŭr-ў. a. Relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, kŏn-sĭn'-nĭ-tў. ſ. Decency, fitneſs.

CONCINNOUS, kŏn-sĭn'-nŭs. a. Becoming, pleaſant.

CONCISE, kŏn-sī'ſe. a. Brief, ſhort.

CONCISELY, kŏn-sī'ſe-lў. ad. Briefly, ſhortly.

CONCISENESS, kŏn-sī'ſe-nĭs. ſ. Brevity, ſhortneſs.

CONCISION, kŏn-sĭz'-zhŭn. ſ. Cutting off, exciſion.

CONCITATION, kŏn-sў-tā'- The act of ſtirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kŏn-klā- ſ. An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kŏn'-klāve. ſ. apartment; the room in which dinals meet, or the aſſembly of dinals; a cloſe aſſembly.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klū'de. collect by ratiocination; to decide, termine; to end, to finiſh.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klū'de. perform the laſt act of ratiocin determine; to ſettle opinion; determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kŏn-klū'-dĕn Conſequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. ciſive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kŏn-klū'-sĭbl. terminable.

CONCLUSION, kŏn-klū'-zhŭn. termination, final deciſion; from propoſitions premiſed, conſe the cloſe; the event of experim end, the upſhot.

CONCLUSIVE, kŏn-klū'-sĭv. a. ciſive, giving the laſt determinat gularly conſequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kŏn-klū'-sĭv- Deciſively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kŏn-klū'- ſ. Power of determining the opi

To CONCOAGULATE, kŏn-k gū-lāte. v. a. To congeal to with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kŏn-kō- lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A coagulation by different bodies are joined in one

To CONCOCT, kŏn-kŏkt'. v. a. digeſt by the ſtomach; to pr heat.

CONCOCTION, kŏn-kŏk'-ſhŭn. geſtion in the ſtomach, matur heat.

CONCOLOUR, kŏn-kŭl'-lŭr. a. one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kŏn-kŏm'-m tănſe.

CONCOMITANCY, kŏn-kŏm'- tăn-sў.

Subſiſtence together with another

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'-m Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'-m Companion, perſon or thing co connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm'- lў. ad. In company with others.

CONCOMITATE, kŏn-kŏm'-i-
v. a. To be connected with any

CORD, kŏng'-kŏrd. ſ. Agreement
en perſons and things, peace, union,
ny, concent of ſounds; principal
natical relation of one word to
er.

CORDANCE, kŏn-kă'r-dănſe. ſ.
ment; a book which ſhews in
many texts of ſcripture any word

CORDANT, kŏn-kă'r-dănt. a.
able, agreeing.

CORDATE, kŏn-kă'r-dâte. ſ. A
t, a convention.

CORPORAL, kŏn-kă'r-pŏ-răl. a.
ſame body.

NCORPORATE, kŏn-kă'r-pŏ-
v. a. To unite in one maſs or
ce.

ORPORATION, kŏn-kŏr-pŏ-rā'-
ſ. Union in one maſs.

OURSE, kŏng'-kŭrſe. ſ. The
ence of many perſons or things;
erſons aſſembled; the point of
n or interſection of two bodies.

REMATION, kŏn-krē-mā'-ſhŭn.
e act of burning together.

REMENT, kŏn'-krē-mĕnt. ſ.
aſs formed by concretion.

RESCENCE, kŏn-krĕs'-sĕnſe. ſ.
t or quality of growing by the
f ſeparate particles.

NCRETE, kŏn-krē'te. v. n. To
into one maſs.

NCRETE, kŏn-krē'te. v. a. To
y concretion.

ETE, kŏn'-krēte. a. Formed
cretion; in logick, not abſtract,
to a ſubject.

ETE, kŏn'-krēte. ſ. A maſs
by concretion.

ETELY, kŏn-krē'te-lў. ad. In
er including the ſubject with the
e.

ETENESS, kŏn-krē'te-nĭs. ſ.
ation, collection of fluids into a
aſs.

ETION, kŏn-krē'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
concreting, coalition; the maſs
by a coalition of ſeparate parti-

ETIVE, kŏn-krē'-tĭv. a. Coa-

ETURE, kŏn-krē'-tſhŭr. ſ. A
med by coagulation.

BINAGE, kŏn-kū'-bi-nidzh. ſ.
of living with a woman not

CONCUBINE, kŏnk'-ū-bīne. ſ. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To CONCULCATE, kŏn-kŭl'-kāte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kŏn-kŭl-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kŏn-kū'-pĭſ-sĕnſe. ſ. Irregular deſire, libidinous wiſh.

CONCUPISCENT, kŏn-kū'-pĭſ-sĕnt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kŏn-kū-pĭſ-sĕn'-ſhăl. a. Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kŏn-kū'-pĭs-sĭbl. a. Impreſſing deſire.

To CONCUR, kŏn-kŭr'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnſe. } ſ.
CONCURRENCY, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕn-ſў. }
Union, aſſociation, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumſtances; aſſiſtance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. ſ. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kŏn-kŭs'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'-ſĭv. a. Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDEMN, kŏn-dĕm'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to puniſhment; to cenſure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'-năbl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kŏn-dĕm-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment.

CONDEMNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'-nă-tŭr-ў. a. Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kŏn-dĕm'-nŭr. ſ. A blamer, a cenſurer.

CONDENSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'-săbl. a. That which is capable of condenſation.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-sâte. v. a. To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-sâte. v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-sâte. a. Made thick, compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

CONDENSATION, kŏn-dĕn-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of thickening any body; oppoſite to rarefaction.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕns'e. v. a. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕns'e. v. n. To grow close and weighty.

CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕn'se. a. Thick, dense.

CONDENSER, kŏn-dĕn'-sŭr. s. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kŏn-dĕn'-sĭ-tў. s. The state of being condensed.

To CONDESCEND, kŏn-dĕ-sĕnd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-dĕnse. s. Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kŏn-dĕ-sĕnd'-ing-lў. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-shŭn. s. Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-sĭv. a. Courteous.

CONDIGN, kŏn-dĭ'n. a. Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kŏn-dĭ'n-nĭs. s. Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, kŏn-dĭ'n-lў. ad. Deservedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kŏn'-dў-mĕnt. s. Seasoning, sauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kŏn-dĭs-sĭ'pl. s. A school-fellow.

To CONDITE, kŏn-dĭ'te. v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITION, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn. s. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭl. a. By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kŏn-dĭsh-ŏ-năl'-ĭ-tў. s. Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭl-ў. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr-ў. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŏ-nâte. a. Established on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭnd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dō'le. v. n. To lament with those that are in misfortune.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dō'le. v. a. bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kŏn-dō'le-mĕnt. Grief, sorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kŏn-dō'-lĕnse. s. for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kŏn-dō'-lŭr. s. compliments another upon his tunes.

CONDONATION, kŏn-dŏ-nā'-shŭn. A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kŏn-dū'se. v. n. promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCIBLE, kŏn-dū'-sĭbl. a. ing the power of conducing.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'-sĭbl-nĕs. s. The quality of contributing to end.

CONDUCIVE, kŏn-dū'-sĭv. a. which may contribute to any end.

CONDUCIVENESS, kŏn-dū'-sĭv-nĕs. The quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, kŏn'-dŭkt. s. Management, œconomy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which convoy is appointed; behaviour, manner of life.

To CONDUCT, kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a. lead, to direct, to accompany in order to shew the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as To conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭ'shŭs. a. Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kŏn-dŭk'-tŭr. s. leader, one who shews another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting the stone.

CONDUCTRESS, kŏn-dŭk'-trĭs. s. woman that directs.

CONDUIT, kŏn'-dwĭt. s. A canal, pipes for the conveyance of water; a pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, kŏn-dū-plĭ-kā'-shŭn. s. A doubling; a duplicature.

CONE, kōne. s. A solid body, whose the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE, kŏn-făb'-ū-lāte. v. n. To talk easily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, kŏn-făb-ū-lā'-shŭn. s. Easy conversation.

CONFABULATORY, kŏn-făb'-ū-lā-tŭr'-ў. a. Belonging to talk.

CONFARREATION, kŏn-făr-rĕ-ā'-shŭn. s. The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

ONFECT, kŏn-fĕkt'. v. a. To up into ſweetmeats.
ECT, kŏn'-fĕkt. ſ. A ſweet-

ECTION, kŏn-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ration of fruit with ſugar, a ſweet- , a compoſition, a mixture.
ECTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk'-ſhŏ-nĕr-The place where ſweetmeats are or ſold.
ECTIONER, kŏn-fĕk'-ſhŏ-nŭr. ſ. hoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.
EDERACY, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕ-rā-ſy. ſ. e, union, engagement.
NFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte. To join in a league, to unite, to

NFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕ-rāte. To league, to unite in a league.
EDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ĕt. a. in a league.
EDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ĕt. ſ. ho engages to ſupport another, an

EDERATION, kŏn-fĕd-ĕ-rā'-ſ. League, alliance.
NFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. n. To diſ- with another upon a ſtated ſub- o conduce to.
NFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. a. To com- to give, to beſtow.
ERENCE, kŏn'-fĕ-rĕnſe. ſ. For- iſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any n; an appointed meeting for diſ- ſome point; compariſon. In this le little uſed.
RRER, kŏn-fĕr'-ŭr. ſ. He that ĕs; he that beſtows.
NFESS, kŏn-fĕs'. v. a. To ac- dge a crime; to diſcloſe the ſtate conſcience to the prieſt; to hear feſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt; to avow; to grant.
NFESS, kŏn-fĕs'. v. n. To confeſſion, as he is gone to the confeſs.
SSEDLY, kŏn-fĕs'-sĕd-lў. ad. dly, indiſputably.
SSION, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. The ledgment of a crime; the act of ening the conſcience to a prieſt; a ry in which the articles of faith prſed.
SSIONAL, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ŭl. ſ. t in which the confeſſor ſits.
SSIONARY, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŏ-nĕr-ў. e ſeat where the prieſt ſits to hear ons.
SSOR, kŏn'-fĕs-sŭr. ſ. One who profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes penitence; he who confeſſes his crimes.

CONFEST, kŏn-fĕſt'. a. Open, known, not concealed.
CONFESTLY, kŏn-fĕſt'-lў. ad. Undiſputably, evidently.
CONFIDANT, kŏn-fў-dănt'. ſ. A perſon truſted with private affairs.
To CONFIDE, kŏn-fīde. v. n. To truſt in.
CONFIDENCE, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. Firm belief of another; truſt in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldneſs, oppoſed to modeſty; honeſt boldneſs, firmneſs of integrity; truſt in the goodneſs of another.
CONFIDENT, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt. a. Aſſured beyond doubt; poſitive, dogmatical; ſecure of ſucceſs; without ſuſpicion, truſting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.
CONFIDENT, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt. ſ. One truſted with ſecrets.
CONFIDENTLY, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt-lў. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm truſt; poſitively, dogmatically.
CONFIDENTNESS, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Aſſurance.
CONFIGURATION, kŏn-fĭg-ŭ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoſcope.
To CONFIGURE, kŏn-fĭg'-ūre. v. a. To diſpoſe into any form.
CONFINE, kŏn'-fīne. ſ. Common boundary, border, edge.
To CONFINE, kŏn-fīne. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.
To CONFINE, kŏn-fīne. v. a. To limit; to impriſon; to reſtrain, to tie up to.
CONFINELESS, kŏn-fīne-lĭs. a. Boundleſs, unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, kŏn-fīne-mĕnt. ſ. Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty.
CONFINER, kŏn-fī-nŭr. ſ. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.
CONFINITY, kŏn-fĭn'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Nearneſs.
To CONFIRM, kŏn-fĕrm'. v. a. To put paſt doubt by new evidence; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kŏn-fĕr'-măbl. a. That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; evidence, additional proof; an eccleſiaſtical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-tŭr. ſ. An atteſter, he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kŏn-fĕrm'-ā-tŭr-ў. a. Giving additional teſtimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kŏn-fĕrm'-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Confirmed ſtate.

CONFIRMER, kŏn-fĕrm'-ŭr. ſ. One that confirms, an atteſter, an eſtabliſher.

CONFISCABLE, kŏn-fĭſk'-ăbl. a. Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kŏn-fĭs'-kāte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kŏn'-fĭſ-kāte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

CONFISCATION, kŏn-fĭſ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

CONFITENT, kŏn'-fĭ-tĕnt. ſ. One confeſſing.

CONFITURE, kŏn'-fў-tŭre. ſ. A ſweetmeat, a confection.

To CONFIX, kŏn-fĭks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kŏn-flā'-grănt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kŏn-flă-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A general fire; it is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

CONFLATION, kŏn-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of blowing many inſtruments together; a caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kŏn-flĕk'-ſhŭr. ſ. A bending.

To CONFLICT, kŏn-flĭk't. v. n. To conteſt, to ſtruggle.

CONFLICT, kŏn'-flĭkt. ſ. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition; a combat, ſtrife, contention; ſtruggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kŏn'-flŭ-ĕnſe. ſ. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourſe; a multitude.

CONFLUENT, kŏn'-flă-ĕnt. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kŏn'-flŭks. ſ. The union of ſeveral currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFORM, kŏn-fā'rm. a. Aſſuming the ſame form, reſembling.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fā'rm. v. a. reduce to the like appearance with thing elſe.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fā'rm. v. n. comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kŏn-fā'r-mĭbl. Having the ſame form, ſimilar; able, ſuitable; compliant, obſequ

CONFORMABLY, kŏn-fā'r-mă-blў. With conformity, ſuitably.

CONFORMATION, kŏn-fŏr-mā'- ſ. The form of things as rela each other; the act of producing ſu neſs, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kŏn-fā'r-mĭſt. ſ. that complies with the worſhip church of England.

CONFORMITY, kŏn-fā'r-mĭ-tў. ſ. militude, reſemblance; conſiſtenc

To CONFOUND, kŏn-fou'nd. v. a. mingle things; to perplex; to thr to conſternation; to aſtoniſh, to ſ to deſtroy.

CONFOUNDED, kŏn-fou'n-dĭd. p. Hateful, deteſtable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kŏn-fou'n-dĕd-lў. ad. Hatefully, ſhamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kŏn-fou'n-dŭr. ſ. who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtro

CONFRATERNITY, kŏn-frĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-tў. ſ. A body of men united for religious purpoſe.

CONFRICATION, kŏn-frĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. The act of rubbing againſt any th

To CONFRONT, kŏn-frŏnt'. v. a. ſtand againſt another in full view ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to ther; to oppoſe one evidence to a in open court; to compare one with another.

CONFRONTATION, kŏn-frŏn-tā'- ſ. The act of bringing two eva face to face.

To CONFUSE, kŏn-fū'ze. v. a. diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly; t plex, to obſcure; to hurry the m

CONFUSEDLY, kŏn-fū'zĕd-lў. ad. a mixed maſs, without ſeparation diſtinctly, one mingled with an not clearly, not plainly; tumultu haſtily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kŏn-fū'zĕd-nĕs. Want of diſtinctneſs, want of neſs.

CONFUSION, kŏn-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. lar mixture, tumultuous medley mult; indiſtinct combination; over deſtruction; aſtoniſhment, diſtrac mind.

FUTABLE, kŏn-fū'-tȧbl. a. Poſ- to be diſproved.

FUTATION, kŏn-fū-tȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of confuting, diſproof.

ONFUTE, kŏn-fū'te. v. a. To ict of error, to diſprove.

GE, or CONGEE, kŏ'n-jē. ſ. Act verence, bow, courteſy; leave, fare-

ONGE, kŏ'n-jē. v. a. To take

GE-D'ELIRE, kŏ'nje-dē-lē'r. ſ. king's permiſſion royal to a dean hapter, in time of vacancy, to chuſe hop.

ONGEAL, kŏn-jē'l. v. a. To by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ; to bind or fix, as by cold.

ONGEAL, kŏn-jē'l. v. n. To eze by cold.

EALABLE, kŏn-jē'l-ȧbl. a. Suſ- ble of congelation.

EALMENT, kŏn-jē'l-mĕnt. ſ. clot formed by congelation.

ELATION, kŏn-jĕ-lȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. of being congealed, or made

ENER, kŏn-jē'-nŭr. ſ. Of the kind or nature.

ENEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'-ĕr-rŭs. a. e ſame kind.

ENEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'-ĕr-rŭſ- ſ. The quality of being from the original.

ENIAL, kŏn-jē'-nyȧl. a. Par- g of the ſame genius, cognate.

ENIALITY, kŏn-jē-nyȧl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. ation of mind.

ENIALNESS, kŏn-jē'-nyȧl-nĕs. ognation of mind.

ENITE, kŏn-jē'-nīte. a. Of the birth, connate.

ER, kŏn'g-gŭr. ſ. The ſea-eel.

ERIES, kŏn-jē'-ryēs. ſ. A maſs all bodies heaped up together.

ONGEST, kŏn-jĕſt'. v. a. To up.

ESTIBLE, kŏn-jĕſt'-ĭbl. a. That be heaped up.

ESTION, kŏn-jĕſt'-yŭn. ſ. A tion of matter, as in abſceſſes.

IARY, kŏn'-jȧ-rў. ſ. A gift uted to the Roman people or ſol-

ONGLACIATE, kŏn-glȧ'-ſhyȧte. To turn to ice.

LACIATION, kŏn-glȧ-ſhyȧ'-ſhŭn. ct of changing into ice.

NGLOBATE, kŏn-glŏ'-bȧte. v. a. ather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glŏ'-bȧte. a. Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glŏ'-bȧte-lў. ad. In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kŏn-glŏ-bȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glŏ'be. v. a. To gather into a round maſs.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glŏ'be. v. n. To coaleſce into a round maſs.

To CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'-ĕ-rȧte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'-ĕ-rĕt. a. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct; collected, twiſted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕ-rȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Collection of matter into a looſe ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'-tĭ-nȧte. v. a. To cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'-tĭ-nȧte. v. n. To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINATION, kŏn-glū-tĭ-nȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kŏn-glū'-tĭ-nȧ-tĭv. a. Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kŏn-glū'-tĭ-nȧ-tŭr. ſ. That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kŏn-grȧt'-ū-lȧnt. a. Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grȧt'-ū-lȧte. v. a. To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grȧt'-ū-lȧte. v. n. To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kŏn-grȧt-ū-lȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another; the form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRATULATORY, kŏn-grȧt'-ū-lȧ-tŭr'-ў. a. Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kŏn-grē't. v. n. To ſalute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'-grē-gȧte. v. a. To collect, to aſſemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'-grē-gȧte. v. n. To aſſemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kŏng'-grē-gȧte. a. Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kŏng-grē-gȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A collection, a maſs of various matters

ters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kŏng-grē-gā'shŭn-nŭl. a. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kŏn'g-grĕs. s. A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kŏn-grĕs'-siv. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kŏn'-grū-ĕnse. s. Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kŏn'-grū-ĕnt. a. Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kŏn-grŏ'-ĭ-tў. s. Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kŏn'-grū-mĕnt. s. Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kŏn'-grū-ŭs. a. Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kŏn'-grū-ŭs-lў. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kŏn'-ў-kăl. } a.
CONICK, kŏn'-ĭk. }
Having the form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kŏn'-ў-kăl-ў. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kŏn'-ў-kăl-nĭs. s. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kŏn'-ĭk sĕk'-shŭnz. } s.
CONICKS, kŏn'-ĭks. }
That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, cŏn-jĕkt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kŏn-jĕk'-tŭr. s. A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk'-tshū-răbl. a. Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kŏn-jĕk'-tshū-răl. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kŏn-jĕk-tshū-răl'-ĭ-tў. s. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk'-tshū-răl-ў. ad. By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭr. s. Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭr. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭr-ŭr. s. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kō-nĭf'-ĕ-rŭs. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-joi'n. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to [illegible] in marriage; to associate, to confederate.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-joi'n. v. n. To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kŏn-joi'nt. a. United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kŏn-joi'nt-lў. ad. In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kŏn'-jū-găl. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kŏn'-jū-găl-ў. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kŏn'-jū-gāte. v. a. To join, to join in marriage, to [illegible] to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kŏn-jū-gā'-shŭn. s. The act of uniting or compiling [illegible] together; the form of inflecting [illegible] union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kŏn-jŭnkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kŏn-jŭnk'-shŭn. s. Union, association, league; the [illegible] of two planets in the same degree [illegible] zodiack; one of the parts of speech whose use is to join words or sentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv. a. Closely united; in grammar, the [illegible] of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-lў. ad. In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-nĭs. s. The quality of joining, uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt'-lў. ad. Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk'-tshŭre. s. Combination of many circumstances, occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kŏn-jū-rā'-shŭn. s. The form or act of summoning a spirit in some sacred name; an incantation, enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, kŏn-jū'r. v. a. To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To CONJURE, kŭn'-jŭr. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kŭn'-jŭr-ŭr. s. A pretor who pretends to secret arts, a designing man; a man of shrewd contrivance.

CONJUREMENT, kŏn-jū'r-mĕnt. s. Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kŏn-năs'-sĕnse. s. Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kŏn-nā'te. a. Born with another.

ATURAL, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl. a. e to nature; connected by na- participation of the ſame na-

ATURALITY, kŏn-năt'-ŭ-răl'- . Participation of the ſame na-

ATURALLY, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl-ў. By the act of nature, origi-

ATURALNESS, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl- Participation of the ſame nature, union.

NNECT, kŏn-nĕk't. v. a. To o link; to unite, as a cement; to a juſt ſeries of thought, as the connects his reaſons well.

NNECT, kŏn-nĕk't. v. n. To to have juſt relation to things nt and ſubſequent.

CTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'-tiv-lў. ad. junction, in union.

NNEX, kŏn-nĕks'. v. a. To link together.

XION, kŏn-nĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union, n; juſt relation to ſomething pre- or ſubſequent.

XIVE, kŏn-nĕks'-ĭv. a. Hav- force of connexion.

VANCE, kŏn-nĭ'-vănſe. ſ. Vo- blindneſs, pretended ignorance, rance.

NNIVE, kŏn-nĭ've. v. n. To to pretend blindneſs or igno-

OISSEUR, kŏ-nĭſ-ſŏ'r. ſ. A a critick.

NNOTATE, kŏn'-nŏ-tâte. v. a. gnate ſomething beſides itſelf.

OTATION, kŏn-nŏ-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. ation of ſomething beſides it-

NNOTE, kŏn-nŏ'te. v. a. To to betoken, to include.

UBIAL, kŏn-nŭ'-byăl. a. Ma- ial, nuptial, conjugal.

D, kŏ'-noid. ſ. A figure partak- a cone.

DICAL, kŏ-noi'-dў-kăl. a. Ap- ng to a conick form.

NQUASSATE, kŏn-kwăs'-sâte. To ſhake, to agitate.

QUASSATION, kŏn-kwăſ-ſâ'- Agitation, concuſſion.

NQUER, kŏnk'-ŭr. v. a. To conqueſt, to win; to overcome, ue; to ſurmount.

NQUER, kŏnk'-ŭr. v. n. To get tory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kŏnk'-ĕr-ăbl. a. Poſſible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kŏnk'-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that ſubdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kŏnk'-kwĭſt. ſ. The act of conquering, ſubjection; acquiſition by victory, thing gained; victory, ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'-nyŭs. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUINITY, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kŏn-ſăr-ſў-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kŏn'-ſhĕnſe. ſ. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves; juſtice, the eſtimate of conſcience; real ſentiment, private thoughts; ſcruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭs. a. Scrupulous, exactly juſt.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. According to the direction of conſcience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs of juſtice.

CONSCIONABLE, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăbl. a. Reaſonable, juſt.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Equity, reaſonableneſs.

CONSCIONABLY, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăb-lў. ad. Reaſonably, juſtly.

CONSCIOUS, kŏn'-ſhŭs. a. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kŏn'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind; internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kŏn'-ſkrĭpt. a. Regiſtered, enrolled; a term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called Patres conſcripti.

CONSCRIPTION, kŏn-ſkrĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kŏn'-sĕ-kråte. v. a. To make ſacred, to appropriate to ſacred uſes; to dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kon'-sĕ-kråte. a. Conſecrated, ſacred.

CON-

CONSECRATER, kŏn'-sĕ-krā-tŭr. ſ. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

CONSECRATION, kŏn-sĕ-krā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A rite of dedicating to the ſervice of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'-sĕk-tĕr-ў. a. Conſequent, conſequential.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'-sĕk-tĕr-ў. ſ. Deduction from premiſes, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kŏn-sĕ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Train of conſequences, chain of deductions; ſucceſſion; in aſtronomy, the month of conſecution, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kŏn-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. a. Following in train; conſequential, regularly ſucceeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kŏn-sĕm'-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To ſow different ſeeds together.

CONSENSION, kŏn-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. ſ. The act of yielding or conſenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correſpondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭſ-lў. ad. Agreeably, conſiſtently, ſuitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Agreement, conſiſtence.

CONSENTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'-ſhĕnt. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnſe. ſ. That which follows from any cauſe or principle; deduction, concluſion; concatenation of cauſes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cauſe.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt. ſ. Conſequence, that which follows from previous propoſitions; effect, that which follows an acting cauſe.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'-ſhăl. a. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes; concluſive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'-ſhăl-ў. ad. With juſt deduction of conſequences; by conſequence, [illegible] in a regular ſeries.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, [illegible] kwĕn'-ſhăl-nĭs. ſ. Regular [illegible] of diſcourſe.

CONSEQUENTLY, kŏn'-sĕ-[illegible] ad. By conſequence, neceſſarily; conſequence, purſuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'-sĕ-[illegible] nĭs. ſ. Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'-vă[illegible] pable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'-vă[illegible] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of [illegible] don for the preſervation of the fi[illegible]

CONSERVATION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'-[illegible] The act of preſerving, continuance; tection; preſervation from corru[illegible]

CONSERVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'-vă-[illegible] Having the power of oppoſing [illegible] tion or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kŏn-sĕr-vā'-[illegible] Preſerver.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'-vă-[illegible] ſ. A place where any thing is [illegible]

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'-vă-[illegible] a. Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSERVE, kŏn-sĕrv'. v. a. preſerve without loſs or detriment; candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kŏn-sĕrv'. ſ. A [illegible] meat made of the juices of fruit [illegible] with ſugar.

CONSERVER, kŏn-sĕr'-vŭr. ſ. layer up, a repoſitor; a preparer of ſerves.

CONCESSION, kŏn-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. ting together.

CONSESSOR, kŏn-sĕs'-ſŏr. ſ. O[illegible] ſits with others.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr. v. a. think upon with care, to ponder; to regard to; to requite, to reward [illegible] his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr. v. n. think maturely; to deliberate, to in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-[illegible] Worthy of conſideration; reſpect important, valuable; more than a a middle ſenſe between little and [illegible]

CONSIDERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭ[illegible] ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Importance, value, to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-[illegible] ad. In a degree deſerving notice portantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-[illegible] Conſideration, reflection.

IDERATE, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕ-rĕt a. Se- prudent; having reſpect to, re- ſ; moderate.
IDERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕ-rĕt-lў. Calmly, coolly.
IDERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕ-rĕt- Prudence.
IDERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. he act of conſidering, regard, no- mature thought; meditation; im- ce, claim to notice; equivalent, nſation; motive of action, influ- reaſon, ground of concluding; , Conſideration is the material of a contract, without which no t bindeth.
IDERER, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕ-rŭr. ſ. A f reflection.
NSIGN, kŏn-sīne. v. a. To another any thing; to appro- to make over; to transfer; to t, to entruſt.
NSIGN, kŏn-sīne. v. n. To to ſign, to conſent to. Obſo-

GNATION, kŏn-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. ſ. t of conſigning.
GNMENT, kŏn-sīne-mĕnt. ſ. t of conſigning; the writing by any thing is conſigned.
MILAR, kŏn-sĭm'-ĭ-lŭr. a. Hav- e common reſemblance.
NSIST, kŏn-sĭſt'. v. n. To con- fixed, without diſſipation; to be ſed, to be contained in; to be ſed of; to agree.
STENCE, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnſe. } ſ.
STENCY, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕn-sў. }
with reſpect to material exiſtence; of denſeneſs or rarity; ſubſtance, agreement with itſelf, or with any hing.
STENT, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt. a. Not dictory, not oppoſed; firm, not

STENTLY, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt-lў. ad. ut contradiction, agreeably.
STORIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō'-ryăl. a. g to the eccleſiaſtical court.
STORY, kŏn'-sĭſ-tŭr-ў. ſ. The f juſtice in the eccleſiaſtical court; embly of cardinals; any ſolemn ly.
OCIATE, kŏn-sō'-shĕt. ſ. An plice, a confederate, a partner.
NSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'-shĕt. v. a. te, to join.
NSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'-shĕt. v. n. leſce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kŏn-sō'-ſyā'-shŭn. ſ. Alliance; union, intimacy, companion- ſhip.
CONSOLABLE, kŏn-sō'-lăbl. a. That which admits comfort.
To CONSOLATE, kŏn'-sō-lāte. v. a. To comfort, to conſole. Little uſed.
CONSOLATION, kŏn-sō-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Comfort, alleviation of miſery.
CONSOLATOR, kŏn'-sō-lā-tŭr. ſ. A comforter.
CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sō'-lă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.
CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sō'-lă-tŭr-ў. a. Tending to give comfort.
To CONSOLE, kŏn-sō'le. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.
CONSOLE, kŏn'-sōle. ſ. In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLER, kŏn-sō'-lŭr. ſ. One that gives comfort.
CONSOLIDANT, kŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dănt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dāte. v. a. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dāte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.
CONSOLIDATION, kŏn-sŏl-ĭ-dā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
CONSONANCE, kŏn'-sō-nănſe. } ſ.
CONSONANCY, kŏn'-sō-năn-sў. }
Accord of ſound; conſiſtency, congruence; agreement, concord.
CONSONANT, kŏn'-sō-nănt. a. Agreeable, according, conſiſtent.
CONSONANT, kŏn'-sō-nănt. ſ. A letter which cannot be ſounded by itſelf.
CONSONANTLY, kŏn'-sō-nănt-lў. ad. Conſiſtently, agreeably.
CONSONANTNESS, kŏn'-sō-nănt-nĕs. ſ. Agreeableneſs, conſiſtency.
CONSONOUS, kŏn'-sō-nŭs. a. Agreeing in ſound, ſymphonious.
CONSOPIATION, kŏn-sō-pў-ā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of laying to ſleep.
CONSORT, kŏn'-sŏrt. ſ. Companion, partner; a number of inſtruments playing together. More properly written Concert; concurrence, union.
To CONSORT, kŏn-sā'rt. v. n. To aſſociate with.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sâ'rt. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his conſorted Eve. To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kŏn-sâ'r-tâbl. a. To be compared with, ſuitable.

CONSORTION, kŏn-sâ'r-ſhŭn. ſ. Partnerſhip, ſociety.

CONSPECTABLE, kŏn-ſpĕk'-tâbl. a. Eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPECTUITY, kŏn-ſpĕk-tŭ'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Senſe of ſeeing. Not uſed.

CONSPERSION, kŏn-ſpĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kŏn-ſpĭ-kŭ'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Brightneſs, obviouſneſs to the ſight.

CONSPICUOUS, kŏn-ſpĭk'-ŭ-ŭs. a. Obvious to the ſight, ſeen at diſtance; eminent, diſtinguiſhed.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kŏn-ſpĭk'-ŭ-ŭſ-lў. ad. Obviouſly to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kŏn-ſpĭk'-ŭ-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Expoſure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kŏn-ſpĭr'-â-ſў. ſ. A plot, a concerted treaſon; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil ſenſe; tendency of many cauſes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kŏn-ſpī'-rânt. a. Engaged in a conſpiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kŏn-ſpĭ-râ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kŏn-ſpĭr'-â-tŭr. ſ. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To CONSPIRE, kŏn-ſpī're. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conſpire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kŏn-ſpī'-rŭr. ſ. A conſpirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kŭn'-ſtâbl. ſ. A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the ſtate.

CONSTABLESHIP, kŭn'-ſtâbl-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a conſtable.

CONSTANCY, kŏn'-ſtân-ſў. ſ. Unalterable continuance; conſiſtency, unvaried ſtate; reſolution, ſteadineſs; laſting affection.

CONSTANT, kŏn'-ſtânt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, reſolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kŏn'-ſtânt-lў. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, ſteadily.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl'-lâte. v. n. To ſhine with one general light.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl'-lâte. v. a. To unite ſeveral ſhining b… one ſplendour.

CONSTELLATION, kŏn-ſtĕl-lâ… ſ. A cluſter of fixed ſtars; an … blage of ſplendours, or excellences.

CONSTERNATION, kŏn-ſtĕr-nâ… ſ. Aſtoniſhment, amazement, … dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kŏn'-ſtĭ-pâte. … To croud together into a narrow … to thicken, to condenſe; to ſtop … ing up the paſſages; to make co…

CONSTIPATION, kŏn-ſtĭ-pâ'-ſhŭn. … The act of crouding any thing … room; ſtoppage, obſtruction by … tude.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭt'-ŭ-ĕnt. … Elemental, eſſential, that of wh… thing conſiſts.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭt'-ŭ-ĕnt. … The perſon or thing which confe… ſettles any thing; that which is ne… to the ſubſiſtence of any thing; … deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kŏn'-ſtĭ-tûte. … To produce, to appoint; to e… eſtabliſh; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kŏn'-ſtĭ-tû-tŭr. … He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kŏn-ſtĭ-tû'-ſhŭn. … The act of conſtituting, enacting, … bliſhing; ſtate of being, natural … ties; corporeal frame; temper of … with reſpect to health; temper of … eſtabliſhed form of government, … of laws and cuſtoms; particular … eſtabliſhment, inſtitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kŏn-ſtĭ-tû'-ſhŭn-ŭl. a. Bred in the conſtitution, … cal; conſiſtent with the conſti… legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kŏn-ſtĭt'-tû-tĭv. … Elemental, eſſential, productive; … ing the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRAIN, kŏn-ſtrâ'n. … To compel, to force to ſome act… hinder by force; to neceſſitate; … fine, to preſs.

CONSTRAINABLE, kŏn-ſtrâ'-nâbl. … Liable to conſtraint.

CONSTRAINER, kŏn-ſtrâ'-nŭr. … that conſtrains.

CONSTRAINT, kŏn-ſtrâ'nt. ſ. … pulſion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kŏn-ſtrĭkt'. v. … bind, to cramp; to contract, to … ſhrink.

CONSTRICTION, kŏn-ſtrĭk'-ſhŭn. … Contraction, compreſſion.

TRICTOR, kŏn-ſtrĭk'-tŭr. ſ. which compreſſes or contracts.
ONSTRINGE, kŏn-ſtrĭn'je. v. a. mpreſs, to contract, to bind.
TRINGENT, kŏn-ſtrĭn'-jĕnt. a. the quality of binding or com-
ONSTRUCT, kŏn-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. ild, to form.
TRUCTION, kŏn-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. t of building; the form of build-
ructure; the putting of words to- in ſuch a manner as to convey a te ſenſe; the act of interpreting, ation; the ſenſe, the meaning; nner of deſcribing a figure in geo-
TRUCTURE, kŏn-ſtrŭk'-tſhŭr. ſ. difice, fabrick.
NSTRUE, kŏn'ſ-tŭr. v. a. To t, to explain.
ONSTUPRATE, kŏn'-ſtū-prāte. To violate, to debauch, to de-
TUPRATION, kŏn-ſtū-prā'-ſhŭn. lation, defilement.
BSTANTIAL, kŏn-ſŭb-ſtăn'- Having the ſame eſſence or nce; being of the ſame kind or
BSTANTIALITY, kŏn-ſŭb- ll'-l-tў. ſ. Exiſtence of more e in the ſame ſubſtance.
NSUBSTANTIATE, kŏn-ſŭb- te. v. a. To unite in one com- bſtance or nature.
BSTANTIATION, kŏn-ſŭb- '-ſhŭn. ſ. The union of the f our bleſſed Saviour with the ſa- tal element, according to the Lu-
L, kŏn'-ſŭl. ſ. The chief ma- in the Roman republick; an offi- mmiſſioned in foreign parts to etween the merchants of his na-
LAR, kŏn'-ſhŭ-lŭr. a. Relating onſul.
LATE, kŏn'-ſhŭ-lĕt. ſ. The f conſul.
LSHIP, kŏn'-ſŭl-ſhĭp. ſ. The conſul.
NSULT, kŏn-ſŭlt'. v. n. To unſel together.
NSULT, kŏn-ſŭlt'. v. a. To aſk of, as he conſulted his friends; d, to act with view or reſpect to; n into, to examine, as to conſult or.

CONSULT, kŏn-ſŭlt'. ſ. The act of conſulting; the effect of conſulting, determination; a council, a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.
CONSULTATION, kŏn-ſŭl-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conſulting, ſecret deliberation; a number of perſons conſulted together.
CONSULTER, kŏn-ſŭl'-tŭr. ſ. One that conſults or aſks counſel.
CONSUMABLE, kŏn-ſū'-măbl. a. Suſceptible of deſtruction.
To CONSUME, kŏn-ſū'me. v. a. To waſte, to ſpend, to deſtroy.
To CONSUME, kŏn-ſū'me. v. n. To waſte away, to be exhauſted.
CONSUMER, kŏn-ſū'-mŭr. ſ. One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.
To CONSUMMATE, kŏn-ſŭm'-mĕt. v. a. To complete, to perfect.
CONSUMMATE, kŏn-ſŭm'-mĕt. a. Complete, perfect.
CONSUMMATION, kŏn-ſŭm-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; death, end of life.
CONSUMPTION, kŏn-ſŭmp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conſuming, waſte; the ſtate of waſting or periſhing; a waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectic fever.
CONSUMPTIVE, kŏn-ſŭmp'-tĭv. a. Deſtructive, waſting, exhauſting; diſeaſed with a conſumption.
CONSUMPTIVENESS, kŏn-ſŭmp'-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. A tendency to a conſumption.
CONSUTILE, kŏn-ſū'-tĭl. a. Sewed or ſtitched together.
To CONTABULATE, kŏn-tăb'-ū-lāte. v. a. To floor with boards.
CONTACT, kŏn'-tăkt. ſ. Touch, cloſe union.
CONTACTION, kŏn-tăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of touching.
CONTAGION, kŏn-tā'-jŭn. ſ. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated; infection, propagation of miſchief; peſtilence, venomous emanations
CONTAGIOUS, kŏn-tā'-jŭs. a. Infectious, caught by approach.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, kŏn-tā'-jŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being contagious.
To CONTAIN, kŏn-tā'n. v. a. To hold as a veſſel; to compriſe, as a writing; to reſtrain, to with-hold.
To CONTAIN, kŏn-tā'n. v. n. To live in continence.
CONTAINABLE, kŏn-tā'-năbl. a. Poſſible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'-ĭ-nâte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by baſe mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'-ĭ-nâte. a. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kŏn-tăm-ĭ-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kŏn-tĕm'. v. a. To deſpiſe, to ſcorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kŏn-tĕm'-nŭr. ſ. One that contemns, a deſpiſer.

To CONTEMPER, kŏn-tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm'-pĕ-rā-mĕnt. ſ. The degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kŏn-tĕm'-pĕ-râte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kŏn-tĕm-pĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'-plâte. v. a. To ſtudy, to meditate.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'-plâte. v. n. To muſe, think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kŏn-tĕm-plā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Meditation, ſtudious thought on any ſubject; holy meditation; ſtudy, oppoſed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕmp'-lā-tĭv. a. Given to thought, ſtudious, employed in ſtudy; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕmp'-lā-tĭv-lў. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kŏn'-tĕm-plā-tŭr. ſ. One employed in ſtudy.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rĕr-ў. a. Living in the ſame age; born at the ſame time; exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rĕr-ў. ſ. One who lives at the ſame time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rĭze. v. a. To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kŏn-tĕmpt'. ſ. The act of deſpiſing others, ſcorn; the ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕmp'-tĭbl. a. Worthy of contempt, deſerving ſcorn; deſpiſed, ſcorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm'-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs, cheapneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕmp'-tĭb-lў. ad. Meanly, in a manner deſ contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕmp'-ſ a. Scornful, apt to deſpiſe.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kŏn-tĕm tŭſ-lў. ad. With ſcorn, with deſp

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-t tŭ-tŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition to contem

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. n. ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition; to to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. a. diſpute any thing, to conteſt.

CONTENDENT, kŏn-tĕn'-dĕnt. ſ. tagoniſt, opponent.

CONTENDER, kŏn-tĕn'-dŭr. ſ. batant, champion.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. a. Satisfi as not to repine, eaſy.

To CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. v. a. ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; to to gratify.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. ſ. Mat happineſs; acquieſcence; that wh contained, or included in any thing power of containing, extent, cap that which is compriſed in a writing this ſenſe uſed only in the plural.

CONTENTED, kŏn-tĕn'-tĭd. pa Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kŏn-tĕn-ſhŭn. ſ. debate, conteſt; emulation, endea to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'-ſhŭ Quarrelſome, given to debate, pe

CONTENTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'-ſh ad. Perverſely, quarrelſomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn nĭs. ſ. Proneneſs to conteſt.

CONTENTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'-lĭs. a. contented, diſſatisfied, uneaſy.

CONTENTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'-mĕ Acquieſcence without plenary ſa tion; gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'-mĭ- Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā a. Of the ſame country.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt'. v. a. diſpute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt'. v. n. ſtrive, to contend; to vie, to emu

CONTEST, kŏn'-tĕſt. ſ. Diſput ference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kŏn-tĕs'-tăbl. putable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs nĭs. ſ. Poſſibility of conteſt.

To CONTEX, kŏn-tĕks'. v. a. weave together.

TEXT, kŏn'-tĕkſt. ſ. The gene-
ries of a diſcourſe.
TEXT, kŏn-tĕkſt'. a. Knit toge-
firm.
TEXTURE, kŏn-tĕks'-tſhŭr. ſ.
diſpoſition of parts one among ano-
the ſyſtem, the conſtitution.
TIGNATION, kŏn-tig-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
me of beams or boards joined to-
r; the act of framing or joining a
k.
TIGUITY, kŏn-tĭ-gū'-ĭ-tў. ſ.
l contact, nearneſs of ſituation.
TIGUOUS, kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs. a. Meet-
as to touch; bordering upon.
TIGUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭſ-lў. ad.
out any intervening ſpaces.
TIGUOUSNESS, kŏn tĭg'-ū-ŭſ-
. Cloſe connection.
TINENCE, kŏn'-tĭ-nĕnſe. } ſ.
TINENCY, kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn-ſў. }
int, command of one's ſelf; chaſ-
n general; forbearance of lawful
re; moderation in lawful plea-

TINENT, kŏn'-tĭ-nĕnt. a. Chaſte,
ious in lawful pleaſures; reſtrain-
oderate, temperate.
TINENT, kŏn'-tĭ-nĕnt. ſ. Land
iſjointed by the ſea from other
that which contains any thing.
NTINGE, kŏn-tĭnj'e. v. a. To
to reach.
NTINGENCE, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnſe. } ſ.
NTINGENCY, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕn-ſў. }
uality of being fortuitous, acci-
poſſibility.
NTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt. a. Fall-
by chance, accidental.
NTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt. ſ. A
in the hands of chance; a pro-
that falls to any perſon upon a
.
NTINGENTLY, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt-lў.
Accidentally; without any ſettled

NTINGENTNESS, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt-
Accidentalneſs.
NTINUAL, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl. a. In-
proceeding without interruption;
a continual claim is made from
time, within every year and

NTINUALLY, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl-ў. ad.
t pauſe, without interruption;
t ceaſing.
NTINUANCE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ănſe. ſ.
on uninterrupted; permanence in
e; abode in a place; duration,
eſs; perſeverance.

CONTINUATE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte. a. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ā-tĭv. ſ. An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kŏn-tĭn'-ū ā-tŭr. ſ. He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū. v. n. To remain in the ſame ſtate; to laſt, to be durable; to perſevere.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū. v. a. To protract, to repeat without interruption; to unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

CONTINUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ĕd-lў. ad. Without interruption, without ceaſing.

CONTINUER, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭr. ſ. One that has the power of perſeverance.

CONTINUITY, kŏn-tĭn-nū'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Connection uninterrupted, coheſion; the texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭs. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any ſpace.

To CONTORT, kŏn-tŏrt'. v. a. To twiſt, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kŏn-tŏr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Twiſt, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kŏn-tō'r. ſ. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kŏn'-trā-bănd. a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt'. v. a. To draw together, to ſhorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomiſe.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt'. v. n. To ſhrink up, to grow ſhort; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of proviſions.

CONTRACT, kŏn'-trăkt. ſ. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kŏn-trăk-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kŏn-trăk'-tĭbl. a. Capable of contraction.

CON-

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk'-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kŏn-trăk'-tĭl. a. Having the power of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRACTION, kŏn-trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of contracting or ſhortening; the act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling; the ſtate of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compaſs; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kŏn-trăk'-tŭr. ſ. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kŏn-tră-dĭkt'. v. a. To oppoſe verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tŭr. ſ. One that contradicts, an oppoſer.

CONTRADICTION, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Verbal oppoſition, controverſial aſſertion; oppoſition; inconſiſtency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-ſhŭs. a. Filled with contradictions, inconſiſtent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Inconſiſtency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tŭr-ĭ-lў. ad. Inconſiſtency with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tŭr-ў. a. Oppoſite to, inconſiſtent with; in logick, that which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tŭr-ў. ſ. A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms, inconſiſtency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kŏn-tră-dĭſ-tĭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kŏn-tră-dĭſ-tĭng'-gwĭſh. v. a. To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kŏn-tră-fĭs'-ſhŭre. ſ. A crack of the ſkull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, contrafiſſure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kŏn-tră-ĭn'-dĭ-kăte. v. a. To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kŏn-tră-ĭn-dĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done, which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CONTRAMURE, kŏn-tră-mū're. outwall built about the main wa city.

CONTRANITENCY, kŏn-tră-nĭ-ſў. ſ. Re-action, a reſiſtency a preſſure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kŏn-tră-pŏ-ŭn. ſ. A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kŏn-rĕg-ū-lăr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Contrariety to

CONTRARIANT, kŏn-trā'-ryănt. Inconſiſtent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kŏn'-trā-rўz. ſ. T of oppoſite natures or qualities; gick, propoſitions which deſtroy other.

CONTRARIETY, kŏn-trā-rĭ'-ĕ-tў. Repugnance, oppoſition; inconſi quality or poſition deſtructive of i poſite.

CONTRARILY, kŏn'-trā-rў-lў. In a manner contrary; different in oppoſite directions. Little uſed

CONTRARINESS, kŏn'-trā-rў-nĭſ. Contrariety, oppoſition.

CONTRARIOUS, kŏn-trā'-ryŭs. a. poſite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kŏn-trā-ry ad. Oppoſitely.

CONTRARIWISE, kŏn'-trā-rĭ-wĭze ad. Converſely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kŏn'-trā-rў. a. Op contradictory; inconſiſtent, diſagre adverſe, in an oppoſite direction.

CONTRARY, kŏn'-trā-rў. ſ. A of oppoſite qualities; a propoſition trary to ſome other; in oppoſition the other ſide; to a contrary purpo

CONTRAST, kŏn'-trăſt. ſ. Opp and diſſimilitude of figures, by cne contributes to the viſibility or of another.

To CONTRAST, kŏn-trăſt'. v. a. place in oppoſition; to ſhew anot gure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kŏn-trăv-lă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The fortification up, to hinder the ſallies of the ſon.

To CONTRAVENE, kŏn-trā-vē'ne To oppoſe, to obſtruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kŏn-trā-vē'-nŭr He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kŏn-trā-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Oppoſition.

CONTRECTATION, kŏn-trĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tă-rў. a. Paying tribute to the ſame reign.

ONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'-ūt. v. a. ive to ſome common ſtock.

ONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'-ūt. v. n. ear a part, to have a ſhare in any act ect.

RIBUTION, kŏn-trĭ-bū'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of promoting ſome deſign in action with other perſons; that is given by ſeveral hands for ſome on purpoſe; that which is paid e ſupport of an army lying in a y.

RIBUTIVE, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tĭv. a. which has the power or quality of ing any purpoſe in concurrence ther motives.

RIBUTOR, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr. ſ. hat bears a part in ſome common

RIBUTORY, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr-ў. omoting the ſame end, bringing ce to ſome joint deſign.

ONTRISTATE, kŏn-trĭs'-tāte. To ſadden, to make ſorrowful. ed.

RISTATION, kŏn-trĭſ-tā'-ſhŭn. e act of making ſad, the ſtate of nade ſad. Not uſed.

RITE, kŏn'-trĭte. a. Bruiſed, worn; worn with ſorrow, haraſſed e ſenſe of guilt, penitent.

RITENESS, kŏn-trī'te-nĭs. ſ. ion, repentance.

RITION, kŏn-trĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The grinding or rubbing to powder; ce, ſorrow for ſin.

RIVABLE, kŏn-trī'-văbl. a. Poſ- be planned by the mind.

RIVANCE, kŏn-trī'-vănſe. ſ. The ontriving; ſcheme, plan; a plot, ice.

NTRIVE, kŏn-trī've. v. a. To t; to find out means.

TRIVE, kŏn-trī've. v. n. To deſign, to plan.

IVEMENT, kŏn-trī've-mĕnt. ſ. n.

IVER, kŏn-trī'-vŭr. ſ. An in-

OL, kŏn-trō'l. ſ. A regiſter or kept by another officer, that ay be examined by the other; eſtraint; power, authority, ſu- dence.

TROL, kŏn-trō'l. v. a. To der check by a counter-reckon- govern, to reſtrain; to con-

OLLABLE, kŏn-trō'l-ăbl. a. Subject to control, ſubject to be overruled.

CONTROLLER, kŏn-trō'l-ŭr. ſ. One that has the power of governing or reſtraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō'l-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kŏn-trō'l-mĕnt. ſ. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining, reſtraint; oppoſition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr'-ſhăl. a. Relating to diſputes, diſputatious.

CONTROVERSY, kŏn'-trō-vĕr-ſў. ſ. Diſpute, debate; a ſuit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kŏn'-trō-vĕrt. v. a. To debate, to diſpute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭbl. a. Diſputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kŏn'-trō-vĕr-tĭſt. ſ. Diſputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā'-ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, ſtubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Oſtinately, inflexibly, perverſely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

CONTUMACY, kŏn'-tū-mā-ſў. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs; in law, a wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē'-lyŭs. a. Reproachful, ſarcaſtick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, ſhameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē'-lyŭſ-lў. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuouſly.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kŏn'-tū-mē'-lyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Rudeneſs, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kŏn'-tū-mĕ-lў. ſ. Contemptuouſneſs, bitterneſs of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kŏn-tū'ze. v. a. To beat together, to bruiſe; to bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kŏn-tū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or bruiſing; the ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed; a bruiſe.

CONVALESCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs'-ſĕnſe. } ſ.
CONVALESCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs'-ſĕn-ſў. }

Renewal of health, recovery from a diſeaſe.

CONVALESCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs'-ſĕnt. a. Recovering.

To

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne. v. n. To come together, to aſſemble.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne. v. a. To call together, to aſſemble, to convoke; to ſummon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kŏn-vē-nyĕnſe. } f.
CONVENIENCY, kŏn-vē-nyĕn-sy. }
Fitneſs, commodiouſneſs, cauſe of eaſe, accommodation; fitneſs of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kŏn-vē-nyĕnt. a. Fit, ſuitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kŏn-vē-nyĕnt-ly. ad. Commodiouſly, fitly.

CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt. ſ. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a religious houſe, a monaſtery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt. v. a. To call before a judge or judicature. Not in uſe.

CONVENTICLE, kŏn-vĕn-tikl. ſ. An aſſembly, a meeting; an aſſembly for worſhip; a ſecret aſſembly.

CONVENTICLER, kŏn-vĕn-tik-lŭr. ſ. One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVENTION, kŏn-vĕn-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an aſſembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn-ſhŭn-ŭl. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn-ſhŭn-ĕr-y. a. Acting upon contract, ſettled by ſtipulations.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn-tŭ-ăl. a. Belonging to a convent, monaſtick.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn-tŭ-ăl. ſ. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kŏn-vĕrje. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kŏn-vĕr-jĕnt. } a.
CONVERGING, kŏn-vĕr-jing. }
Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kŏn-vĕr-sĭbl. a. Qualified for converſation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kŏn-vĕr-sĭb-ly. ad. In a converſable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kŏn-vĕr-sĕnt. } a.
{ kŏn-vĕr-sĕnt. }
Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourſe with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

CONVERSATION, kŏn-vĕr-sā-ſhŭn. ſ. Familiar diſcourſe, chat, eaſy talk; a particular act of diſcourſing upon ſubject; commerce, intercourſe, liarity; behaviour, manner of ac common life.

To CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕrſe. v. n. cohabit with, to hold intercourſe to be acquainted with; to diſcour miliarly upon any ſubject; to have merce with a different ſex.

CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕrſe. ſ. Mu diſcourſing in familiar life; acq tance, cohabitation, familiarity; geometricians it means the contrary

CONVERSELY, kŏn-vĕrſe-ly. ad. change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kŏn-vĕr-ſhŭn. Change from one ſtate into an tranſmutation; change from repro to grace; change from one religi another.

CONVERSIVE, kŏn-vĕr-ſiv. a. verſable, ſociable.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt. v. a. change into another ſubſtance, to mute; to change from one religi another; to turn from a bad to a life; to apply to any uſe, to priate.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt. v. n. undergo a change, to be tranſmu

CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt. ſ. A converted from one opinion to ano

CONVERTER, kŏn-vĕrt-ŭr. ſ. that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kŏn-vĕr-tĭ-ty. ſ. The quality of being to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kŏn-vĕr-tĭbl. a. ceptible of change, tranſmutable much alike as that one may be the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kŏn-vĕr-tĭb-ly. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kŏn-vĕr-tĭte. convert.

CONVEX, kŏn-vĕks. a. Rising circular form, oppoſite to concave

CONVEX, kŏn-vĕks. ſ. A body.

CONVEXED, kŏn-vĕkſt. part. a. tuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kŏn-vĕks-ĕd-ly. In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kŏn-vĕks-ĭ-ty. ſ. tuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kŏn-vĕks-ly. convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kŏn-vĕks-nĭs. ſ. roidical protuberance, convexity.

EXO-CONCAVE, kŏn′-vĕkſ-ŏ-kāve. a. Having the hollow on ſide, correſponding to the external berance.

ONVEY, kŏn-vē′. v. a. To carry, nſport from one place to another; d from one to another; to move y; to tranſmit; to transfer, to r to another; to impart.

EYANCE, kŏn-vē′-ănſe. ſ. The removing any thing; way for car- or tranſportation; the method of ing ſecretly; the means by which hing is conveyed; delivery from another; act of transferring pro- writing by which property is ferred.

EYANCER, kŏn-vē′-ăn-ſŭr. ſ. yer who draws writings by which rty is tranſferred.

EYER, kŏn-vē′-ŭr. ſ. One who or tranſmits any thing.

ONVICT, kŏn-vĭk′t. v. a. To guilty, to detect in guilt; to con- to diſcover to be falſe.

ICT, kŏn-vĭk′t. a. Convicted, d in guilt.

ICT, kŏn′-vĭkt. ſ. A perſon caſt bar.

ICTION, kŏn-vĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. De- of guilt; the act of convincing, ation.

ICTIVE, kŏn vĭk′-tĭv. a. Hav- power of convincing.

NVINCE, kŏn-vĭn′ſe. v. a. To another to acknowledge a conteſted n; to convict.

NCEMENT, kŏn-vĭn′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. ction.

NCIBLE, kŏn-vĭn′-ſibl. a. Ca- of conviction; capable of being dly diſproved.

NCINGLY, kŏn-vĭn′-ſing-lў. ad. a manner as to leave no room for

NCINGNESS, kŏn-vĭn′-ſing-nĭs. e power of convincing.

NVIVE, kŏn-vĭ′ve. v. a. To en- to feaſt. Obſolete.

IVAL, kŏn-vĭ′-văl. } a.
IVIAL, kŏn-viv′-yăl. } a.
g to an entertainment, feſtal, ſo-

NDRUM, kŏ-nŭn′-drŭm. ſ. A , a quibble.

NVOCATE, kŏn′-vŏ-kāte. v. a. together.

OCATION, kŏn-vŏ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. ct of calling to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical.

To CONVOKE, kŏn-vō′ke. v. a. To call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVOLVE, kŏn-vŏlv′. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kŏn-vŏ-lū′-tĭd. part. a. Twiſted, rolled upon itſelf.

CONVOLUTION, kŏn-vŏ-lū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kŏn-voy′. v. a. To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CONVOY, kŏn′-voy. ſ. Attendance at ſea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

CONUSANCE, kŏn′-ū-ſănſe. ſ. Coniſance, notice. A law term.

To CONVULSE, kŏn-vŭl′ſe. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kŏn-vŭl′-ſhŭn. ſ. A convulſion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kŏn-vŭl′-ſĭv. a. Giving twitches or ſpaſms.

CONY, kŭn′-nў. ſ. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kŭn′-nў-bŭr-ŏ. ſ. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kō′. v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kō′k. ſ. One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kō′k-mād. ſ. A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

COOK-ROOM, kō′k-rōm. ſ. A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK, kō′k. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kō′k-ĕr-rў. ſ. The art of dreſſing victuals.

COOL, kō′l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kō′l. ſ. Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kō′l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet paſſion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kō′l. v. n. To grow leſs hot; to grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion.

COOLER, kō͞'-lŭr. ſ. That which has the power of cooling the body; a veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kō͞'-lў. ad. Without heat, or ſharp cold; without paſſion.

COOLNESS, kō͞'l-nĭs. ſ. Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, diſinclination; freedom from paſſion.

COOM, kō͞m. ſ. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kō͞m. ſ. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

COOP, kō͞p. ſ. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

To COOP, kō͞p. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage.

COOPEE, kō-pē'. ſ. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kō͞'-pŭr. ſ. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kō͞'-pŭr-ĭdzh. ſ. The price paid for coopers work.

To COOPERATE, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-āte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end; to concur in the ſame effect.

COOPERATION, kō-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

COOPERATIVE, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERATOR, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTATION, kō-ŏp-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Adoption, aſſumption.

COORDINATE, kō-ā'r-dĭ-nĕt. a. Holding the ſame rank.

COORDINATELY, kō-ā'r-dĭ-nĕt-lў. ad. In the ſame rank.

COORDINATENESS, kō-ā'r-dĭ-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINATION, kō-ŏr-dĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs.

COOT, kō͞t. ſ. A ſmall black water fowl.

COP, kŏp'. ſ. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kō-pā'r-sē-nā-rў. ſ. Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kō-pā'r-sē-nŭr. ſ. Coparceners are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.

COPARCENY, kō-pā'r-sē-nў. ſ. An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kō-pā'rt-nŭr. ſ. One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kō-pā'rt-nĕr-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate of bearing an equal ſhare, poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

COPATAIN, kō-pā-tān. a. Hi[gh]ed, pointed. Obſolete.

COPAYVA, kō-pā'-vā. ſ. A gum diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE, kō'pe. ſ. Any thing with the head is covered; a ſacerdotal worn in ſacred miniſtration; any which is ſpread over the head.

To COPE, kō'pe. v. a. To [c]with a cope; to contend with, poſe.

To COPE, kō'pe. v. n. To [c]ſtruggle, to ſtrive.

COPIER, kŏp'-pў-ŭr. ſ. One [t]pies, a tranſcriber; a plagiary, tator.

COPING, kō'-pĭng. ſ. The [u]of maſonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kō'-pўŭs. a. Plentiful, dant, abounding in words or ima[g]

COPIOUSLY, kō'-pўŭſ-lў. ad. fully, abundantly, in great qu[an]at large, diffuſely.

COPIOUSNESS, kō'-pўŭſ-nĭs. ſ. abundance; exuberance of ſtile.

COPLAND, kŏp'-lănd. ſ. A [p]ground which terminates with a[n]angle.

COPPED, kŏpt'. a. Riſing to a [h]head.

COPPEL, kŏp'-pĭl. ſ. An inſ[tr]uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to purify gold and ſilver.

COPPER, kŏp'-pŭr. ſ. One of primitive metals.

COPPER, kŏp'-pŭr. ſ. A boil[er]than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp'-pŭr-nō͞ze. red noſe.

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp-pŭr-plā[te]. A plate on which pictures are eng[ra]

COPPER-WORK, kŏp'-pŭr-wŭrk. A place where copper is manufac[tu]

COPPERAS, kŏp'-pĕr-ăs. ſ. A [k]vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kŏp'-pŭr-ſmĭth. One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kŏp'-pŭr-wŭrm. little worm in ſhips; a worm [br]in one's hand.

COPPERY, kŏp'-pŭr-ў. a. Con[ta]copper.

COPPICE, kŏp'-pĭs. ſ. Low wo[od]at ſtated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kŏp'l-dŭſt. ſ. P[ow]uſed in purifying metals.

LED, kŏp'ld. a. Riſing in a co- form.

E, kŏps'. ſ. Short wood.

OPSE, kŏps'. v. a. To preſerve woods.

LA, kŏp'-ŭ-lă. ſ. The word unites the ſubject and predicate of poſition.

OPULATE, kŏp'-ŭ-lăte. v. a. To to conjoin.

OPULATE, kŏp'-ŭ-lăte. v. n. To together as different ſexes.

LATION, kŏp-ŭ-lă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſes or embrace of the two ſexes.

LATIVE, kŏp'-ŭ-lă-tĭv. a. A of grammar.

, kŏp'-ў. ſ. A tranſcript from the ype or original; an individual as a good and fair copy; the ori- the archetype; a picture drawn another picture.

-BOOK, kŏp'-ў-bŏk. ſ. A book ich copies are written for learners itate.

-HOLD, kŏp'-ў-hōld. ſ. A te- for which the tenant hath nothing w but the copy of the rolls made ſteward of his lord's court.

-HOLDER, kŏp'-ў-hōl-dŭr. ſ. that is poſſeſſed of land in copy-

OPY, kŏp'-ў. v. a. To tranſcribe, ite after an original; to imitate, to ſe to imitation.

OPY, kŏp'-ў. v. n. To do any in imitation of ſomething elſe.

ER, kŏp'-ў-ŭr. } ſ.
IST, kŏp'-ў-ĭſt. }
who copies writing or pictures.

OQUET, kō-kĕt'. v. a. To treat an appearance of amorous tender-

ETRY, kō-kĕt'-rў. ſ. Affecta- of amorous advances.

ETTE, kō-kĕt'. ſ. A gay, airy who endeavours to attract no-

ACLE, kŏr'-ăkl. ſ. A boat uſed in s by fiſhers.

AL, kŏr'-ăl. ſ. Red coral is a plant eat hardneſs and ſtony nature while ing in the water, as it is after long ure to the air; the piece of coral children uſe as a plaything.

ALLINE, kŏr'-ăl-ĭne. a. Conſiſt- of coral.

ALLINE, kŏr'-ăl-ĭne. ſ. Coral- is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine.

ALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, ăl-loid. a. Reſembling coral.

CORANT, kō-rănt'. ſ. A nimble ſprightly dance.

CORBAN, kŏr'-băn. ſ. An alms baſket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kŏr'-bĕlz. ſ. Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kŏr'-bĕl. ſ. In architecture, the repreſentation of a baſket.

CORD, kă'rd. ſ. A rope, a ſtring; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kă'rd-mă-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, kă'rd-wŭd. ſ. Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, kă'rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kă'r-dĭdzh. ſ. A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kă'r-dĭd. a. Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kŏr-dē-lē'r. ſ. A Franciſcan frier, ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, kă'r-dўăl. ſ. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increaſes ſtrength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, kă'r-dўăl. a. Reviving, invigorating; ſincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kŏr-dўăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Relation to the heart; ſincerity.

CORDIALLY, kăr'-dўăl-ў. ad. Sincerely, heartily.

CORE, kō're. ſ. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or ſore.

CORIACEOUS, kō-rў-ă'-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of leather; of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

CORIANDER, kō-rў-ăn'-dŭr. ſ. A plant.

CORINTH, kŭr'-rĭn. ſ. A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

CORINTHIAN, kō-rĭn'-thĭyăn. ſ. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, kă'rk. ſ. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples; the ſtopple of a bottle.

To CORK, kă'rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, kă'r-kĭng-pĭn'. ſ. A pin of the largeſt ſize.

CORKY, kă'r-kў. a. Conſiſting of cork.

CORMORANT, kâ'r-mô-rânt. ſ. A bird that preys upon fiſh; a glutton.

CORN, kâ'rn. ſ. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed; an excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful.

To CORN, kâ'rn. v. a. To ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt; to form into ſmall grains.

CORN-FIELD, kâ'rn-fê'ld. ſ. A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, kâ'rn-flâg. ſ. A plant: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kâ'rn-flôr. ſ. The floor where corn is ſtored.

CORN-FLOWER, kâ'rn-flow-ûr. ſ. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, kâ'rn-lând. ſ. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, kâ'rn-mil. ſ. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, kâ'rn-pîpe. ſ. A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kâ'rn-tſhând-lûr. ſ. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kâ'rn-kût-tûr. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kâ'r-nêl.
CORNELIAN-TREE, kôr-nê'-lyân-trê. } ſ.

The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.

CORNEOUS, kâ'r-nŷ-ûs. a. Horny, of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

CORNER, kâ'r-nûr. ſ. An angle; a ſecret or remote place; the extremities, the utmoſt limit.

CORNER-STONE, kâ'r-nûr-ſtô'ne. ſ. The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kâ'r-nûr-wîze. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, kâ'r-nît. ſ. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horſe, in this ſenſe obſolete; the officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop; Cornet of a horſe, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kâ'r-nis. ſ. The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kâ'r-nikl. ſ. A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kâr-nîdzh'-ê-rûs. a. Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIÆ, kâ'r-nû-kô'-pê. The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, kôr-nû'te. v. a. beſtow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kôr-nû'-tîd. a. with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kôr-nû'-tô. ſ. A horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kâ'r-nŷ. a. Strong or like horn, horny; producing corn.

COROLLARY, kôr'-ô-lâr-ŷ. ſ. conclusion; an inference.

CORONAL, kôr'-ô-nâl. ſ. A garland.

CORONAL, kô-rô'-nâl. a. to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kôr'-ô-nêr-ŷ. a. ing to a crown; it is applied in to arteries fancied to encompaſs in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kôr-ô-nâ'-ſhûn. act or ſolemnity of crowning the pomp or aſſembly preſent at nation.

CORONER, kôr'-ô-nûr. ſ. An whoſe duty is to enquire, how lent death was occaſioned.

CORONET, kôr'-ô-nêt. ſ. An crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kâ'r-pô-râl. ſ. The eſt officer of the infantry; a low officer.

CORPORAL, kâ'r-pô-râl. a. to the body, belonging to the body terial, not ſpiritual.

CORPORALITY, kâr-pô-râl'-l The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kâ'r-pô-râl-ŷ. dily.

CORPORATE, kâ'r-pô-rêt. a. in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kôr-pô-râ'-ſhû A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kôr-pô'-ryâl. a. ing a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kôr-pô-rê'-î-tŷ. teriality, bodyline ſs.

CORPS, kô're. } ſ.
CORPSE, kâ'rpſe. }

A body; a carcaſe, a dead body, a body of forces.

CORPULENCE, kâ'r-pû-lênſe.

CORPULENCY, kâ'r-pû-lên-ſŷ. Bulkineſs of body, fleſhineſs.

CORPULENT, kâ'r-pû-lênt. a. bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kâ'r-pûſkl. ſ. A body, an atom.

YSCULAR, kŏr-pŭs'-kŭ-lĕr. } a.
USCULARIAN, kŏr-pŭs-kŭ- }
yăn.
ng to bodies, compriſing bodies.
RRADE, kŏr-rā'de. v. a. To
, to ſcrape together.
ADIATION, kŏr-rā-dy-ā'-ſhŭn.
conjunction of rays in one point.
RRECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. v. a. To
, to chaſtiſe; to amend; to ob-
the qualities of one ingredient by
.
ECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. a. Reviſed or
d with exactneſs.
ECTION, kŏr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Pu-
nt, diſcipline; amendment; that
is ſubſtituted in the place of any
wrong; reprehenſion; abatement
ious qualities, by the addition of
ing contrary.
ECTIONER, kŏr-rĕk'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ.
-bird. Obſolete.
ECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'-tiv. a. Hav-
power to alter or obviate any bad
s.
ECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'-tiv. ſ. That
as the power of altering or ob-
any thing amiſs; limitation, re-
.
ECTLY, kŏr-rĕkt'-lў. ad. Ac-
, exactly.
ECTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt'-nis. ſ. Ac-
exactneſs.
ECTOR, kŏr-rĕk'-tŭr. ſ. He
ends, or alters, by puniſhment;
reviſes any thing to free it from
ſuch an ingredient in a compoſi-
s guards againſt or abates the
another.
RRELATE, kŏr-rĕ-lā'te. v. n.
e a reciprocal relation, as father
.
LATE, kŏr'-rĕ-lāte. ſ. One
ds in the oppoſite relation.
LATIVE, kŏr-rĕl'-ā-tiv. a.
a reciprocal relation.
LATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl'-ā-tiv-
The ſtate of being correlative.
PTION, kŏr-rĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Chid-
rehenſion, reproof.
RESPOND, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏnd'. v. n.
to anſwer, to fit; to keep up
ce with another by alternate let-
.
SPONDENCE, kŏr-rĕſ- }
ènſe, } ſ.
SPONDENCY, kŏr-rĕſ- }
èn-ſў. }
reciprocal adaptation of one
another; intercourſe, recipro-
cal intelligence; friendſhip, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn'-dĕnt. a. Suitable, adapted, anſwerable.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn'-dĕnt. ſ. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn'-siv. a. Anſwerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kŏr-rў-dō're. ſ. The covert way lying round the fortifications; a gallery or long iſle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kŏr'-rĭ-jibl. a. That which may be altered or amended; puniſhable.

CORRIVAL, kŏr-rī'-văl. ſ. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kŏr-rī'-văl-rў. ſ. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rănt. a. Having the power to give ſtrength.

To CORROBORATE, kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rāte. v. a. To confirm, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen, to make ſtrong.

CORROBORATION, kŏr-rŏb-ō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtrengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rā-tiv. a. Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

To CORRODE, kŏr-rō'de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō'-dĕnt. a. Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRODIBLE, kŏr-rō'-dibl. a. Poſſible to be conſumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kŏr-rō-sў-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLE, kŏr-rō'-sibl. a. Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'-sibl-nis. ſ. Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORROSION, kŏr-rō'-zhŭn. ſ. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'-siv. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'-siv. ſ. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kŏr-rō'-siv-lў. ad. Like a corroſive; with the power of corroſion.

CORROSIVENESS, kŏr-rō'-siv-nis. ſ. The

The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kŏr'-rŭ-gănt. a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kŏr'-rŭ-gāte. v. a. To wrinkle or purſe up.

CORRUGATION, kŏr-rŭ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. a. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate, to infect; to deprave, to deſtroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedneſs.

CORRUPTER, kŏr-rŭp'-tŭr. ſ. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kŏr-rŭp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭbl. a. Suſceptibility of corruption; poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭb lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kŏr-rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts; wickedneſs, perverſion of principles; putreſcence; matter or pus in a ſore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt'-lĭs. a. Inſuſceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kŏr-rŭpt'-lў. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciouſly, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt'-nĭs. ſ. The quality of corruption, putreſcence, vice.

CORSAIR, kŏr'-sâr. ſ. A pirate.

CORSE, kŏ'rſe. ſ. A dead body, a carcaſe.

CORSLET, kŏrs'-lĕt. ſ. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kâ'r-tĭ-kăl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kâ'r-tĭ-kā-tĭd. a. Reſembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kâr-tĭ-kŏ'ſe. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kŏr-vĕt'-tŏ. ſ. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kŏ-rŭs'-kănt. a. Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

CORUSCATION, kŏ-rŭſ-kā'-ſhŭn. Flaſh, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kŏ-rĭm'-bў-ā-tĭd. Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kŏ-rĭm-bĭf'-ĕ-rŭs. ad. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kŏ-rĭm'-bŭs. ſ. Among ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries; amongſt modern botaniſts, a compound diſcous-flower; ſuch are the heads of daiſies, and common marygold.

COSIER, kŏ'-zўer. ſ. A botcher, ſolete.

COSMETICK, kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk. a. Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kŏz'-mĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the world; riſing or ſetting with the ſun.

COSMICALLY, kŏz'-mĭ-kăl-ў. ad. With the ſun.

COSMOGONY, kŏz-mŏg'-gŏ-nў. The riſe or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. One who writes a deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kŏz-mŏ-grăf'-ў-kăl. a. Relating to a general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kŏz-mŏ-grăf'-ў-kăl-ў. ad. In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg'-grā-fў. The ſcience of the general ſyſtem of the world; a general deſcription of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN, kŏz-mŏ-pŏl'-ў-tăn.

COSMOPOLITE, kŏz-mŏp'-pŏ-lĭte.

A citizen of the world, one who has home in every place.

COST, kŏſt'. ſ. The price of any thing, charge, expence; loſs, detriment.

To COST, kŏſt'. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kŏs'-tăl. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kŏs'-tărd. ſ. A kind of apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kŏs'-tĭv. a. Bound in the body; cloſe.

COSTIVENESS, kŏs'-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of the body in which excrements are obſtructed.

COSTLINESS, kŏſt'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Sumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs.

COSTLY, kŏſt'-lў. a. Sumptuous, expenſive.

kŏt. ſ. A ſmall houſe, a hut, a habitation.

ANGENT, kō-tăn'-jĕnt. ſ. The nt of an arch which is the comple- of another to ninety degrees.

EMPORARY, kō-tĕm'-pō-rār-ў. a. g at the ſame time, coetaneous.

LAND, kŏt'-lănd. ſ. Land appen- to a cottage.

QUEAN, kŏt'-kwēn. ſ. A man buſies himſelf with women's af-

TAGE, kŏt'-tĭdzh. ſ. A hut, a habitation.

TAGER, kŏt'-tă-jŭr. ſ. One who in a hut or cottage; one who lives common, without paying rent.

TIER, kŏt'-yĕr. ſ. One who inha- cot.

TON, kŏt'n. ſ. The down of the -tree; a plant.

TON, kŏt'n. ſ. Cloth or ſtuff of cottan.

TTON, kŏt'n. v. n. To riſe with ; to cement, to unite with.

UCH, kou'tſh. v. n. To lie down ace of repoſe; to lie down on the as a beaſt to reſt; to lie down, in h; to ſtoop or bend down, in fear, n.

UCH, kou'tſh. v. a. To lay on e of repoſe; to lay down any thing ratum; to bed, to hide in another to include ſecretly, to hide; to ſpear in the reſt; to depreſs the hat overſpreads the pupil of the

H, kou'tſh. ſ. A ſeat of repoſe; , or ſtratum.

HANT, kŏu'-tſhănt. a. Lying ſquatting.

HEE, kŭ-ſhē. ſ. Bedtime, the viſiting late at night.

HER, kou'tſh-ŭr. ſ. He that s or depreſſes cataracts.

HFELLOW, kou'tſh-fĕl-lō. ſ. low, companion.

HGRASS, kou'tſh-grăs. ſ. A

kō've. ſ. A ſmall creek or bay; r, a cover.

NANT, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt. ſ. A con- a ſtipulation; a compact; a writ- taining the terms of agreement.

VENANT, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt. v. n. gain, to ſtipulate.

NANTEE, kŭv'-ĕ-năn-tē'. ſ. A to a covenant, a ſtipulator, a er,

COVENANTER, kŭv'-ĕ-năn-tŭr. ſ. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kŭv'-ŭr. v. a. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe; to conceal under ſomething laid over; to hide by ſuperficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to ſhelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kŭv'-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a ſcreen, a veil; ſhelter, defence.

COVERING, kŭv'-ŭr-ĭng. ſ. Dreſs, veſture.

COVERLET, kŭv'-ŭr-lĭt. ſ. The outermoſt of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, kŭv'-ŭrt. ſ. A ſhelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kŭv'-ŭrt. a. Sheltered, ſecret, hidden, inſidious.

COVERT-WAY, kŭv'-ŭrt-wā'. ſ. A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kŭv'-ŭrt-lў. ad. Secretly, cloſely.

COVERTNESS, kŭv'-ŭrt-nĭs. ſ. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kŭv'-ŭr-tŭre. ſ. Shelter, defence; in law, the ſtate and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kŭv'-ĭt. v. a. To deſire inordinately, to deſire beyond due bounds; to deſire earneſtly.

To COVET, kŭv'-ĭt. v. n. To have a ſtrong deſire.

COVETABLE, kŭv'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. To be wiſhed for.

COVETOUS, kŭv'-vĕ-tſhŭs. a. Inordinately deſirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kŭv'-vĕ-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Avaritiouſly, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kŭv'-vĕ-tſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, eagerneſs of gain.

COVEY, kŭv'-vў. ſ. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kŏf'. ſ. A convulſion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf'. v. n. To have the lungs convulſed, to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf'. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kŏf'-fŭr. ſ. One that coughs.

COVING,

COVING, kŏ'-vĭng. ſ. A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kŭd'. The imperfect preterite of Can.

COULTER, kou'l-tŭr. ſ. The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou'n-sĭl. ſ. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation; perſons called together to be conſulted; the body of privy counſellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou'n-sĭl bŏrd. ſ. Council-table, table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou'n-sĕl. ſ. Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; ſecrecy, the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting; ſcheme, purpoſe, deſign; thoſe that plead a cauſe, the counſellors.

To COUNSEL, kou'n-sĕl. v. a. To give advice or counſel to any perſon; to adviſe any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kŏu'n-sĕl-ĕbl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kŏu'n-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. One that gives advice; confidant, boſom friend; one whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs; one that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sĕl-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or poſt of privy counſellor.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to conſider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. n. To lay a ſcheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou'nt. ſ. Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kou'nt. ſ. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou'n-tăbl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tĕ-nănſe. ſ. The form of the face, the ſyſtem of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aſpect of aſſurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, ſupport.

To COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tĕ-nănſe. v. a. To ſupport, to patroniſe, to make a ſhew of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kou'n-tĕ-năn-sŭr. ſ. One that countenances or ſupports another.

COUNTER, kou'n-tŭr. ſ. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed, money told in a ſhop.

COUNTER, kou'n-tŭr. ad. Contrary to, in oppoſition to; the wrong way, contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, koun-tĕr-ăkt'. v. a. To hinder any thing from effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-tĕr-băl'-lănſe. v. a. To act againſt with oppoſite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-tĕr-lănſe. ſ. Oppoſite weight.

To COUNTERBUF, koun-tĕr-bŭf'. v. a. To impel; to ſtrike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-tŭr-bŭf. ſ. ſtroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-tĕr-kăſ-tŭr. ſ. A book-keeper, a caſtor of counts, a reckoner. Not uſed.

COUNTERCHANGE, koun-tĕr-tſhănje. ſ. Exchange; reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-tĕr-tſhă'nje. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-tŭr-tſhărm. ſ. That by which a charm is ſolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, koun-tĕr-tſhă'rm. v. a. The deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, koun-tĕr-tſhĕk'. v. a. To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-tŭr-tſhĕk. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, koun-tĕr-drâ'. v. a. To copy a deſign by means of old paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-tĕr-ĕ-vĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. Teſtimony by which depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt'. v. a. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to imitate, to reſemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt. One who perſonates another, an impoſtor; ſomething made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt-ŭr. ſ. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt-lĭ. ad. Falſely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kou'n-tŭr-fĕr-ment. ſ. Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

NTERFORT, kou'n-tûr-fôrt. ſ. nterforts are pillars ſerving to ſupport s ſubject to bulge.

NTERGAGE, koun-tûr-gâje. ſ. ethod uſed to meaſure the joints by ferring the breadth of a mortice to place where the tenon is to be.

NTERGUARD, kou'n-tûr-gârd. ſ. nall rampart with parapet and ditch.

OUNTERMAND, koun-tûr-mâ'nd. To order the contrary to what ordered before; to contradict the or- of another.

NTERMAND, kou'n-tûr-mând. ſ. al of a former order.

COUNTERMARCH, koun-tûr-tſh. v. n. To march backward.

NTERMARCH, kou'n-tûr-mârtſh. Retroceſſion, march backward; ge of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

NTERMARK, kou'n-tûr-mârk. ſ. ond or third mark put on a bale of s; the mark of the goldſmith's com-

TERMINE, kou'n-tûr-mîne. ſ. ell or hole ſunk into the ground, which a gallery or branch runs out ground, to ſeek out the enemy's means of oppoſition; a ſtratagem ich any contrivance is defeated.

OUNTERMINE, koun-tûr-mî'ne. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's ; to counterwork, to defeat by ſe- meaſures.

TERMOTION, koun-tûr-mô'- ſ. Contrary motion.

TERMURE, koun-tûr-mû're. ſ. ll built up behind another wall.

TERNATURAL, koun-tûr-nât'- . a. Contrary to nature.

TERNOISE, koun-tûr-noi'ze. ſ. nd by which any other noiſe is owered.

TEROPENING, koun-tûr-ô'pe- ſ. An aperture on the contrary ſide.

TERPACE, kou'n-tûr-pâſe. ſ. ary meaſure.

TERPANE, kou'n-tûr-pâne. ſ. erlet for a bed, or any thing elſe in ſquares.

TERPART, kou'n-tûr-pârt. ſ. orreſpondent part.

TERPLEA, koun-tûr-plê'. ſ. In replication.

OUNTERPLOT, koun-tûr-plôt'. To oppoſe one machine by another.

TERPLOT, kou'n-tûr-plôt. ſ. tifice oppoſed to an artifice.

TERPOINT, kou'n-tûr-point. ſ. rlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPOISE, koun-tûr-poi'ze. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPOISE, kou'n-tûr-poize. ſ. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, koun-tûr-poi'zn. ſ. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, koun-tûr-prêſ'-ſhûr. ſ. Oppoſite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, koun-tûr-prôdzh'-ikt. ſ. Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kou'n-tûr-ſkârp. ſ. That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, koun-tûr-sî'ne. v. a. To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, koun-tûr-tên'-nûr. ſ. One of the mean or middle parts of muſick, ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kou'n-tûr-tîde. ſ. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kou'n-tûr-tîme. ſ. Defence, oppoſition.

COUNTERTURN, kou'n-tûr-tûrn. ſ. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which deſtroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-tûr-vâ'le. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act againſt with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-tûr-vâle. ſ. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kou'n-tûr-vû. ſ. Oppoſition, a poſture in which two perſons front each other; contraſt.

To COUNTERWORK, koun-tûr-wûrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kou'n-tis. ſ. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kou'n-ting-houſe. ſ. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kou'nt-lis. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kûn'-trỳ. ſ. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native ſoil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kŭn'-trў. a. Ruſtick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kŭn'-trў-măn. ſ. One born in the ſame country; a ruſtick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a huſbandman.

COUNTY, kou'n-tў. ſ. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obſolete in this laſt ſenſe.

COUPEE, kŏ-pē'. ſ. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kŭp'l. ſ. A chain or tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.

To COUPLE, kŭp'l. v. a. To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kŭp'l. v. n. To join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kŭp'l-bĕg-ŭr. ſ. One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kŭp'-lĭt. ſ. Two verſes, a pair of rhimes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kŭr'-rĭdge. ſ. Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kŭr-rā'-jŭs. a. Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kŭr-rā'-jŭſ-lў. ad. Bravely, ſtoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kŭr-rā'-jŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Bravery, boldneſs, ſpirit, courage.

COURANT, kŭr-rănt'. } ſ.
COURANTO, kŭr-răn'-tō. }
A nimble dance; any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kŏ'rb. v. n. To bend, to bow. Obſolete.

COURIER, kŏ'-ryĕr. ſ. A meſſenger ſent in haſte.

COURSE, kŏ'rſe. ſ. Race, career; paſſage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the liſts; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ſhip ſails; ſails, means by which the courſe is performed; order of ſucceſſion; ſeries of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kŏ'rſe. v. a. To hunt, to purſue; to purſue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to ſpeed, to make to run.

To COURSE, kŏ'rſe. v. n. To ramble, rove about.

COURSER, kŏ'r-ſŭr. ſ. A ſwift horſe, a war horſe; one who purſues the game of courſing hares.

COURT, kŏ'rt. ſ. The place where a prince reſides, the palace; the hall, chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered; open ſpace before a houſe; a ſmall paſſage being incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones; perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince; perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice; any juriſdiction, military, civil, eccleſiaſtical; the art of pleaſing, the act of inſinuation.

To COURT, kŏ'rt. v. a. To woo, to ſolicit a woman; to ſolicit, to ſue to; flatter, to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kŏrt-tſhăp'-lĭn. One who attends the king to exhibit the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kŏ'rt-dā'. ſ. Day in which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

COURT FAVOUR, kŏrt-fā'-vŭr. ſ. Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kŏ'rt-hănd. ſ. The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kŏ'rt-lā'-dў. ſ. A lady converſant in court.

COURTEOUS, kŭr'-tſhŭs. a. Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kŭr'-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Reſpectfully, civilly, complaiſantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kŭr'-tſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Civility, complaiſance.

COURTESAN, } kŭr-tĕ-zăn'.
COURTEZAN, }
A woman of the town; a proſtitute, ſtrumpet.

COURTESY, kŭr'-tĕ-ſў. ſ. Elegance of manners, civility, complaiſance; act of civility or reſpect; a tenure of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kŭrt'-ſў. ſ. The reverence made by women.

To COURTESY, kŭrt'-ſў. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kŏ'r-tſhŭr. ſ. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kŏ'rt-like. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kŏ'rt-lў-nĭs. ſ.

of manners, complaiſance, civi-

TLY, kŏ'rt-lў. a. Relating or aining to the court, elegant, ſoft, ing.

TSHIP, kŏ'rt-ſhip. ſ. The act of ing favour; the ſolicitation of a n to marriage.

IN, kŭz'n. ſ. Any one collaterally d more remotely than a brother or r; a title given by the king to a man, particularly to thoſe of the il.

kow'. ſ. The female of the

W, kow'. v. a. To depreſs with

HERD, kow'-hĕrd. ſ. One whoſe ation is to tend cows.

HOUSE, kow'-houſe. ſ. The houſe ich kine are kept.

LEECH, kow'-lĕtſh. ſ. One who es to cure diſtempered cows.

WEED, kow'-wēd. ſ. A ſpecies rvil.

WHEAT, kow'-hwēt. ſ. A

ARD, kow'-ûrd. ſ. A poltron, a whoſe predominant paſſion is fear; metimes uſed in the manner of an ive.

ARDICE, kow'-ûr-dis. ſ. Fear, al timidity, want of courage.

ARDLINESS, kow'-ûrd-lў-nis. ſ. lity, cowardice.

ARDLY, kŏw'-ûrd-lў. a. Fear- morous, puſillanimous; mean, be- a coward.

ARDLY, kow'-ûrd-lў. ad. In anner of a coward.

WER, kow'r. v. n. To ſink by g the knees, to ſtoop, to ſhrink.

SH, kow'-iſh. a. Timorous, fear- Not uſed.

KEEPER, kow'-kē-pûr. ſ. One buſineſs is to keep cows.

, kow'l. ſ. A monk's hood; a in which water is carried on a pole en two.

-STAFF, kow'l-ſtăf. ſ. The ſtaff ich a veſſel is ſupported between en.

LIP, kow'-ſlip. ſ. Cowſlip is lled pagil, and is a ſpecies of prim-

OMB, koks'-kōm. ſ. The top of ad; the comb reſembling that of a which licenſed fools wore former- their caps; a flower; a fop, a ſu- al pretender.

COXCOMICAL, kŏks-kŏm'-ik-ăl. a. Foppiſh, conceited.

COY, koy'. a. Modeſt, decent; reſerved, not acceſſible.

To COY, koy'. v. n. To behave with reſerve, to reject familiarity; not to condeſcend willingly.

COYLY, koy'-lў. ad. With reſerve.

COYNESS, koy'-nis. ſ. Reſerve, unwillingneſs to become familiar.

COZ, kŭz'. ſ. A cant or familiar word, contracted from couſin.

To COZEN, kŭz'n. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kŭz'-nidzh. ſ. Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kŭz'-nûr. ſ. A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, krăb'. ſ. A ſhell fiſh; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peeviſh, moroſe perſon; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips; a ſign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, krăb'-bid. a. Peeviſh, moroſe; harſh, unpleaſing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, krăb'-bid-lў. ad. Peeviſhly.

CRABBEDNESS, krăb'-bid-nis. ſ. Sourneſs of taſte; ſourneſs of countenance, aſperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABBER, krăb'-bûr. ſ. The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, krab'z-ize. ſ. Small whitiſh bodies found in the common crawfiſh, reſembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krăk'. ſ. A ſudden diſruption; chink, fiſſure, narrow breach; the ſound of any body burſting or falling; any ſudden and quick ſound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; crazineſs of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boaſt; a boaſter. Theſe laſt are low and vulgar uſes of the word.

To CRACK, krăk'. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to ſplit; to do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs; to break or deſtroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krăk'. v. n. To burſt, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and ſudden ſound; to boaſt, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krăk'-brānd, a. Crazy, without right reaſon.

CRACK-HEMP, krăk'-hĕmp. ſ. A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krăk'-ûr. ſ. A noiſy

boaſting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

To CRACKLE, krák'l. v. n. To make ſlight cracks, to make ſmall and frequent ſharp ſounds.

CRADLE, krá'dl. ſ. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth motion; infancy, or the firſt part of life; with ſurgeons, a caſe for a broken bone; with ſhipwrights, a frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip.

To CRADLE, krá'dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOATHS, krá'dl-klôze. ſ. Bedcloaths belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, kráft'. ſ. Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; ſmall ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT, kráft'. v. n. To play tricks. Obſolete.

CRAFTILY, kráf'-tỹ-lỹ. ad. Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, kráf'-tỹ-nis. ſ. Cunning, ſtratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, kráfts'-mán. ſ. An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMASTER, kráfts'-máſ-tůr. ſ. A man ſkilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, kráf'-tỹ. a. Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krág'. ſ. A rough ſteep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krág'-gid. a. Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krág'-gid-nis. ſ. Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krág'-gỹ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krág'-gỹ. a. Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krám'. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond ſatiety; to thruſt in by force.

To CRAM, krám'. v. n. To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRAMBO, krám'-bô. ſ. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds rhyme.

CRAMP, krámp'. ſ. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs; a reſtriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krámp'. a. Difficult, knotty, a low term.

To CRAMP, krámp'. v. a. To pain with cramps or twiches; to reſtrain, confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, krámp'-fiſh. ſ. A torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krámp'-î-ůrn. ſ. CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krá'-nidzh. ſ. A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels.

CRANE, krá'ne. ſ. A bird with a long beak; an inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES BILL, krá'nz-bil. ſ. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANIUM, krá'-nyům. ſ. The ſkull.

CRANK, kránk'. ſ. A crank is the bend of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turn down; any bending or winding path; any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word.

CRANK, kránk'. a. Healthy, ſtrong; among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be crank when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. n. To wind in and out.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. a. To break into unequal ſurfaces.

CRANKNESS, kránk'-nis. ſ. Health, vigour; diſpoſition to overſet.

CRANNIED, krán'-nỹd. ſ. A chink, a cleft.

CRAPE, krá'pe. ſ. A thin ſtuff loosely woven.

To CRASH, kráſh'. v. n. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, kráſh'. v. a. To break, to bruiſe.

CRASH, kráſh'. ſ. A loud mixed ſound.

CRASS, krás'. a. Groſs, coarſe, not ſubtle.

CRASSITUDE, krás'-sỹ-tůde. ſ. Groſſneſs, coarſeneſs.

CRASTINATION, kráſ-tỹ-ná'-shůn. Delay.

CRATCH, krátſh'. ſ. The publick frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krá-vát'. ſ. A neckcloth.

To CRAVE, krá've. v. a. To ask with earneſtneſs, to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to aſk inſatiably; to long, to wiſh unreaſonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krá'vn. ſ. A cock conquered

d diſpirited; a coward, a re-

AVEN, krā'vn. v. a. To make nt or cowardly.

RAUNCH, krântſh'. v. a. To in the mouth.

, krā'. ſ. The crop or firſt ſto- of birds.

FISH, krā'-fiſh. ſ. A ſmall ſh found in brooks.

AWL, krā'l. v. n. To creep, to with a ſlow motion, to move with- ing from the ground, as a worm; ve weakly and ſlowly.

LER, krā'-lûr. ſ. A creeper, ing that creeps.

FISH, krā'-fiſh. ſ. The river

ON, krā'-ûn. ſ. A kind of pen- roll of paſte to draw lines with; a g done with a crayon.

AZE, krā'ze. v. a. To break, ſh, to weaken; to crack the brain, air the intellect.

EDNESS, krā'-zĕd-nĭs. ſ. De- ide, brokenneſs.

INESS, krā'-zȳ-nĭs. ſ. State of crazy, imbecility, weakneſs.

Y, krā'-zȳ. a. Broken, decrepit; n witted, ſhattered in the intellect; ſhattered.

REAK, krē'k. v. n. To make a noiſe.

AM, krē'm. ſ. The unctuous or oily of milk.

REAM, krē'm. v. n. To gather ; to mantle or froth.

AM-FACED, krē'm-fāſt. a. Pale, rd-looking.

AMY, krē'-mȳ. a. Full of cream.

ASE, krē'ſe. ſ. A mark made by ling any thing.

REASE, krē'ſe. v. a. To mark hing by doubling it, ſo as to leave mpreſſion.

REATE, krē-ā'te. v. a. To form of nothing, to cauſe to exiſt; to uce, to cauſe, to be the occaſion to beget; to inveſt with any new acter.

ATION, krē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act reating or conferring exiſtence; the f inveſting with new character; the s created, the univerſe; any thing uced, or cauſed.

ATIVE, krē-ā'-tĭv. a. Having the r to create; exerting the act of ion.

ATOR, krē-ā'-tŏr. ſ. The being beſtows exiſtence.

CREATURE, krē'-tſhŭr. ſ. A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderneſs; a perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krē'-tſhŭr-lȳ. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krē'-dĕnſe. ſ. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krē-dĕn'-dā. ſ. Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē'-dĕnt. a. Believing, eaſy of belief; having credit, not to be queſtioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē'-dĕn-ſhāl. ſ. That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krĕd-ȳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Claim to credit, poſſibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krĕd'-ĭbl. a. Worthy of credit, having a juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krĕd'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Credibility, worthineſs of belief, juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krĕd'-ĭb-lȳ. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krĕd'-ĭt. ſ. Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, teſtimony; truſt repoſed; promiſe given; influence, power not compulſive.

To CREDIT, krĕd'-ĭt. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to truſt, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krĕd'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Reputable, above contempt; eſtimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krĕd'-ĭt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Reputation, eſtimation.

CREDITABLY, krĕd'-ĭt-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Reputably, without diſgrace.

CREDITOR, krĕd'-ĭt-tŏr. ſ. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krē-dū'-lĭ-tȳ. ſ. Eaſineſs of belief.

CREDULOUS, krĕd'-ū-lŭs. a. Apt to believe, unſuſpecting, eaſily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krĕd'-ū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Aptneſs to believe, credulity.

CREED, krē'd. ſ. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, krē'k, v. a. To make a harſh noiſe.

CREEK, krē'k. ſ. A prominence or jot in a winding coaſt; a ſmall port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY,

CREEKY, krē'-kȳ. a. Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To CREEP, krēp. v. n. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other ſupports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects; to move ſlowly and feebly; to move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing; to behave with ſervility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krē'-pûr. ſ. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body; an iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krēp-hôle. ſ. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger; a ſubterfuge, an excuſe.

CREEPINGLY, krē'p-ing-lȳ. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To CREPITATE, krēp'-ī-tāte. v. n. To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITATION, krēp-ī-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT, krēp't. particip. from Creep.

CREPUSCULE, krē-pŭs'-kŭle. ſ. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krē-pŭs'-kŭ-lŭs. a. Glimmering, in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

CRESCENT, krès'-sènt. a. Increaſing, growing.

CRESCENT, krès'-sènt. ſ. The moon in her ſtate of increaſe, any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

CRESCIVE, krès'-sĭv. a. Increaſing, growing.

CRESS, krès'. ſ. An herb.

CRESSET, krès'-sèt. ſ. A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower.

CREST, krèſt'. ſ. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, ſpirit, fire.

CRESTED, krès'-tĭd. a. Adorned with plume or creſt; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krèſt'-fâln. a. Dejected, ſunk, heartleſs, ſpiritleſs.

CRESTLESS, krèſt'-lĭs. a. Not dignified with coat armour.

CRETACEOUS, krē-tā'-ſhŭs. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krē'-tā-tĭd. a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krèv'-ĭs. ſ. A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krō'. ſ. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; the company of a ſhip. It is now generally ta[ken] bad ſenſe.

CREW, krō'. The preterite of C[row]

CREWEL, krō'-ĭl. ſ. Yarn twiſ[ted] wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krĭb'. ſ. The rack or man[ger] a ſtable; the ſtall or cabbin of an [ox] ſmall habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krĭb'. v. a. To ſhut [up] narrow habitation, to cage; to ſh[ut] low phraſe.

CRIBBAGE, krĭb'-bĭdzh. ſ. A [game] at cards.

CRIBRATION, krĭ-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. [The] act of ſifting.

CRICK, krĭk. ſ. The noiſe of a [door] a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRICKET, krĭk'-kĭt. ſ. An inſect [that] ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and [in] places; a ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks; a low [kind of] ſtool.

CRIER, krī'-ûr. ſ. The officer [whoſe] buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krīme. ſ. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krīme-fûl. a. [Full of] criminal.

CRIMELESS, krīme-lĭs. a. [Free] without crime.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl. a. [Faulty] contrary to right, contrary to [law], guilty, tainted with crime; not [cleared] a criminal proſecution.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl. ſ. A [man] accuſed of a crime; a man guilty of crime.

CRIMINALLY, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl-lȳ. [ad.] Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl-nĕs. [ſ.] Guiltineſs.

CRIMINATION, krĭm-ĭn-nā'-ſhŭn. [ſ.] The act of accuſing, arraignment, [charge]

CRIMINATORY, krĭm'-ĭn-nā-tŭr-ĭ. a. Relating to accuſation, accuſing.

CRIMINOUS, krĭm'-ĭn-nŭs. a. [Wick]ed, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krĭm'-ĭn-nŭſ-lȳ. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krĭm'-ĭn-nŭſ-nĕs. [ſ.] Wickedneſs, guilt, crime.

CRIMP, krĭmp'. a. Criſp, brittle, [eaſ]ly crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krĭmp'l. v. a. To [con]tract, to cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krĭm'zn. ſ. Red, [ſome]what darkened with blue; red in [gene]ral.

IMSON, krim'zn. v. a. To dye
rimſon.
CUM, krink'-ŭm. ſ. A cramp,
y. A cant word.
GE, krinj'e. ſ. Bow, ſervile civi-

INGE, krinj'e. v. a. To draw
er, to contract. Little uſed.
INGE, krinj'e. v. n. To bow, to
urt, to fawn, to flatter.
GEROUS, krĭ-nidzh'-ĕ-rŭs. a.
overgrown with hair.
INKLE, krink'l. v. n. To go
out, to run in flexures. Obſo-

LE, krip'l. ſ. A lame man.
IPPLE, krip'l. v. a. To lame,
e lame.
LENESS, krip'l-nis. ſ. Lame-

, krĭ'-sis. ſ. The point in which
eaſe kills, or changes to the bet-
e point of time at which any affair
to the height.
, krisp'. a. Curled; indented,
g; brittle, friable.
ISP, krisp'. v. a. To curl, to
t into knots; to twiſt; to dent;
in and out.
ATION, krisp-pā'-shŭn. ſ. The
urling; the ſtate of being curled.
NG-PIN, kris'-ping-pin. ſ. A
-iron.
NESS, krisp'-nis. ſ. Curledneſs.
Y, kris'-pў. a. Curled.
RION, krĭ-tē'-ryŭn. ſ. A mark
ch any thing is judged of, with
to its goodneſs or badneſs.
CK, krit'-ik. ſ. A man ſkilled in
of judging of literature; a cen-
a man apt to find fault.
CK, krit'-ik. a. Critical, relat-
criticiſm.
CK, krit'-tik. ſ. A critical exa-
n, critical remarks; ſcience of
n.
CAL, krit'-i-kăl. a. Exact, nice-
ious, accurate; relating to criti-
captious, inclined to find fault;
ing the time at which a great event
mined.
CALLY, krit'-i-kăl-ў. ad. In
l manner, exactly, curiouſly.
CALNESS, krit'-i-kăl-nis. ſ.
eſs, accuracy.
TICISE, krit'-i-sīze. v. n. To
e cntick, to judge; to animad-
on as faulty.
TICISE, krit'-i-sīze. v. a. To
to paſs judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krit'-i-sizm. ſ. Criticiſm is a ſtandard of judging well; remark, animadverſion, critical obſervations.

To CROAK, krō'ke. v. n. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, krō'ke. ſ. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, krō'-shў-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſaffron, like ſaffron.

CROCK, krŏk'. ſ. A cup, any veſſel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krŏk'-ĕr-ў. ſ. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krŏk'-ō-dil. ſ. An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCUS, krō'-kŭs. ſ. An early flower.

CROFT, krŏf't. ſ. A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

CROISADE, kroi-sā'de. ſ. A holy war.

CROISES, kroi'-sĕz. ſ. Pilgrims who carry a croſs; ſoldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE, krō'ne. ſ. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krō'-nў. ſ. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krō'k. ſ. Any crooked or bent inſtrument; a ſheephook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krō'k. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krō'k-bāk. ſ. A man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krō'k-bākt. a. Having bent ſhoulders.

CROOKED, krŭk'-id. a. Bent, not ſtraight, curve; winding, oblique; perverſe, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krŭk'-id-lў. ad. Not in a ſtraight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krŭk'-id-nis. ſ. Deviation from ſtraightneſs, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krŏp'. ſ. The craw of a bird.

CROPFULL, krŏp'-fŭl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krŏp'-sik. a. Sick with exceſs and debauchery.

CROP, krŏp'. ſ. The harveſt, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To

To CROP, krŏp'. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, krŏp'. v. n. To yield harveſt. Not uſed.

CROPPER, krŏp'-pŭr. ſ. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krō'-zhĕr. ſ. The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop.

CROSLET, krŏs'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall croſs.

CROSS, krŏs'. ſ. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another; the enſign of the Chriſtian religion; a monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obſtructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, oppoſition, miſadventure, trial of patience; money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

CROSS, krŏs'. a. Tranſverſe, falling athwart ſomething elſe; adverſe, oppoſite; perverſe, untractable; peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wiſh, unfortunate.

CROSS, krŏs'. prep. Athwart, ſo as to interſect any thing; over, from ſide to ſide.

To CROSS, krŏs'. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to ſign with the croſs; to mark out, to cancel, as to croſs an article; to paſs over; to thwart, to interpoſe obſtruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconſiſtent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krŏs'-bär-shŏt'. ſ. A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krŏs"-ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krŏs'-ſtăf. ſ. An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

CROSSBITE, krŏs'-bīte. ſ. A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, krŏs'-bīte. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, krŏs'-bō. ſ. A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

CROSSGRAINED, krŏs'-grā'nd. a. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular; perverſe, troubleſome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krŏs'-lȳ. ad. Athwart, ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe; oppoſitely, adverſely, in oppoſition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krŏs'-nĭs. ſ. Tr neſs, interſection; perverſeneſs, neſs.

CROSSROW, krŏs'-rō'. ſ. A ſo named becauſe a croſs is pla beginning, to ſhew that the end ing is piety.

CROSSWIND, krŏs'-wind. ſ. blowing from the right or left.

CROSSWAY, krŏs'-wā. ſ. A ſcure path interſecting the chief

CROSSWORT, krŏs'-wŭrt. ſ.

CROTCH, krŏtſh'. ſ. A hook.

CROTCHET, krŏtſh'-ĕt. ſ. one of the notes or characters equal to half a minim; a piece fitted into another to ſupport a in printing, hooks in which included [thus]; a perverſe odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krou'tſh. v. n. low, to lie cloſe to the ground; to bend ſervilely.

CROUP, krō'p. ſ. The rump of the buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPADES, krō-pā'dz. ſ. leaps than thoſe of corvets.

CROW, krō'. ſ. A large black feeds upon the carcaſſes of piece of iron uſed as a lever; of a cock, or the noiſe which in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, krō'-fŭt. ſ.

To CROW, krō'. v. n. pret. Crowed. To make the noiſe cock makes; to boaſt, to bully, pour.

CROWD, krow'd. ſ. A multitu fuſedly preſſed together; a p ous medley; the vulgar, the a fiddle.

To CROWD, krow'd. v. a. with confuſed multitudes; to p together; to incumber by m To crowd ſail, a ſea phraſe, wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krow'd. v. n. To to be numerous and confuſed; among a multitude.

CROWDER, krow'-dĕr. ſ. A

CROWKEEPER, krō'-kē-pŭr. ſcarecrow.

CROWN, krow'n. ſ. The orn the head which denotes imperial gal dignity; a garland; a re norary diſtinction; regal power, the top of the head; the top

, as of a mountain; part of the hat covers the head; a piece of money; ur, ornament, decoration; comple- accompliſhment.

VN-IMPERIAL, krown-im-pē'- ſ. A plant.

ROWN, krow'n. v. a. To inveſt the crown or regal ornament; to , as with a crown; to dignify, to , to make illuſtrious; to reward, ompence; to complete, to perfect; minate, to finiſh.

VNGLASS, krow'n-glās. ſ. The ſort of window glaſs.

VNPOST, krow'n-pōſt. ſ. A poſt, , in ſome buildings, ſtands up- in the middle, between two princi- fters.

VNSCAB, krow'n-ſkāb. ſ. A ſtink- thy ſcab, round a horſe's hoof.

VNWHEEL, krow'n-hwēl. ſ. The wheel of a watch.

VNWORKS, krow'n-wûrks. ſ. In ation, bulwarks advanced to- the field to gain ſome hill or riſing .

NET, krow'n-ĕt. ſ. The ſame oronet; chief end, laſt purpoſe.

LSTONE, kroy'l-ſtōne. ſ. Cry- l cauk.

AL, krō'-ſyāl. a. Tranſverſe, in- g one another.

UCIATE, krō'-ſyāte. v. a. To , to torment, to excruciate.

BLE, krō'-ſibl. ſ. A chymiſt's pot made of earth.

FEROUS, krō-ſif'-fē-rūs. a. the croſs.

FIER, krō'-ſy-fī-ûr. ſ. He that the puniſhment of crucifixion.

FIX, krō'-ſy-fiks. ſ. A repre- in picture or ſtatuary of our aſſion.

FIXION, krō-ſy-fik'-ſhŭn. ſ. niſhment of nailing to a croſs.

FORM, krō'-ſy-fōrm. a. Hav- form of a croſs.

CIFY, krō'-ſy-fy. v. a. To death by nailing the hands and croſs ſet upright.

krō'de. a. Raw, not ſubdued not changed by any proceſs or ion; harſh, unripe; unconcoct- well digeſted; not brought to n, immature; having indigeſted

LY, krō'de-lȳ. ad. Unripely, due preparation.

NESS, krō'de-nis. ſ. Unripeneſs, n.

CRUDITY, krō'-dī-tȳ. ſ. Indigeſtion, inconcoction, unripeneſs, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krō'-il. a. Pleaſed with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, miſchievous, deſtructive.

CRUELLY, krō'-il-lȳ. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarouſly.

CRUELNESS, krō'-il-nis. ſ. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krō'-il-tȳ. ſ. Inhumanity, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krō'-ĕn-tāte. a. Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krō'-it. ſ. A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krō'ze. ſ. A ſmall cup.

CRUISE, krō'ze. ſ. A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE, krō'ze. v. n. To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRUISER, krō'-zûr. ſ. One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUM, CRUMB, krŭm'. ſ. The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt; a ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl. v. a. To break into ſmall pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl. v. n. To fall into ſmall pieces.

CRUMMY, krŭm'-mȳ. a. Soft.

CRUMP, krŭmp'. a. Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, krŭmp'l. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krŭmp'-ling. ſ. A ſmall degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krŭp'-pûr. ſ. That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krō'-rāl. a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krō-ſā'de. CRUSADO, krō-ſā'-dō. ſ. An expedition againſt the infidels; a coin ſtamped with a croſs.

CRUSET, krō'-ſit. ſ. A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, krŭſh'. v. a. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies, to ſqueeze; to preſs with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to ſubdue, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

CRUSH, krŭſh'. ſ. A colliſion.

CRUST, krŭſt'. ſ. Any ſhell, or external

nal coat; an incruſtation, collection of matter into a hard body; the caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waſte piece of bread.

To CRUST, krŭſt'. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard caſe; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krŭſt'. v. n. To gather or contract a cruſt.

CRUSTACEOUS, krŭſ-tā'-ſhŭs. a. Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krŭſ-tā'-ſhŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRUSTILY, krŭs'-ti-lў. ad. Peeviſhly, ſnappiſhly.

CRUSTINESS, krŭs'-ti-nis. ſ. The quality of a cruſt; peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRUSTY, krŭs'-tў. a. Covered with a cruſt; ſturdy, moroſe, ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH, krŭtſh'. ſ. A ſupport uſed by cripples.

To CRUTCH, krŭtſh'. v. a. To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, krў'. v. n. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to ſquall, as an infant; to weep, to ſhed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

To CRY, krў'. v. n. To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found.

To CRY DOWN, krў' dow'n. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to over-bear.

To CRY OUT, krў' ou't. v. n. To exclaim, to ſcream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to cenſure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krў' ŭp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praiſe; to raiſe the price by proclamation.

CRY, krў'. ſ. Lamentation, ſhriek, ſcream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation; popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expreſſion; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noiſe; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, krў'-ăl. ſ. The heron.

CRYER, krў'-ŭr. ſ. The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krĭp'-ti-kăl. } a.
CRYPTICK, krĭp'-tik. }
Hidden, ſecret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krĭp'-ti-kăl-ў. Occultly, ſecretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'- ſ. The act of writing ſecret ſecret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krĭp-tŏl'-Æ Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'-tŭl. ſ. hard, pellucid, and naturally bodies, of regularly angular Cryſtal is alſo uſed for a fictio caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called glaſs, which is carried to a perfection beyond the common Cryſtals, in chymiſtry, expreſ other matters ſhot or congealed ner of cryſtal.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'-tŭl. a. cryſtal; bright, clear, tranſpare cid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, krĭs'-tăl-ĭn krĭs'-tăl-ĭn
Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, lucid, tranſparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, lĭne hŭ'-mŭr. ſ. The ſecond the eye, that lies immediately aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krĭſ-tăl- ſhŭn. ſ. Congelation into The maſs formed by congelation cretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-ĭz. To cauſe to congeal or cryſtals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-ĭz. To coagulate, congeal, ſhoot into cryſtals.

CUB, kŭb'. ſ. The young of a nerally of a bear or fox; the whale; in reproach, a young

To CUB, kŭb'. v. a. To Little uſed.

CUBATION, kū bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of lying down.

CUBATORY, kū'-bā-tŭr-ў. cumbent.

CUBATURE, kū'-bā-tŭre. ſ. ing exactly the ſolid content poſed body.

CUBE, kūbe. ſ. A regular conſiſting of ſix ſquare and or ſides, and the angles all therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kūbe rōt.

CUBICK ROOT, kū'-bik rōt. The origin of a cubick number.

CUBICAL, kū'-bi-kăl. }
CUBICK, kū'-bik. }
Having the form or properties

plied to numbers: the number of ultiplied into itſelf, produceth the number of ſixteen, and that again lied by four produceth the cubick r of ſixty-four.

ALNESS, kū'-bī-kāl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being cubical.

ULARY, kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr-ў. a. for the poſture of lying down.

ORM, kū'-bў-fôrm. a. Of the of a cube.

, kū'-bĭt. ſ. A meaſure in uſe the ancients, which was origi- he diſtance from the elbow, bend- wards, to the extremity of the finger.

AL, kū'-bī-tĕl. a. Containing e length of a cubit.

OLD, kŭk'-kŭld. ſ. One that is to an adultreſs.

CKOLD, kŭk'-kŭld. v. a. To an of his wife's fidelity; to wrong nd by unchaſtity.

OLDY, kŭk'-kŭl-dў. a. Hav- e qualities of a cuckold, poor,

OLDMAKER, kŭk'-kŭld-mā- One that makes a practice of ing wives.

OLDOM, kŭk'-kŭl-dŭm. ſ. The dultery; the ſtate of a cuckold.

OO, kŭk-kŏ'. ſ. A bird which in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck s of other birds, and lay her own atched in their place; a name of pt.

OO-BUD, kŭk-kŏ'-bŭd. OO-FLOWER, kŭk-kŏ'-ŭr. } ſ.

me of a flower.

OO-SPITTLE, kŭk-kŏ'-ſpĭtl. ſ. ous dew found upon plants, with inſect in it.

LATE, kū-kŭl'-lāte. LATED, kū-kŭl'-lā-tĭd. } a.

, covered, as with a hood or having the reſemblance or ſhape od.

MBER, kou'-kŭm-ŭr. ſ. The f a plant, and fruit of that

BITACEOUS, kū-kŭr-bĭ-tā'- Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe reſemble a gourd, ſuch as a pom- d melon.

BITE, kū'-kŭr-bīte. ſ. A chy- ffel, commonly called a Body.

ĭd. ſ. That food which is re- in the firſt ſtomach, in order to ed again.

CUDDEN, kŭd'n. CUDDY, kŭd'-dў. } ſ. A clown, a ſtupid low dolt.

To CUDDLE, kŭd'l. v. n. To lie cloſe, to ſquat.

CUDGEL, kŭd'-jĭl. ſ. A ſtick to ſtrike with.

To CUDGEL, kŭd'-jĭl. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kŭd'-jĭl-prôf. a. Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

CUDWEED, kŭd'-wēd. ſ. A plant.

CUE, kū'. ſ. The tail or end of any thing; the laſt words of a ſpeech in acting, to be anſwered by another; a hint, an intimation, a ſhort direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwĕr'-pŏ. ſ. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kŭf'. ſ. A blow with the fiſt, a box, a ſtroke.

To CUFF, kŭf'. v. n. To fight, to ſcuffle.

To CUFF, kŭf'. v. a. To ſtrike with the fiſt; to ſtrike with talons.

CUFF, kŭf'. ſ. Part of the ſleeve.

CUIRASS, kŭ'-răs. ſ. A breaſtplate.

CUIRASSIER, kŭ-răſ-sē'r. ſ. A man of arms, a ſoldier in armour.

CUISH, kŭſh'. ſ. The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, kŭl'-dēz. ſ. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kŭ'-lĭ-năr-ў. a. Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kŭl'. v. a. To ſelect from others.

CULLER, kŭl'-lŭr. ſ. One who picks or chooſes.

CULLION, kŭl'-lyŭn. ſ. A ſcoundrel.

CULLIONLY, kŭl'-lyŭn-lў. a. Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, baſe.

CULLY, kŭl'-lў. ſ. A man deceived or impoſed upon.

To CULLY, kŭl'-lў. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impoſe upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kŭl-mĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks.

To CULMINATE, kŭl'-mĭ-nāte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kŭl-mĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kŭl-pā-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Blameableneſs.

CULPABLE, kŭl'-pŭbl. a. Criminal; blameable, blameworthy.
CULPABLENESS, kŭl'-pŭbl-nis. ſ. Blame, guilt.
CULPABLY, kŭl'-pŭb-lў. ad. Blameably, criminally.
CULPRIT, kŭl'-prit. ſ. A man arraigned before his judge.
CULTER, kŏl-tŭr. ſ. The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.
To **CULTIVATE**, kŭl'-ti-vâte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry; to improve, to meliorate.
CULTIVATION, kŭl-ti-vâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.
CULTIVATOR, kŭl'-ti-vâ-tŭr. ſ. One who improves, promotes or meliorates.
CULTURE, kŭl' tſhŭr. ſ. The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.
To **CULTURE**, kŭl'-tſhŭr. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not uſed.
CULVER, kŭl'-vĕr. ſ. A pigeon. Old word.
CULVERIN, kŭl'-vĕ-rin. ſ. A ſpecies of ordnance.
CULVERKEY, kŭl'-vĕr-kē. ſ. A ſpecies of flower.
To **CUMBER**, kŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To embarraſs, to entangle, to obſtruct; to croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to diſtreſs; to buſy, to diſtract with multiplicity of cares; to be troubleſome in any place.
CUMBER, kŭm'-bŭr. ſ. Vexation, embarraſſment. Not uſed.
CUMBERSOME, kŭm'-bŭr sŭm. a. Troubleſome, vexatious; burthenſome, embarraſſing, unwieldy, unmanageable.
CUMBERSOMELY, kŭm'-bŭr-sŭm-lў. ad. In a troubleſome manner.
CUMBERSOMENESS, kŭm'-bŭr-sŭm-nis. ſ. Encumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.
CUMBRANCE, kŭm'-brŭnſe. ſ. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.
CUMBROUS, kŭm'-brŭs. a. Troubleſome, vexatious, diſturbing; oppreſſive, burthenſome; jumbled, obſtructing each other.
CUMFREY, kŭm'-frў. ſ. A medicinal plant.
CUMIN, kŭm'-min. ſ. A plant.
To **CUMULATE**, kŭ'-mŭ-lâte. v. a. To heap together.
CUMULATION, kŭ-mŭ-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping together.
CUNCTATION, kŭnk-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. lay, procraſtination, dilatorineſs.
CUNCTATOR, kŭnk-tâ'-tŭr. ſ. given to delay, a lingerer.
CUNEAL, kŭ'-nў-ăl. a. Retaining wedge, having the form of a wedge.
CUNEATED, kŭ'-nў-â-tĕd. a. in form of a wedge.
CUNEIFORM, kŭ-nĕ'-ў-fŏrm. a. ing the form of a wedge.
CUNNER, kŭn'-nŭr. ſ. A kind of leſs than an oiſter, that ſticks chiefly rocks.
CUNNING, kŭn'-ning. a. knowing, learned; performed with artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, tle, crafty.
CUNNING, kŭn'-ning. ſ. Artifice, ceit, ſlyneſs, ſleight, fraudulent rity; art, ſkill, knowledge.
CUNNINGLY, kŭn'-ning-lў. ad. fully, ſlyly, craftily.
CUNNING-MAN, kŭn-ning-măn. A man who pretends to tell fortunes teach how to recover ſtolen goods.
CUNNINGNESS, kŭn'-ning-nis. ſ. ceitfulneſs, ſlyneſs.
CUP, kŭp'. ſ. A ſmall veſſel to out of; the liquor contained in the draught; ſocial entertainment, bout; any thing hollow like a cup the huſk of an acorn; Cup and Can miliar companions.
To **CUP**, kŭp'. v. a. To ſupply cups. Obſolete; to draw blood by plying cupping glaſſes.
CUPBEARER, kŭp'-bĕ-rŭr. ſ. An ficer of the king's houſhold; an dant to give wine at a feaſt.
CUPBOARD, kŭb'-bŭrd. ſ. A with ſhelves, in which victuals or ware is placed.
CUPIDITY, kŭ-pid'-i-tў. ſ. Co piſcence, unlawful longing.
CUPOLA, kŭ'-pŏ-lă. ſ. A dome, hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.
CUPPER, kŭp'-pŭr. ſ. One who cupping-glaſſes, a ſcarifier.
CUPPING-GLASS, kŭp'-ping glaſs. A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw the blood by rarefying the air.
CUPREOUS, kŭ-prў-ŭs. a. Co conſiſting of copper.
CUR, kŭr'. ſ. A worthleſs degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.
CURABLE, kŭ'-răbl. a. That admits a remedy.

BLENESS, kū'-rȧbl-nls. ſ. Poſ- to be healed.

CY, kū'-rȧ-sȳ. ſ. Employment curate, employment which a hired man holds under the beneficiary.

TE, kū'-rèt. ſ. A clergyman to perform the duties of another; h prieſt.

TESHIP, kū'-rèt-ſhip. ſ. The with curacy.

TIVE, kū'-rȧ-tiv. a. Relating cure of diſeaſes, not preſerva-

TOR, kū-rȧ'-tȯr. ſ. One that e care and ſuperintendence of any

, kûrb'. ſ. A curb is an iron made faſt to the upper part of the es of the bridle, running over the of the horſe; reſtraint, inhibition, ion.

RB, kûrb'. v. a. To guide a with a curb; to reſtrain, to inhibit, k.

, kûrd'. ſ. The coagulation of

URD, kûrd'. v. a. To turn to to cauſe to coagulate.

RDLE, kûrd'l. v. n. To coagu- concrete.

RDLE, kûrd'l. v. a. To cauſe to ate.

Y, kûr'-dȳ. a. Coagulated, con- full of curds, kurdled.

kū're. ſ. Remedy, reſtorative; healing; the benefice or employ- a curate or clergyman.

RE, kū're. v. a. To heal, to re- health, to remedy; to prepare in nner, ſo as to be preſerved from ion.

LESS, kū're-lls. a. Without cure, remedy.

, kū'-rûr. ſ. A healer, a phy-

W, kûr'-fû. ſ. An evening- which the Conqueror willed, ry man ſhould rake up his fire, out his light; a cover for a fire, ate.

LITY, kû-rȳ-ȧl'-l tȳ. ſ. The , or retinue of a court.

SITY, kû-ryŏs'-l-tȳ. ſ. Inqui- , inclination to inquiry; nicety, ; accuracy, exactneſs; an act of , nice experiment; an object of , rarity.

Ûs, kû-ryŭs. a. Inquiſitive, de- information; attentive to, dili- gent about; accurate, careful not to miſtake; difficult to pleaſe, ſolicitous of perfection; exact, nice, ſubtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finiſhed.

CURIOUSLY, kû'-ryûſ-lȳ. ad. Inquiſitively, attentively, ſtudiouſly; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kûrl'. ſ. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, ſinuoſity, flexure.

To CURL, kûrl'. v. a. To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twiſt; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

To CURL, kûrl'. v. n. To ſhrink into ringlets; to riſe in undulations; to twiſt itſelf.

CURLEW, kûr'-lû. ſ. A kind of waterfowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'-jûn. ſ. An avaricious churliſh fellow, a miſer, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'-jûn-lȳ. a. Avaricious, covetous, churliſh, niggardly.

CURRANT, kûr'-rûn. ſ. The tree; a ſmall dried grape, properly written Corinth.

CURRENCY, kûr'-rèn-sȳ. ſ. Circulation, power of paſſing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readineſs of utterance; continuance, conſtant flow; general eſteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CURRENT, kûr'-rènt. a. Circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation; faſhionable, popular; paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted; what is now paſſing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kûr'-rènt. ſ. A running ſtream; currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places.

CURRENTLY, kûr'-rènt-lȳ. ad. In a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; popularly, faſhionably, generally; without ceaſing.

CURRENTNESS, kûr'-rènt-nls. ſ. Circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CURRIER, kûr'-rȳ-ûr. ſ. One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

CURRISH, kûr'-rlſh. a. Having the qualities

qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, ſour, quarrelſome.

To CURRY, kŭr'-rȳ. v. a. To dreſs leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kŭr'-rȳ-kōme. ſ. An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. a. To wiſh evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. n. To imprecate.

CURSE, kŭrſe. ſ. Malediction, wiſh of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kŭr'-sĕd. part. a. Under a curſe, hateful, deteſtable; unholy, unſanctified; vexatious, troubleſome.

CURSEDLY, kŭr'-sĕd-lȳ. ad. Miſerably, ſhamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kŭr'-sĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP, kŭr'-shĭp. ſ. Dogſhip, meanneſs.

CURSITOR, kŭr'-sĭ-tŭr. ſ. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORARY, kŭr'-sŭr-rĕr-rȳ. a. Curſory, haſty, careleſs.

CURSORILY, kŭr'-sŭr-ĭl-ȳ. ad. Haſtily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kŭr'-sŭr-ĭn-nĭs. ſ. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kŭr'-sŭr-ȳ. a. Haſty, quick, inattentive, careleſs.

CURST, kŭrſt'. a. Froward, peeviſh, malignant, malicious, ſnarling.

CURSTNESS, kŭrſt'-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs, malignity.

CURT, kŭrt'. a. Short.

To CURTAIL, kŭr-tā'le. v. a. To cut off, to cut ſhort, to ſhorten.

CURTAIN, kŭr'-tĭn. ſ. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure; To draw the curtain, to cloſe ſo as to ſhut out the light; to open it ſo as to diſcern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kŭr'-tĭn-lĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To CURTAIN, kŭr'-tĭn. v. a. To incloſe with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kŭr'-tāte dĭs'-tĕnſe. ſ. In aſtronomy, the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, [illegible] to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, kŭr-tā'-shŭn. ſ. [illegible] interval between a planet's diſtance [illegible] the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

CURTSY, kŭrt'-sȳ. ſ. See CUR-TESY.

CURVATED, kŭr'-vā-tĭd. a. [illegible]

CURVATION, kŭr-vā'-shŭn. ſ. [illegible] act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kŭr'-vā-tŭre. ſ. [illegible] ednefs, inflexion, manner of bend[illegible]

CURVE, kŭrv'. a. Crooked, [illegible] flected.

CURVE, kŭrv'. ſ. Any thing [illegible] flexure or crookedneſs.

To CURVE, kŭrv'. v. a. To [illegible] crook, to inflect.

To CURVET, kŭr-vĕt'. v. n. To [illegible] to bound; to friſk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kŭr-vĕt'. ſ. A leap, a [illegible] a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kŭr-vȳ-lĭn'-ne[illegible] Conſiſting of a crooked line; [illegible] of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kŭr'-vĭ-tȳ. ſ. Cr[illegible] neſs.

CUSHION, kŭſh'-ŭn. ſ. A pillow [illegible] the ſeat, a ſoft pad placed upon a [illegible]

CUSHIONED, kŭſh'-ŭnd. a. Sea[illegible] a cuſhion.

CUSP, kŭſp'. ſ. A term uſed to [illegible] the points or horns of the moon, or [illegible] luminary.

CUSPATED, kŭs'-pā-tĭd.

CUSPIDATED, kŭs'-pĭ-dā-tĭd. Ending in a point, having the [illegible] a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kŭs'-tŭrd. ſ. A [illegible] ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs [illegible] milk and ſugar.

CUSTODY, kŭs'-tŭd-ȳ. ſ. Im[illegible] ment, reſtraint of liberty; care, [illegible] vation, ſecurity.

CUSTOM, kŭs'-tŭm. ſ. Habit, [illegible] tual practice; faſhion, common [illegible] acting; eſtabliſhed manner; prac[illegible] buying of certain perſons; [illegible] from buyers, as this trader [illegible] cuſtom; in law, a law, or ri[illegible] written, which, being eſtabliſhed by [illegible] uſe, and the conſent of our [illegible] has been, and is, daily practiſed [illegible] bute, tax paid for goods import[illegible] ported.

CUSTOMHOUSE, kŭs'-tŭm-hou[illegible] The houſe where the taxes upon [illegible] imported or exported are collected.

OMABLE, kûs'-tûm-ûbl. a. Com- habitual, frequent.
OMABLENESS, kûs'-tûm-ûbl- Frequency, habit; conformity om.
OMABLY, kûs'-tûm-ûb-lŷ. ad. ding to cuſtom.
OMARILY, kûs'-tûm-ûr-i-lŷ. ad. ally, commonly.
OMARINESS, kûs'-tûm-ûr-i-nîs. equency.
OMARY, kûs'-tûm-ûr-ŷ. a. Con- le to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, accord- preſcription; habitual; uſual,
OMED, kûs'-tûmd. a. Uſual, on.
OMER, kûs'-tûm-ûr. ſ. One who nts any place of ſale for the ſake haſing.
REL, kûs'-trîl. ſ. A buckler- ; a veſſel for holding wine.
T, kût'. pret. Cut, part. paſſ. To penetrate with an edged in- nt; to hew; to carve, to make by ure; to form any thing by cutting; ee with any uneaſy ſenſation; to packs of cards; to interſect, to as one line cuts another; To cut to fell, to hew down, to excel, power; To cut off, to ſeparate he other parts, to deſtroy, to ex- , to put to death untimely; to re- to intercept, to hinder from union, an end to, to take away, to with- to preclude, to interrupt, to ſilence, ſtrophiſe, to abbreviate; To cut o ſhape, to form, to ſcheme, to e, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to ; To cut ſhort, to hinder from ding by ſudden interruption, to e, as the ſoldiers were cut ſhort of ay; To cut up, to divide an ani- nto convenient pieces, to eradi-

T, kût'. v. n. To make its way iding obſtructions; to perform the ion of cutting for the ſtone.
kût'. part. a. Prepared for uſe.
kût'. ſ. The action of a ſharp or inſtrument; the impreſſion or ſe- n of continuity, made by an edge; nd made by cutting; a channel by art; a part cut off from the a ſmall particle, a ſhred; a lot cut ſtick; a near paſſage, by which angle is cut off; a picture cut or upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, preſſed from it; the act or prac- dividing a pack of cards; faſhion, form, ſhape, manner of cutting into ſhape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kû-tâ'-nŷûs. a. Relating to the ſkin.

CUTICLE, kû'-tîkl. ſ. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin; a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kû-tîk'-û-lûr. a. Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTLASS, kût'-lâs. ſ. A broad cutting ſword.

CUTLER, kût'-lûr. ſ. One who makes or ſells knives.

CUTPURSE, kût'-pûrſe. ſ. One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kût'-tûr. ſ. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kût'-thrôte. ſ. A ruffian, a murderer, an aſſaſſin.

CUT-THROAT, kût'-thrôte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

CUTTING, kût'-ting. ſ. A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kût'l. ſ. A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kût'l. ſ. A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sŷ'kl. ſ. A circle; a round of time, a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again, a periodical ſpace of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the ſame courſe begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sŷ'-kloid. ſ. A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sŷ-kloï'-dâl. a. Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sŷ-klô-pê-dê'-a. ſ. A circle of knowledge, a courſe of the ſciences.

CYGNET, sîg'-nît. ſ. A young ſwan.

CYLINDER, sîl'-în-dûr. ſ. A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sŷ-lîn'-drî-kâl. } a.
CYLINDRICK, sŷ-lîn'-drîk. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, sŷ-mâr'. ſ. A ſlight covering, a ſcarf.

CYMBAL,

CYMBAL, sĭm'-băl. ſ. A muſical inſtrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sȳ-năn'-thrŏ-pȳ. ſ. A ſpecies of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, sȳ-nĕ-jĕt'-ĭks. ſ. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sĭn'-ĭk-ăl. } a.
CYNICK, sĭn'-ĭk. }
Having the qualities of a dog, churliſh, brutal, ſnarling, ſatirical.

CYNICK, sĭn'-nĭk. ſ. A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort, a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler, a miſanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sȳ'-nŏ-sūre. ſ. The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

CYPRESS-TREE, sȳ'-prŭs-trē. ſ. A tall ſtrait tree: its fruit is of a leaves are bitter, and the very ſhade of it are dangerous; it is blem of mourning.

CYPRUS, sȳ'-prŭs. ſ. A thin rent black ſtuff.

CYST, sĭſt'. }
CYSTIS, sĭs'-tĭs. } ſ.
A bag containing ſome morbid

CYSTICK, sĭs'-tĭk. a. Contain bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sĭs-tŏt'-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. act or practice of opening

CZAR, zär. ſ. The title of the ſour of Ruſſia.

CZARINA, zä-rī'-nä. ſ. The of Ruſſia.

D.

DAD

TO DAB, dăb'. v. a. To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

DAB, dăb'. ſ. A ſmall lump of any thing; a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft; ſomething moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artiſt; a kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

DAB-CHICK, dăb'-tſhĭk. ſ. A water-fowl.

To DABBLE, dăb'l. v. a. To ſmear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dăb'l. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a ſlight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dăb'-lŭr. ſ. One that plays in water; one that meddles without maſtery, a ſuperficial meddler.

DACE, dā'ſe. ſ. A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dăk'-tĭl. ſ. A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort ones.

DAD, dăd'. }
DADDY, dăd'-dȳ. } ſ.
The child's way of expreſſing father.

DAI

DAFFODIL, dăf'-fŏ-dĭl.

DAFFODILLY, dăf'-fŏ-dĭl'-lȳ.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, dăf-fŏ-down-dĭl'-lȳ.
This plant hath a lily-flower, cu of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped.

To DAFT, dăft'. v. a. To toſs to throw away ſlightly. Obſolete.

DAG, dăg'. ſ. A dagger; a ha a piſtol.

DAGGER, dăg'-ŭr. ſ. A ſhort a poniard; a blunt blade of iron baſket hilt, uſed for defence; the as [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dăg'-ŭr ing. ſ. The act of drawing approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dăg'l. v. a. To gligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dăg'l. v. n. To the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dăg'l-tāle. a. mired, beſpattered.

DAILY, dā'-lȳ. a. Happening day, quotidian.

LY, dă'-lȳ. ad. Every day, very
NTILY, dă'n-ti-lȳ. ad. Elegantly,
ately, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.
NTINESS, dă'n-ti-nĭs. ſ. Delica-
oftneſs; elegance, nicety; ſqueam-
ſs, faſtidiouſneſs.
NTY, dă'n-tȳ. a. Pleaſing to the
e; delicate, nice, ſqueamiſh; ſcru-
us; elegant; nice.
NTY, dă'n-tȳ. ſ. Something nice
licate, a delicacy; a word of fond-
formerly in uſe.
RY, dă'-rȳ. ſ. The place where
is manufactured.
RYMAID, dă'-rȳ-mâde. ſ. The
an ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to ma-
the milk.
Y, dă'-zȳ. ſ. A ſpring flower.
E, dâ'le. ſ. A vale, a valley.
LIANCE, dăl'-lyânſe. ſ. Inter-
ge of careſſes, acts of fondneſs;
gal converſation; delay, procraſti-
n.
LIER, dăl'-lȳ-ŭr. ſ. A trifler, a
er.
ALLY, dăl'-lȳ. v. n. To trifle,
ay the fool; to exchange careſſes,
dle; to ſport, to play, to frolick;
ay.
, dăm'. ſ. The mother.
, dăm'. ſ. A mole or bank to con-
ater.
AM, dăm'. v. a. To confine, to
p water by moles or dams.
AGE, dăm'-ĭdzh. ſ. Miſchief,
ent; loſs; the value of miſchief
reparation of damage, retribu-
in law, any hurt or hindrance that
taketh in his eſtate.
AMAGE, dăm'-ĭdzh. v. a. To
ef, to injure, to impair.
AMAGE, dăm'-ĭdzh. v. n. To
amage.
AGEABLE, dăm'-ĭdzh-ăbl. a.
ible of hurt, as damageable goods;
rous, pernicious.
ASCENE, dăm'-zĭn. ſ. A ſmall
plum, a damſon.
ASK, dăm'-ăſk. ſ. Linen or ſilk
in a manner invented at Damaſ-
which part riſes above the reſt in
.
AMASK, dăm'-ăſk. v. a. To
owers upon ſtuffs; to variegate,
ffy.
SK-ROSE, dăm''-ăſk-rō'ze. ſ.
oſe.
, dâ'me. ſ. A lady, the title
our formerly given to women;
miſtreſs of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dâ''mz-vī'-ō-lĕt. ſ. Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN, dăm'. v. a. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate; to procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiſs any publick performance, to explode.

DAMNABLE, dăm'-năbl. a. Deſerving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dăm'-nă-blȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATION, dăm-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Excluſion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATORY, dăm'-nă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dăm'-nĕd. part. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

DAMNIFICK, dăm-nĭf'-ĭk. a. Procuring loſs, miſchievous.

To DAMNIFY, dăm'-nȳ-fȳ. v. a. To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dăm'-nĭng-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dămp'. a. Moiſt, inclining to wet; dejected, ſunk, depreſſed.

DAMP, dămp'. ſ. Fog, moiſt air, moiſture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depreſſion of ſpirit.

To DAMP, dămp'. v. a. To wet, to moiſten; to depreſs, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.

DAMPISHNESS, dămp'-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to wetneſs, moiſture.

DAMPNESS, dămp'-nĭs. ſ. Moiſture.

DAMPY, dămp'-ȳ. a. Dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful.

DAMSEL, dăm'-zĭl. ſ. A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country laſs.

DAMSON, dăm'-zŭn. ſ. A ſmall black plum.

DAN, dăn'. ſ. The old term of honour for men.

To DANCE, dăn'ſe. v. n. To move in meaſure.

To DANCE Attendance, dăn'ſe. v. a. To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

To DANCE, dăn'ſe. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dăn'ſe. ſ. A motion of one or many in concert.

DANCER, dăn'-sŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of dancing.
DANCINGMASTER, dăn'-sing-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches the art of dancing.
DANCINGSCHOOL, dăn'-sing-ſkōl. ſ. The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.
DANDELION, dăn-dĕ-lī'-ŭn. ſ. The name of a plant.
To DANDLE, dănd'l. v. a. To ſhake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.
DANDLER, dănd'-lŭr. ſ. He that dandles or fondles children.
DANDRUFF, dăn'-drif. ſ. Scurf in the head.
DANEWORT, dā'ne-wŭrt. ſ. A ſpecies of elder, called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
DANGER, dā'n-jŭr. ſ. Riſque, hazard, peril.
To DANGER, dā'n-jŭr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in uſe.
DANGERLESS, dā'n-jĕr-lĭs. a. Without hazard, without riſque.
DANGEROUS, dā'n-jĕ-rŭs. a. Hazardous, perilous.
DANGEROUSLY, dā'n-jĕ-rŭſ-lȳ. ad. Hazardouſly, perilouſly, with danger.
DANGEROUSNESS, dā'n-jĕ-rŭſ-nis. ſ. Danger, hazard, peril.
To DANGLE, dăng-gl. v. n. To hang looſe and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.
DANGLER, dăng-glŭr. ſ. A man that hangs about women.
DANK, dănk'. a. Damp, moiſt.
DANKISH, dănk'-iſh. a. Somewhat dank.
DAPPER, dăp'-pŭr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.
DAPPERLING, dăp'-pŭr-ling. ſ. A dwarf.
DAPPLE, dăp'l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.
To DAPPLE, dăp'l. v. a. To ſtreak, to vary.
DAR, dā'r. } ſ.
DART, dā'rt. }
A fiſh found in the Severn.
To DARE, dā're. v. n. pret. I Durſt, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpoſe, to be adventurous.
To DARE, dā're. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
To DARE LARKS, dā're lā'rks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs.
DARE, dā're. ſ. Defiance, challenge. Not in uſe.
DAREFUL, dā're-fŭl. a. Full of defiance.
DARING, dā'-ring. a. Bold, adventurous, fearleſs.
DARINGLY, dā'-ring-lȳ. ad. Boldly, courageouſly.
DARINGNESS, dā'-ring-nis. ſ. Boldneſs.
DARK, dā'rk. a. Without light; not of a ſhowy or vivid colour; obſcure; opake; obſcure; ignorant; gloomy.
To DARK, dā'rk. v. a. To obſcure.
To DARKEN, dā'rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex; to ſully.
To DARKEN, dā'rkn. v. n. To grow dark.
DARKLING, dā'rk-ling. part. a. In the dark.
DARKLY, dā'rk-lȳ. ad. In a manner void of light, obſcurely, blindly.
DARKNESS, dā'rk-nis. ſ. Abſence of light; opakeneſs; obſcurity; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.
DARKSOME, dā'rk-ſŭm. a. Gloomy, obſcure.
DARLING, dā'r-ling. a. Favourite, dear, beloved.
DARLING, dā'r-ling. ſ. A favourite, one much beloved.
To DARN, dā'rn. v. a. To mend by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.
DARNEL, dā'r-nil. ſ. A weed growing in the fields.
DART, dārt'. ſ. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand.
To DART, dārt'. v. a. To throw offenſively; to throw, to emit.
To DART, dārt'. v. n. To fly as a dart.
To DASH, dāſh'. v. a. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething, to break by colliſion; to throw water in flaſhes; to beſpatter, to beſprinkle, to mingle, to change by ſome ſmall admixture; to form or print in haſte; to obliterate, to croſs out; to confound, to make aſhamed ſuddenly.
To DASH, dāſh'. v. n. To fly upon the ſurface; to fly in flaſhes with a ſudden noiſe; to ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.
DASH, dāſh'. ſ. Colliſion; infuſion; a mark in writing, a line ——; a ſudden blow.
DASH, dāſh'. ad. An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

TARD, dâs'-tărd. ſ. A coward, a ron.

ASTARDISE, dâs'-tăr-dîze. v. a. intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

TARDLY, dâs'-tărd-lў. a. Cow- , mean, timorous.

TARDY, dâs'-tăr-dў. ſ. Coward- .

E, dâ'te. ſ. The time at which a is written, marked at the end or eginning; the time at which any happened; the time ſtipulated when hing ſhould be done; end, conclu- duration, continuance; the fruit date tree.

E-TREE, dâ'te-trē. ſ. A ſpecies lm.

ATE, dâ'te. v. a. To note with me at which any thing is written ne.

ELESS, dâ'te-lîs. a. Without any term.

IVE, dâ'-tîv. a. In grammar, the that ſignifies the perſon to whom hing is given.

AUB, dâ'b. v. a. To ſmear with hing adheſive; to paint coarſely; on any thing gaudily or oſtenta- y; to flatter groſsly.

BER, dâ'-bûr. ſ. A coarſe low r.

BY, dâ'-bў. a. Viſcous, gluti- adheſive.

GHTER, dâ'-tûr. ſ. The female ng of a man or woman; in poetry, eſcendant; the penitent of a con- .

AUNT, dâ'nt. v. a. To diſcou- to fright.

NTLESS, dâ'nt-lîs. a. Fearleſs, jected.

NTLESSNESS, dâ'nt-lĕſ-nis. ſ. eſneſs.

, dâ'. ſ. The name of a bird.

AWN, dâ'n. v. n. To begin to light; to glimmer obſcurely; to yet faintly, to give ſome promiſes re.

N, dâ'n. ſ. The time between t appearance of light and the ſun's eginning, firſt riſe.

dâ'. ſ. The time between the and ſetting of the ſun; the time noon to noon; light, ſunſhine; y of conteſt, the battle; an ap- d or fixed time; a day appointed ne commemoration; from day to without certainty or continuance.

ED, dâ'-bĕd. ſ. A bed uſed for .

DAYBOOK, dâ'-bŏk. ſ. A tradeſman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dâ'-brēk. ſ. The dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dâ'-lâ'-bûr. ſ. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dâ'-lâ'-bûr-ûr. ſ. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dâ'-lîte. ſ. The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dâ'-lîl'-ў. ſ. The ſame with aſphodel.

DAYSPRING, dâ'-ſpring. ſ. The riſe of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dâ'-ſtâr. ſ. The morning ſtar.

DAYTIME, dâ'-time. ſ. The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

DAYWORK, dâ'-wûrk. ſ. Work impoſed by the day, day-labour.

DAZIED, dâ'-zўd. a. Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DAZZLE, dâz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, dâz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dē'kn. ſ. One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nĕs. ſ. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rў. } ſ.
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-ſhip. }
The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dĕd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs; empty; uſeleſs; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; ſpiritleſs; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of ſin.

To DEADEN, dĕd'n. v. a. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation; to make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'-dō-ing. part. a. Deſtructive, killing, miſchievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd'-lift'. ſ. Hopeleſs exigence.

DEADLY, dĕd'-lў. a. Deſtructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dĕd'-lў. ad. In a manner reſembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dĕd'-nis. ſ. Want of warmth; weakneſs of the vital powers; vapidneſs of liquors, loſs of ſpirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'-nĕtl. ſ. A weed, the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'-rĕk-ning. ſ. That eſtimation or conjecture which the

ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf'. a. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obſcurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dĕf'n. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'-lў. ad. Without ſenſe of ſounds; obſcurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'-nĭs. ſ. Want of the power of hearing; unwillingneſs to hear.

DEAL, dē'l. ſ. Great part; quantity, degree of more or leſs; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dē'l. v. a. To diſpoſe to different perſons; to diſtribute cards; to ſcatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To DEAL, dē'l. v. n. To traffick, to tranſact buſineſs; to act between two perſons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any tranſaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practice; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to uſe well or ill, to contend with.

To DEALBATE, dē-ăl'-bāte. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dē-ăl-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'-lŭr. ſ. One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a perſon who deals the cards.

DEALING, dē'-lĭng. ſ. Practice, action; intercourſe; meaſures of treatment; traffick, buſineſs.

DEAMBULATION, dē-ăm-bū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm''-bū-lā-tŭr'-ў. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dē'n. ſ. The ſecond dignitary of a dioceſe.

DEANERY, dē'n-ĕr-ў. ſ. The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the houſe of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dē'n-ſhĭp. ſ. The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dē'r. a. Beloved, darling; valuable, coſtly; ſcarce; ſad, hateful, grievous. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

DEAR, dē'r. ſ. A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dē'r-bât. a. Purchaſed at a high price.

DEARLY, dē'r-lў. ad. With great [illegible] neſs; at a high price.

To DEARN, dā'rn. v. a. To [illegible] cloaths.

DEARNESS, dē'r-nĭs. ſ. Fond[illegible] kindneſs, love; ſcarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth. ſ. Scarcity [illegible] makes food dear; want, famine; [illegible] renneſs.

To DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭ[illegible] lāte. v. a. To disjoint, to di[illegible] ber.

DEATH, dĕth'. ſ. The extinction [illegible] life; mortality; the ſtate of the d[illegible] the manner of dying; the image of [illegible] tality repreſented by a ſkeleton; in [illegible] ology, damnation, eternal torment.

DEATH-BED, dĕth'-bĕd. ſ. The [illegible] to which a man is confined by [illegible] ſickneſs.

DEATHFUL, dĕth'-fŭl. a. Full [illegible] ſlaughter, deſtructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dĕth'-lĭs. a. Immo[illegible] never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dĕth'-like. a. Re[illegible] bling death, ſtill.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕth's-dō'r. [illegible] near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕth's-măn. ſ. E[illegible] cutioner, hangman, headſman.

DEATHWATCH, dĕth'-wŏth. ſ. [illegible] inſect that makes a tinkling noi[illegible] perſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſ[illegible] death.

To DEBARK, dē-bā'rk. v. a. To [illegible] embark.

To DEBAR, dē-bā'r. v. a. To cu[illegible] to preclude.

To DEBASE, dē-bā'ſe. v. a. To [illegible] duce from a higher to a lower ſta[illegible] ſink into meanneſs; to adulterate, [illegible] leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dē-bā'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. [illegible] act of debaſing or degrading.

DEBASER, dē-bā'-ſŭr. ſ. He that [illegible] baſes, he that adulterates, he that [illegible] grades another.

DEBATABLE, dē-bā'te-ăble. a. [illegible] putable.

DEBATE, dē-bā'te. ſ. A perſonal [illegible] pute, a controverſy; a quarrel, a [illegible] teſt.

To DEBATE, dē-bā'te. v. a. To [illegible] trovert, to diſpute, to conteſt.

To DEBATE, dē-bā'te. v. n. To [illegible] liberate; to diſpute.

DEBATEFUL, dē-bā'te-ful. a. [illegible] relſome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dē-bā'te-mĕnt. ſ. [illegible] teſt, controverſy.

DEBA[illegible]

ATER, dē-bā'-tŭr. ſ. A diſpu-
a controvertiſt.
EBAUCH, dē-bâ'tſh. v. a. To
pt by lewdneſs; to corrupt by in-
erance.
AUCH, dē-bâ'tſh. ſ. A fit of in-
erance, lewdneſs.
AUCHEE, dĕb-ō-ſhē'. ſ. A lecher,
nkard.
AUCHER, dē-bâ'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One
ſeduces others to intemperance or
neſs.
AUCHERY, dē-bâ'tſh-ē-rȳ. ſ. The
ce of exceſs, lewdneſs.
AUCHMENT, dē-bâ'tſh-mĕnt. ſ.
ct of debauching or vitiating, cor-
n.
EBEL, dē-bĕl'. } v. a.
EBELLATE, dē-bĕl'-lâte. }
nquer, to overcome in war.
LLATION, dē-bĕl-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ct of conquering in war.
NTURE, dē-bĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. A
r note, by which a debt is claim-

LE, dĕb'-il. a. Feeble, languid.
EBILITATE, dē-bĭl'-ĭ-tâte. v. a.
ake faint, to enfeeble.
LITATION, dē-bĭl-ȳ-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ct of weakening.
LITY, dē-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Weakneſs,
neſs.
NAIR, dĕb-ō-nâ're. a. Elegant,
well bred.
NAIRLY, dĕb-ō-nâ're-lȳ. ad.
nely.
, dĕt'. ſ. That which one man
o another; that which any one is
d to do or ſuffer.
ED, dĕt'-tĭd. part. a. Indebted,
d to.
OR, dĕt'-tŭr. ſ. He that owes
ing to another; one that owes
; one ſide of an account book.
CUMINATED, dē-kâ-kŭ'-mĭ-
. a. Having the top cut off.
DE, dĕk'-âd. ſ. The ſum of

DENCY, dē-kâ'-dĕn-ſȳ. ſ. De-
all.
GON, dĕk'-â-gŏn. ſ. A plain
in geometry.
LOGUE, dĕk'-â-lŏg. ſ. The ten
ndments given by God to Moſes.
CAMP, dē-kămp'. v. a. To ſhift
mp, to move off.
MPMENT, dē-kămp'-mĕnt. ſ.
ct of ſhifting the camp.
CANT, dē-kânt'. v. a. To pour off gently, ſo as to leave the ſediment be-hind.

DECANTATION, dē-kân-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dē-kân'-tŭr. ſ. A glaſs veſſel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To DECAPITATE, dē-kâp'-ĭ-tâte. v. a. To behead.

To DECAY, dē-kâ'. v. n. To loſe excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dē-kâ'. ſ. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; declenſion from proſperity; conſumption.

DECAYER, dē-kâ'-ŭr. ſ. That which cauſes decay.

DECEASE, dē-sē'ſe. ſ. Death, departure from life.

To DECEASE, dē-sē'ſe. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dē-sē't. ſ. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; ſtratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dē-sē't-fŭl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dē-sē't-fŭl-lȳ. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dē-sē't-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dē-sē'v-âbl. a. Subject to fraud, expoſed to impoſture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dē-sē'v-âbl-nĭs. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, dē-sē'v. v. a. To bring into errour; to delude by ſtratagem.

DECEIVER, dē-sē'-vŭr. ſ. One that leads another into errour.

DECEMBER, dē-sĕm'-bŭr. ſ. The laſt month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dē-sĕm'-pē-dăl. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dē-sĕm'-vĕr-ĕt. ſ. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dē'-sĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; ſuitableneſs to character, propriety; modeſty.

DECENNIAL, dē-sĕn'-nyăl. a. What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENT, dē'-sĕnt. a. Becoming, fit, ſuitable.

DECENTLY, dē'-sĕnt-lȳ. ad. In a proper manner, with ſuitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dē-sĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dē-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dē-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the ſtate of being deceived.

DECEP-

DECEPTIOUS, dĕ-sĕp'-shŭs. a. Deceitful.
DECEPTIVE, dĕ-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Having the power of deceiving.
DECEPTORY, dĕ-sĕp'-tŭr-ў. a. Containing means of deceit.
DECERPT, dĕ-sĕrp't. a. Diminiſhed, taken off.
DECERPTIBLE, dĕ-sĕrp'-tĭbl. a. That may be taken off.
DECERPTION, dĕ-sĕrp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of leſſening, or taking off.
DECESSION, dĕ-sĕs'-shŭn. ſ. A departure.
To DECHARM, dĕ'-tshärm. v. a. To counteract a charm, to diſinchant.
To DECIDE, dĕ-sī'de. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a queſtion or diſpute.
DECIDENCE, dĕs'-sў-dĕnſe. ſ. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.
DECIDER, dĕ-sī'-dŭr. ſ. One who determines cauſes; one who determines quarrels.
DECIDUOUS, dĕ-sĭd'-ù-ŭs. a. Falling, not perennial.
DECIMAL, dĕs'-ĭ-măl. a. Numbered by ten.
To DECIMATE, dĕs'-ĭm-ăte. v. a. To tithe, to take the tenth; to puniſh every tenth ſoldier by lot.
DECIMATION, dĕſ-sў-mā'-shŭn. ſ. A tithing, a ſelection of every tenth; a ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment.
To DECIPHER, dĕ-sī'-fŭr. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to ſtamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.
DECIPHERER, dĕ-sī'-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who explains writings in cipher.
DECISION, dĕ-sizh'-ŭn. ſ. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.
DECISIVE,, dĕ-sī'-sĭv. a. Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of ſettling any event.
DECISIVELY, dĕ-sī'-sĭv-lў. ad. In a concluſive manner.
DECISIVENESS, dĕ-sī'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The power of terminating any difference, as ſettling an event.
DECISORY, dĕ-sī'-sŭr-ў. a. Able to determine or decide.
To DECK, dĕk'. v. a. To overſpread; to dreſs; to adorn.
DECK, dĕk'. ſ. The floor of a ſhip; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
DECKER, dĕk'-kŭr. ſ. A dreſſer.
To DECLAIM, dĕ-klā'm. v. a. harangue, to ſpeak ſet orations.
DECLAIMER, dĕ-klā'm-ŭr. ſ. who makes ſpeeches with intent to the paſſions.
DECLAMATION, dĕk-klă-mā'-ſ. A diſcourſe addreſſed to the an harangue.
DECLAMATOR, dĕk'-klă-mā-tŭr. A declaimer, an orator.
DECLAMATORY, dĕ-klăm'-mă-tŭr a. Relating to the practice of ing; appealing to the paſſions.
DECLARABLE, dĕ-klā'-răbl. a. pable of proof.
DECLARATION, dĕk-klă-rā'-ſhŭn A proclamation or affirmation, tion; an explanation of ſomething ful; in law, declaration is the forth of an action perſonal in any though it is uſed ſometimes for actions.
DECLARATIVE, dĕ-klăr'-ă-tĭv. Making declaration, explanatory; ing proclamation.
DECLARATORILY, dĕ-klăr'-ă-tŭr lў. ad. In the form of a declar not promiſſively.
DECLARATORY, dĕ-klăr'-ă-tŭr-ў. Affirmative, expreſſive.
To DECLARE, dĕ-klā're. v. a. make known, to tell evidently and ly; to publiſh, to proclaim; to open view.
To DECLARE, dĕ-klā're. v. n. make a declaration.
DECLAREMENT, dĕ-klā're-mĕnt. Diſcovery, declaration, teſtimony.
DECLARER, dĕ-klā'-rŭr. ſ. One makes any thing known.
DECLENSION, dĕ-klĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. dency from a great to a leſs deg excellence; declaration, deſcent flexion, manner of changing noun
DECLINABLE, dĕ-klī'-năbl. a. ing variety of terminations.
DECLINATION, dĕk-klў-nā'-ſh Deſcent, change from a better to a ſtate, decay; the act of bending variation from rectitude, obliquity obliquity; variation from a fixed in navigation, the variation of the from the true meridian of any the Eaſt or Weſt; in aſtronomy, clination of a ſtar we call its diſtance from the equator.
DECLINATOR, dĕ-klī-nā'-tŭr.
DECLINATORY, dĕ-klī'-n-ă-tŭr-ў. An inſtrument in dialing.

CLINE, dē-klīne. v. n. To lean ward; to deviate, to run into ob- es; to ſhun, to refuſe, to avoid any ; to be impaired, to decay.

CLINE, dē-klīne. v. a. To bend ward, to bring down; to ſhun, to to be cautious of; to modify a by various terminations.

INE, dē-klīne. ſ. The ſtate of cy to the worſe, diminution, de-

IVITY, dē-kliv'-i-tȳ. ſ. Inclina- r obliquity reckoned downwards, al deſcent.

IVOUS, dē-klī'-vŭs. a. Gradu- ſcending, not precipitous.

COCT, dē-kŏk't. v. a. To pre- y boiling for any uſe, to digeſt in ter; to digeſt by the heat of the h; to boil up to a conſiſtence.

CTIBLE, dē-kŏk'-tibl. a. That may be boiled, or prepared by

CTION, dē-kŏk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The boiling any thing; a preparation y boiling in water.

CTURE, dē-kŏk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A ce drawn by decoction.

LLATION, dē'-kŏl-lā"-ſhŭn. ſ. t of beheading.

MPOSITE, dē'-kŏm-pŏz"-it. a. ounded a ſecond time.

MPOSITION, dē'-kŏm-pō-ziſh"- The act of compounding a thing compounded.

COMPOUND, dē'-kŏm-pou"nd. To compoſe of things already unded.

MPOUND, dē'-kŏm-pou"nd. a. ſed of things or words already unded.

CORATE, dēk'-kō-rāte. v. a. m, to embelliſh, to beautify.

RATION, dēk-kō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ent, added beauty.

RATOR, dēk'-kō-rā-tŏr. ſ. An

ROUS, dē-kō'-rŭs. a. Decent, to a character.

CORTICATE, dē-kŏr'-ti-kāte. To diveſt of the bark or huſk.

RTICATION, dē-kŏr-ti-kā'- The act of ſtripping the bark

RUM, dē-kō'-rŭm. ſ. Decency, ur contrary to licentiouſneſs, ſs.

COY, dē-koy'. v. a. To lure in- ; to intrap.

DECOY, dē-koy'. ſ. Allurement to miſchiefs.

DECOYDUCK, dē-koy'-dŭk. ſ. A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dē-krē'ſe. v. n. To grow leſs, to be diminiſhed.

To DECREASE, dē-krē'ſe. v. a. To make leſs, to diminiſh.

DECREASE, dē-krē'ſe. ſ. The ſtate of growing leſs, decay; the wain of the moon.

To DECREE, dē-krē'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, dē-krē'. v. a. To doom or aſſign by a decree.

DECREE, dē-krē'. ſ. An edict, a law; an eſtabliſhed rule; a determination of a ſuit.

DECREMENT, dēk'-krē-mĕnt. ſ. Decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs, the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DECREPIT, dē-krēp'-it. a. Waſted and worn out with age.

To DECREPITATE, dē-krēp'-i-tāte. v. a. To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dē'-krēp-i-tā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dē-krēp'-it-nis. } ſ.
DECREPITUDE, dē-krēp'-i-tūde. } The laſt ſtage of decay, the laſt effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dē-krēs'-sĕnt. a. Growing leſs.

DECRETAL, dē-krē'-tăl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dē-krē'-tăl. ſ. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETIST, dē-krē'-tiſt. ſ. One that ſtudies the decretal.

DECRETORY, dēk'-krē-tŭr-ȳ. a. Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dē-krī'-ăl. ſ. Clamorous cenſure, haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY, dē-krȳ'. v. a. To cenſure, to blame clamorouſly, to clamour againſt.

DECUMBENCE, dē-kŭm'-bĕnſe. } ſ.
DECUMBENCY, dē-kŭm'-bĕn-ſȳ. } The act of lying down, the poſture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, dē-kŭm'-bi-tūre. ſ. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

DECUPLE, dēk'-ŭpl. a. Tenfold.

DECURION, dē-kū'-ryŭn. ſ. A commander over ten.

DECUR-

DECURSION, dē-kûr'-shûn. ſ. The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dē'-kûr-tā''-shûn. ſ. The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECUSSATE, dē-kûs'-sāte. v. a. To interſect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, dē'-kûſ-sā''-shûn. ſ. The act of croſſing, ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, dē-dēk'-kō-rāte. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dē'-dēk-kō-rā''-shûn. ſ. The act of diſgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dē-dēk'-kō-rûs. a. Diſgraceful, reproachful.

DEDENTITION, dē'-dēn-tiſh''-ûn. ſ. Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, dēd'-ý-kāte. v. a. To devote to ſome divine power; to appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe; to inſcribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, dēd'-ý-kāte. a. Conſecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dēd-ý-kā'-shûn. ſ. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe, conſecration; an addreſs to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dēd'-ý-kā-tûr. ſ. One who inſcribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dēd'-ý-kā-tûr'-ý. a. Compoſing a dedication.

DEDITION, dē-dîſh'-ûn. ſ. The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, dē-dûſe. v. a. To draw in a regular connected ſeries; to form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dē-dûſe-mēnt. ſ. The thing deduced, conſequential propoſition.

DEDUCIBLE, dē-dû'-sîbl. a. Collectible by reaſon.

DEDUCIVE, dē-dû-sîv. a. Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, dē-dûk't. v. a. To ſubſtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dē-kûk'-shûn. ſ. Conſequential collection, conſequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dē-dûk'-tîv. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dē-dûk'-tîv-lý. ad. Conſequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dē'd. ſ. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dē'd-lîs. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, dē'm. v. n. part. [illegible] or Deemed. To judge, to conclude, conſideration.

DEEM, dē'm. ſ. Judgment, [illegible] Obſolete.

DEEP, dē'p. a. Meaſured from the face downward; entering far, [illegible] great way; far from the outer part; ſuperficial, not obvious; ſagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, [illegible] inſidious; grave, ſolemn; dark [illegible] ed; having a great degree of [illegible] gloom; baſs, grave in ſound.

DEEP, dē'p. ſ. The ſea, the [illegible] moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

To DEEPEN, dē'pn. v. a. To [illegible] deep, to ſink far below the ſurface; darken, to cloud, to make dark; make ſad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dē'p-mouth'd. Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dē''p-mû-zing. Contemplative, loſt in thought.

DEEPLY, dē'p-lý. ad. To a depth, far below the ſurface; with ſtudy or ſagacity; ſorrowfully, [illegible] ly; with a tendency to darkness, lour; in a high degree,

DEEPNESS, dē'p-nîs. ſ. Entrance below the ſurface, profundity, [illegible]

DEER, dē'r. ſ. That claſs of [illegible] which is hunted for veniſon.

To DEFACE, dē-fā'ſe. v. a. To ſtroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dē-fā'ſe-mēnt. Violation, injury; eraſement.

DEFACER, dē-fā'-sûr. ſ. [illegible] aboliſher, violater.

DEFAILANCE, dē-fā-lâns. ſ. lure.

To DEFALCATE, dē-fāl'-kāte. To cut off, to lop, to take away

DEFALCATION, dē'-fāl-kā'-shûn. Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dē-fām'-mā-tûr-ý. Calumnious, unjuſtly cenſorious, lous.

To DEFAME, dē-fā'me. v. a. To ſure falſely in publick, to diſhonour reports.

DEFAMER, dē-fā'-mûr. ſ. One injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dē-fāt'-ý-gāte. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dē-fāt-ý-gā'-shûn. Wearineſs.

DEFAULT, dē-fā'lt. ſ. Omiſſion which we ought to do, neglect; failure, fault; defect, want;

ppearance in court at a day af-
d.
ASANCE, dē-fē'-zănse. ſ. The
f annulling or abrogating any con-
; the writing in which a defeaſance
ntained.
ASIBLE, dē-fē'-zibl. a. That
may be annulled.
AT, dē-fē't. ſ. The overthrow
army; act of deſtruction, depriva-

EFEAT, dē-fē't. v. a. To over-
; to fruſtrate.
ATURE, dē-fē'-tſhŭr. ſ. Change
ature, alteration of countenance.
n uſe.
EFECATE, dē'-fē-kāte. v. a. To
, to cleanſe; to purify from any
neous or noxious mixture.
CATE, dē'-fē-kāte. a. Purged
lees or foulneſs.
CATION, dē-fē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Pu-
ion.
CT, dē-fĕk't. ſ. Want, abſence
nething neceſſary; failing; a fault;
niſh.
CTIBILITY, dē-fĕk-ti-bil'-i-tў.
he ſtate of failing, imperfection.
CTIBLE, dē-fĕk'-tibl. a. Im-
, deficient.
CTION, dē-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A fall-
way, apoſtacy; an abandoning of a
or ſtate, revolt.
CTIVE, dē-fĕk'-tiv. a. Full of
, imperfect, not ſufficient; faulty,
able.
CTIVENESS, dē-fĕk'-tiv-nis. ſ.
, faultineſs.
NCE, dē-fĕn'ſe. ſ. Guard, pro-
; vindication, juſtification, apo-
prohibition; reſiſtance; in law,
efendant's reply after declaration
ced; in fortification, the part that
another work.
NCELESS, dē-fĕn'ſe-lis. a. Nak-
armed, unguarded; impotent.
FEND, dē-fĕnd'. v. a. To ſtand
ence of, to protect; to vindicate,
hold, to fortify; to prohibit; to
in a place, or cauſe.
NDABLE, dē-fĕn'-dăbl. a. That
e defended.
NDANT, dē-fĕn'-dĕnt. a. De-
, fit for defence.
NDANT, dē-fĕn'-dĕnt. ſ. He
efends againſt aſſailants; in law,
on accuſed or ſued.
NDER, dē-fĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One that
, a champion; an aſſerter, a vin-
; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dē-fĕn'-să-tiv. ſ. Guard, defence; in ſurgery, a bandage, plaſter, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fĕn'-sibl. a. That may be defended; juſtifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'-siv. a. That ſerves to defend, proper for defence; in a ſtate or poſture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'-siv. ſ. Safeguard; ſtate of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fĕn'-siv-lў. ad. In a defenſive manner.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, dĕf'-ĕr-ĕnſe. ſ. Regard, reſpect; complaiſance, condeſcenſion; ſubmiſſion.

DEFIANCE, dē-fī'-ănſe. ſ. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, dē-fiſh'-ĕnſe. } ſ.
DEFICIENCY, dē-fiſh'-ĕn-sў. }
Defect, failing, imperfection; want, ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

DEFICIENT, dē-fiſh'-ĕnt. a. Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fī'-ŭr. ſ. A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, dē-fī'le. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chaſtity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, dē-fī'le. v. n. To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, dĕf'-ў-lē. ſ. A narrow paſſage.

DEFILEMENT, dē-fī'le-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, dē-fī'-lŭr. ſ. One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, dē-fī'ne-ăbl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be aſcertained.

To DEFINE, dē-fī'ne. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumſcribe, to mark the limit.

To DEFINE, dē-fī'ne. v. n. To determine, to decide.

DEFINER, dē-fī'-nŭr. ſ. One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, dĕf'-in-it. a. Certain, limited; exact, preciſe.

DEFINITE, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt. ſ. Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt-nĭs. ſ. Certainty, limitedneſs.

DEFINITION, dĕf-ў-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. A ſhort deſcription of any thing by its properties; in logick, the explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv. a. Determinate, poſitive, expreſs.

DEFINITIVELY, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv-lў. ad. Poſitively, deciſively, expreſsly.

DEFINITIVENESS, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dē-flă-gră-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Combuſtibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flă'-grăbl. a. Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, dĕ-flă-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Setting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation.

To DEFLECT, dē-flĕk't. v. n. To turn aſide, to deviate from a true courſe.

DEFLECTION, dē-flĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deviation, the act of turning aſide; a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dē-flĕk'-ſhŭr. ſ. A bending down, a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dĕ-flŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deflouring; the ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

To DEFLOUR, dē-flou'r. v. a. To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, dē-flou'-rŭr. ſ. A raviſher.

DEFLUOUS, dĕf'-flŭ-ŭs. a. That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, dē-flŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, dĕf'-lў. a. Dexterouſly, ſkilfully. Properly deftly. Obſolete.

DEFOEDATION, dē-fē-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dē-fōrſe-mĕnt. ſ. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, dē fā'rm. v. a. To diſfigure, to make ugly; to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dē fā'rm. a. Ugly, diſfigured.

DEFORMATION, dĕ-fŏr-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY, dē-fā'r-mĕd-lў. ad. In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fā'r-mĕd-nĭ[ſ]. Uglineſs.

DEFORMITY, dē-fā'r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Ug[ly] lineſs, ill-favouredneſs; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dē-fō'r-ſŭr. ſ. One [who] overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, dē-frā'd. v. a. To [cheat] or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dē-frā'-dŭr. ſ. A [de]ceiver.

To DEFRAY, dē-frā'. v. a. To [bear] the charges of.

DEFRAYER, dē-frā'-ŭr. ſ. One [who] diſcharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT, dē-frā'-mĕnt. ſ. [The] payment of expences.

DEFT, dĕf't. a. Neat, proper, [dex]terous. Obſolete.

DEFTLY, dĕf't-lў. ad. Neatly, [dex]terouſly; in a ſkilful manner. Obſolete.

DEFUNCT, dē-fŭnkt'. a. Dead, [de]ceaſed.

DEFUNCT, dē-fŭnkt'. ſ. One [who] deceaſed, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dē-fŭnk'-ſhŭn. Death.

To DEFY, dē-fў'. v. a. To [call] combat, to challenge; to treat with [con]tempt, to ſlight.

DEFY, dē-fў'. ſ. A challenge, [in]vitation to fight. Not in uſe.

DEFYER, dē-fў'-ŭr. ſ. A [chal]lenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dē-jĕn'-ĕ-rā-ſў. ſ. [The] departing from the virtue of our [ances]tors; a forſaking of that which is [good] meanneſs.

To DEGENERATE, dē-jĕn'-ĕ-rāt. [v. n.] To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a baſe [ſtate]; to fall from its kind, to grow [worſe] baſe.

DEGENERATE, dē jĕn'-ĕ-rĕt. a. [One] like his anceſtors; unworthy, baſe.

DEGENERATENESS, dē-jĕn'-ĕ-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Degeneracy, ſtate of being [de]wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dē-jĕn-ĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A deviation from the virtue of our anceſtors; a falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth; the [ſtate] changed from its primitive ſtate.

DEGENEROUS, dē-jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs. a. [De]generated, fallen from virtue; vile, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dē-jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs-lў. ad. In a degenerate manner, [ba]ſely, meanly.

GLUTITION, dē-glū-tĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. e act or power of ſwallowing.

GRADATION, dē-grā-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. deprivation of an office or dignity; eneracy, baſeneſs.

DEGRADE, dē-grā'de. v. a. To one from his degree; to leſſen, to iniſh the value of.

GREE, dē-grē'. ſ. Quality, rank, ion; the ſtate and condition in which ing is; a ſtep or preparation to any g; order of lineage, deſcent of fami- measure, proportion, in geometry, three hundred and ſixtieth part of the umference of a circle; in muſick, intervals of ſounds.

DEGREES, bў dē-grē'z. ad. Gra- lly, by little and little.

GUSTATION, dē-gŭſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. aſting.

DEHORT, dē-hā'rt. v. a. To diſ- e.

HORTATION, dē-hŏr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. uaſion, a counſelling to the con- y.

HORTATORY, dē-hā'r-tă-tŭr-ў. a. nging to diſſuaſion.

HORTER, dē-hā'r-tŭr. ſ. A diſ- er, an adviſer to the contrary.

ICIDE, dē'-ў-ſīde. ſ. Death of our ed Saviour.

DEJECT, dē-jĕk't. v. a. To caſt n, to afflict, to grieve; to make to ſad.

JECT, dē-jĕk't. a. Caſt down, af- ed, low-ſpirited.

JECTEDLY, dē-jĕk'-tĕd-lў. ad. In jected manner, afflictedly.

JECTEDNESS, dē-jĕk'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. neſs of ſpirits.

JECTION, dē-jĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A low- of ſpirits, melancholy; weakneſs, lity; a ſtool.

JECTURE, dē-jĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. The ments.

JERATION, dē-jĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A g of a ſolemn oath.

IFICATION, dē'-ў-fĭ-kā"-ſhŭn. ſ. act of deifying, or making a god.

IFORM, dē'-ў-fŏrm. a. Of a god- form.

IFY, dē'-ў-fў. v. a. To make d of, to adore as god; to praiſe ex- ely.

IGN, dā'n. v. n. To vouchſafe, nk worthy.

IGN, dā'n. v. a. To grant, to t. Not in uſe.

INTEGRATE, dē-ĭn'-tē-grāte. v. a. minish.

DEIPAROUS, dē-ĭp'-pā-rŭs. a. That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DEISM, dē'-ĭzm. ſ. The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dē'-ĭſt. ſ. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God.

DEISTICAL, dē-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

DEITY, dē'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Divinity, the nature and eſſence of God; a fabulous god; the ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dē'-lăſ-sē-rā"-ſhŭn. ſ. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIMATION, dē'-lăk-krĭ-mā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dē'-lăk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A weaning from the breaſt.

DELAPSED, dē-lăp'ſt. a. Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dē-lā'te. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in uſe.

DELATION, dē-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A carrying, conveyance; an accuſation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dē-lā'-tŭr. ſ. An accuſer, an informer.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to fruſtrate.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. n. To ſtop, to ceaſe from action.

DELAY, dē-lā'. ſ. A deferring, procraſtination; ſtay, ſtop.

DELAYER, dē-lā'-ŭr. ſ. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dē-lĕk'-tĕbl. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dē-lĕk'-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DELECTABLY, dē-lĕk'-tăb-lў. ad. Delightfully, pleaſantly.

DELECTATION, dē-lĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Pleaſure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dĕl'-ē-gāte. v. a. To ſend upon an embaſſy; to intruſt, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DELEGATE, dĕl'-lē-gāte. ſ. A deputy, a commiſſioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dĕl'-lē-gāte. a. Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dĕl'-lĕ-gāte. s. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dĕl-lĕ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſending away; a putting into commiſſion; the aſſignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dĕ-lē'te. v. a. To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dĕl-ĕ-tē'-ryŭs. a. Deadly, deſtructive.

DELETERY, dĕl'-ĕ-tĕr-ў. a. Deſtructive, deadly.

DELETION, dĕ-lē'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of raſing or blotting out; a deſtruction.

DELF, DELFE, } dĕlf'. { ſ. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rāte. v. n. To think in order to choice, to heſitate.

DELIBERATE, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rĕt. a. Circumſpect, wary; ſlow.

DELIBERATELY, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rĕt-lў. ad. Circumſpectly, adviſedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Circumſpection, warineſs.

DELIBERATION, dĕ-lĭb-ĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rā-tĭv. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to conſider.

DELIBERATIVE, dĕ-lĭb'-ĕ-rā-tĭv. ſ. The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

DELICACY, dĕl'-ў-kā-sў. ſ. Daintineſs, niceneſs in eating; any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes; ſoftneſs; nicety; politeneſs; indulgence; tenderneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs; weakneſs of conſtitution.

DELICATE, dĕl'-ў-kĕt. a. Fine, conſiſting of ſmall parts; pleaſing to the eye; nice, pleaſing to the taſte; dainty; choice, ſelect; gentle of manners; ſoft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dĕl'-ў-kĕt-lў. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dĕl'-ў-kĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being delicate.

DELICATES, dĕl'-ў-kĕts. ſ. Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dē-lĭſh'-ŭs. a. Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dē-lĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dē-lĭſh'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Delight, pleaſure, joy.

DELIGATION, dĕ-lĭ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A binding up.

DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. ſ. Joy, pleaſure, ſatisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. v. a. To please, to content, to ſatisfy.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī'te. v. n. To have delight or pleaſure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dē-lī'te-fŭl. a. Pleaſant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dē-lī'te-fŭl-lў. ad. Pleaſantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dē-lī'te-fŭl-nĭs. Pleaſantneſs, ſatisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dē-lī'te-ſŭm. a. Pleaſant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dē-lī'te-ſŭm-lў. ad. Pleaſantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dē-lī'te-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, delightfulneſs.

To DELINEATE, dē-lĭn'-yāte. v. a. To draw the firſt draught of a thing, deſign; to paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs; to deſcribe.

DELINEATION, dē-lĭn-yā'-ſhŭn. The firſt draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dē-lĭnk'-kwĕn-ſў. A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dē-lĭnk'-kwĕnt. ſ. An offender.

To DELIQUATE, dĕl'-lĭ-kwāte. v. n. To melt, to be diſſolved.

DELIQUATION, dĕl-lĭ-kwā'-ſhŭn. A melting, a diſſolving.

DELIQUIUM, dē-lĭk'-kwў-ŭm. ſ. A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dē-lĭr'-yŭs. a. Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dē-lĭr'-yŭm. ſ. Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dē-lĭv'-ŭr. v. a. To give, to yield; to caſt away; to ſurrender, to put into one's hands; to diſcharge; to reſcue; to relate, to utter; to deliver a woman of a child; To deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give hand to hand; To deliver up, to render, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dē-lĭv'-ĕ-rānſe. ſ. The act of delivering a thing to another, act of freeing from captivity or any preſſion, reſcue; the act of ſpeaking terance; the act of bringing child

DELIVERER, dē-lĭv'-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. A a reſcuer, a preſerver; a relater, communicates ſomething.

ERY, dĕ-lĭv'-ĕ-rў. ſ. The act
vering, or giving; releaſe, reſcue,
; a ſurrender, giving up; utter-
pronunciation; childbirth.
dĕl'. ſ. A pit, a valley.
H, dĕlf'. ſ. A fine ſort of earthen

DABLE, dĕ-lū'-dăbl. a. Liable
deceived.
LUDE, dĕ-lūde. v. a. To be-
to cheat, to deceive.
DER, dĕ-lū'-dŭr. ſ. A beguiler,
iver, an impoſtor.
LVE, dĕlv'. v. a. To dig, to
he ground with a ſpade; to fathom,

E, dĕlv'. ſ. A ditch, a pitfal, a

ER, dĕl'-vŭr. ſ. A digger.
GE, dĕl'-lŭje. ſ. A general in-
on; an overflowing of the natural
s of a river; any ſudden and reſiſt-
amity.
LUGE, dĕl'-lŭje. v. a. To drown,
totally under water; to over-

ION, dĕ-lū'-zhŭn. ſ. A cheat,
a falſe repreſentation, illuſion, er-

IVE, dĕ-lū'-sĭv. a. Apt to de-

ORY, dĕ-lū'-sŭr-ў. a. Apt to

GOGUE, dĕm'-ă-gŏg. ſ. A ring-
of the rabble.

IN, SNE, } dĕ-mā'ne. { ſ.
and which a man holds originally
ſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for
ction between thoſe lands that the
the manor has in his own hands,
he hands of his leſſee, and ſuch
nds appertaining to the ſaid manor
g to free or copyholders.

ND, dĕ-mā'nd. ſ. A claim, a
ging; a queſtion, an interroga-
calling for a thing in order to
e it; in law, the aſking of what

MAND, dĕ-mā'nd. v. a. To
to aſk for with authority.
NDABLE, dĕ-mā'n-dăbl. a. That
demanded, aſked for.
NDANT, dĕ-mā'n-dănt. ſ. He
actor or plaintiff in a real ac-

NDER, dĕ-mā'n-dŭr. ſ. One
quires a thing with authority;
aſks for a thing in order to pur-

DEMEAN, dĕ-mē'n. ſ. A mien, preſence, carriage. Obſolete.

To DEMEAN, dĕ-mē'n. v. a. To behave, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, to debaſe.

DEMEANOUR, dĕ-mē'-nŭr. ſ. Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dĕ-mē'nz. ſ. pl. An eſtate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dĕ-mĕr'-ĭt. ſ. The oppoſite to merit, ill-deſerving.

DEMESNE, dĕ-mā'ne. ſ. See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dĕm'-ў. inſeparable particle. Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dĕm''-ў-kăn'-nŭn. ſ. A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm''-ў-kŭl'-vĕ-rĭn. ſ. A ſmall cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm''-ў-dĕv'l. ſ. Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm'-ў-gŏd. ſ. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm'-ў-lănſe. ſ. A light lance, a ſpear.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm'-ў-măn. ſ. Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm'-ў-wŭlf. ſ. Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dĕ-mī'ze. ſ. Death, deceaſe.

To DEMISE, dĕ-mī'ze. v. a. To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dĕ-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dĕ-mĭt'. v. a. To depreſs.

DEMOCRACY, dĕ-mŏk'-kră-sў. ſ. One of the three forms of government, that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dĕ'-mŏ-krăt''-ĭ-kăl. a. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dĕ-mŏl'-lĭſh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to deſtroy.

DEMOLISHER, dĕ-mŏl'-lĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer.

DEMOLITION, dĕ'-mŏ-lĭſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of overthrowing buildings; deſtruction.

DEMON, dĕ'-mŭn. ſ. A ſpirit, generally an evil ſpirit.

DEMONIACAL, dĕ'-mŏ-nī''-ă-kăl. } a.
DEMONIACK, dĕ-mŏ'-nyăk. }
Belonging to the devil, deviliſh; influenced by the devil.

DEMO-

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'-nyāk. ſ. One poſſeſſed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dē-mō'-nyān. a. Deviliſh.

DEMONOLOGY, dē'-mō-nŏl''-ō-jy. ſ. Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dē-mŏns'-ſtrābl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dē-mŏns'-ſtrā-blў. ad. In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dē-mŏns'-ſtrāte. v. a. To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dĕm-mŭn-ſtrā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dē-mŏns'-ſtrā-tĭv. a. Having the power of demonſtration, invincibly concluſive; having the power of expreſſing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dē-mŏns'-ſtrā-tĭv-lў. ad. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dĕm'-mŭn-ſtrā-tŭr. ſ. One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dē-mŏns'-ſtrā-tŭr-ў. a. Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMULCENT, dē-mŭl'-sĕnt. a. Softening, mollifying, aſſuaſive.

To DEMUR, dē-mŭr'. v. n. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have ſcruples.

To DEMUR, dē-mŭr'. v. a. To doubt of.

DEMUR, dē-mŭr'. ſ. Doubt, heſitation.

DEMURE, dē-mū're. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modeſt.

DEMURELY, dē-mū're-lў. ad. With affected modeſty, ſolemnly.

DEMURENESS, dē-mū're-nĭs. ſ. Modeſty, ſoberneſs, gravity of aſpect; affected modeſty.

DEMURRER, dē-mŭr'-ŭr. ſ. A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, dĕn'. ſ. A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beaſt; Den may ſignify either a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dē-nā'. ſ. Denial, refuſal. Obſolete.

DENDROLOGY, dĕn-drŏl'-lŏ-jy. ſ. The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENIABLE, dē-nī'-ābl. a. That may be denied.

DENIAL, dē-nī'-ăl. ſ. Negation, an opponent; one that does not acknowledge; a refuſer, one that refuſes.

DENIER, dē-nī'r. ſ. A ſmall denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dĕ-nī'-grāte. To blacken.

DENIGRATION, dĕ-nī-grā'-ſhŭn. A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dĕn'-nў-zī'-ſhŭn. The act of infranchiſing.

DENIZEN, DENISON, dĕn'-ў-zĕn. ſ. A freeman, one infranchiſed.

To DENOMINATE, dē-nŏm'-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dē-nŏm-ў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dē-nŏm'-ĭ-nā-tĭv. a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a diſtinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dē-nŏm-ў-nā'-tŭr. The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dē-nō-tā'-ſhŭn. act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dē-nō'te. v. a. To be a ſign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dē-nou'nſe. v. a. threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dē-nou'nſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act of proclaiming any

DENOUNCER, dē-nou'n-ſŭr. that declares ſome menace.

DENSE, dĕn'ſe. a. Cloſe, compact, proaching to ſolidity.

DENSITY, dĕn'-ſĭ-tў. ſ. compactneſs.

DENTAL, dĕn'-tăl. a. Belonging relating to the teeth; in grammar nounced principally by the agency teeth.

DENTELLI, dĕn-tĕl'-lī. ſ. lions.

DENTICULATION, dĕn-tĭk-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſmall teeth.

DENTICULATED, dĕn-tĭk'-ū-lā-tĕd. a. Set with ſmall teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dĕn'-tĭ-frĭs. ſ. der made to ſcour the teeth.

DENTITION, dĕn-tĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. of breeding the teeth; the time children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dē-nū'-dāte. diveſt, to ſtrip.

ATION, dĕ-nŭ-dā'-shŭn. ſ. The
ipping.
UDE, dĕ-nūde'. v. a. To ſtrip,
naked.
CIATION, dĕ-nŭn-shā'-shŭn.
act of denouncing, a publick

CIATOR, dĕ-nŭn-shā'-tŭr. ſ.
proclaims any threat; he that
information againſt another.
Y, dĕ-nȳ'. v. a. To contra-
accuſation; to refuſe, not to
to diſown; to renounce, to diſ-

BSTRUCT, dē'-ŏb-ſtrŭk't. v. a.
from impediments.
TRUENT, dĕ-ŏb'-ſtrū-ĕnt. ſ. A
that has the power to reſolve

ND, dĕ'-ŏ-dănd. ſ. A thing
forfeited to God for pacifying
, in caſe of any misfortune, by
y Chriſtian comes to a violent
hout the fault of any reaſonable

PPILATE, dĕ-ŏp'-pĭ-lāte. v. a.
ſtruct, to clear a paſſage.
LATION, dĕ-ŏp-pĭ-lā'-shŭn. ſ.
of clearing obſtructions.
LATIVE, dĕ-ŏp'-pĭ-lă-tĭv. a.
ent.
LATION, dĕ-ŏſ-kŭ-lā'-shŭn.
act of kiſſing.
AINT, dĕ-pā'nt. v. a. To pic-
deſcribe by colours; to de-

ART, dĕ-pā'rt. v. n. To go
m a place; to deſiſt from a
to be loſt; to deſert, to apo-
deſiſt from a reſolution or opi-
die, to deceaſe, to leave the

ART, dĕ-pā'rt. v. a. To quit,
to retire from.
ART, dĕ-pārt. v. a. To di-
ſeparate.
, dĕ-pā'rt. ſ. The act of go-
; death; with chymiſts, an
ſo named, becauſe the parti-
ver are departed or divided from

TER, dĕ-pā'r-tŭr. ſ. One that
etals by ſeparation.
MENT, dĕ-pā'rt-mĕnt. ſ. Se-
lotment, buſineſs aſſigned to a
perſon.
URE, dĕ-pā'r-tſhŭr. ſ. A go-
; death, deceaſe; a forſaking,
ning.

DEPASCENT, dĕ-pās'-sĕnt. a. Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dĕ-pās'-tſhŭr. v. a. To eat up, to conſume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dĕ-pâ'-pĕ-râte. v. a. To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dĕ-pĕk'-tĭbl. a. Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dĕ-pĕnd'. v. n. To hang from; to be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to be in ſuſpenſe; To depend upon, to rely on, to truſt to; to be in a ſtate of dependance; to reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

DEPENDANCE, dĕ-pĕn'-dănſe. } ſ.
DEPENDANCY, dĕ-pĕn'-dăn-ſy. }
The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter; ſomething hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; ſtate of being at the diſpoſal of another; the things or perſons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, truſt, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dĕ-pĕn'-dănt. a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dĕ-pĕn'-dănt. ſ. One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dĕ-pĕn'-dĕnſe. } ſ.
DEPENDENCY, dĕ-pĕn'-dĕn-ſy. }
A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another; ſtate of being ſubordinate, or ſubject; that which is not principal, that which is ſubordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; truſt, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dĕ-pĕn'-dĕnt. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dĕ-pĕn'-dĕnt. ſ. One ſubordinate.

DEPENDER, dĕ-pĕn'-dŭr. ſ. A dependant, one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another.

DEPERDITION, dĕ-pĕr-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Loſs, deſtruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, dĕ'-flĕg-mā"-shŭn. ſ. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dĕ-flĕm'.
To DEPHLEGMATE, dĕ-flĕg'-māte. } v. a.
To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dĕ-flĕg'-mĕd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To

To DEPICT, dĕ-pĭk't. v. a. To paint, to portray; to deſcribe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dĕ-pĭ'-lă-tŭr-ў. ſ. An application uſed to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dĕ-pĭ'-lŭs. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dĕ'-plăn-tă"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dĕ-plē'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dĕ-plŏ'-răbl. a. Lamentable, ſad, calamitous, deſpicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dĕ-plŏ'-răbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dĕ-plŏ'-răb-lў. ad. Lamentably, miſerably.

DEPLORATE, dĕ-plŏ'-råte. a. Lamentable, hopeleſs.

DEPLORATION, dĕ-plŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dĕ-plŏ're. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dĕ-plŏ'-rŭr. ſ. A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dĕ-plŭ-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Plucking off the feathers; in ſurgery, a ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dĕ-plū'me. v. a. To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, dĕ-pō'ne. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity; to riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dĕ-pō'-nĕnt. ſ. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; in grammar, ſuch verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dĕ-pŏp'-ū-lāte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waſte.

DEPOPULATION, dĕ'-pŏp-ū-lā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of unpeopling, havock, waſte.

DEPOPULATOR, dĕ-pŏp'-ū-lā-tŭr. ſ. A diſpeopler, a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dĕ-pō'rt. v. a. To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dĕ-pō'rt. ſ. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dĕ-pŏr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Tranſportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dĕ-pō'rt-mĕnt. ſ. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dĕ-pō'ze. v. a. To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to diveſt; to give teſtimony, to atteſt.

To DEPOSE, dĕ-pō'ze, v. n. To witneſs.

DEPOSITARY, dĕ-pŏz'-ĭ-tĕr-ў. One with whom any thing is lodg truſt.

To DEPOSITE, dĕ-pŏz'-ĭt. v. a. lay up, to lodge in any place; to as a pledge, or ſecurity; to lay

DEPOSITE, dĕ-pŏz'-ĭt. ſ. committed to the truſt and care of ther; a pledge, a pawn, the thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dĕp-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. act of giving publick teſtimony; act of degrading a prince from reignty.

DEPOSITORY, dĕ-pŏz'-ĭ-tŭr-ў. ſ. place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dĕ-prā-vā'-ſhŭn. The act of making any thing bad generacy, depravity.

To DEPRAVE, dĕ-prā've. v. a. violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dĕ-prā'vĕd-nĕſ. Corruption, taint, vitiated taſte.

DEPRAVEMENT, dĕ-prā've-mĕnt. vitiated ſtate.

DEPRAVER, dĕ-prā'-vŭr. ſ. A rupter.

DEPRAVITY, dĕ-prăv'-ĭ-tў. ſ. ruption.

To DEPRECATE, dĕp'-prĕ-kāte. To implore mercy of; to beg pray deliverance from.

DEPRECATION, dĕp-prĕ-kā'-ſhŭn. Prayer againſt evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dĕp'-prĕ-kă-tĭv.

DEPRECATORY, dĕp'-prĕ-kă-tŭr'-ў. That ſerves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dĕ-prē'-ſhĭ-āte. To bring a thing down to a lower to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dĕp'-prĕ-dāte. To rob, to pillage; to ſpoil, vour.

DEPREDATION, dĕp-prĕ-dā'-ſhŭn. A robbing, a ſpoiling; voracity.

DEPREDATOR, dĕp'-prĕ-dā-tŭr. robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dĕp-prĕ-hĕnd'. To catch one, to take unawa diſcover, to find out a thing. uſed.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dĕp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭbl. a. That may be caught; that underſtood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dĕp-prĕ-hĕn'-ſĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being intelligibleneſs.

REHENSION, dĕp-prĕ-hĕn'-shŭn. ſ. tching or taking unawares; a diſ-
y.
EPRESS, dĕ-prĕs'. v. a. To preſs ruſt down; to let fall, to let down; mble, to deject, to ſink.
ESSION, dĕ-prĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. The preſſing down; the ſinking or fall- of a ſurface; the act of humbling, ment.
ESSOR, dĕ-prĕs'-sŭr. ſ. He that or preſſes down.
IVATION, dĕp-prў-vā'-shŭn. ſ act of depriving or taking away in law, is when a clergyman, as hop, parſon, vicar, or prebend is d from his preferment.
PRIVE, dĕ-prīve. v. a. To be- one of a thing; to put out of an
H, dĕpth. ſ. Deepneſs, the mea- f any thing from the ſurface down- ; deep place, not a ſhoal; the a gulph of infinite profundity; ddle or height of a ſeaſon; abſtruſe- obſcurity.
PTHEN, dĕp'-thĕn. v. a. To
LSION, dĕ-pŭl'-shŭn. ſ. A beat- thruſting away.
LSORY, dĕ-pŭl'-sŭr-ў. a. Put- driving away.
PURATE, dĕp'-ū-rāte. v. a. To to cleanſe.
RATE, dĕp'-ū-rāte. a. Cleanſed, from dregs; pure, not contami-
RATION, dĕp-ū-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The eparating the pure from the im- rt of any thing.
PURE, dĕ-pūre. v. a. To free mpurities; to purge.
TATION, dĕp-pū-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The eputing, or ſending with a ſpe- mmiſſion; vicegerency.
PUTE, dĕ-pūte. v. a. To ſend ſpecial commiſſion, to impower tranſact inſtead of another.
TY, dĕp'-pū-tў. ſ. A lieutenant, y; any one that tranſacts buſi- another.
QUANTITATE, dĕ-kwăn'-tĭ- a. To diminiſh the quantity
RACINATE, dĕ-răs'-sў-nāte. To pluck or tear up by the
AIGN, AIN, } dĕ-rā'ne. { v. a. e, to juſtify.

DERAY, dĕ-rā'. ſ. Tumult, diſorder, noiſe.
DERELICTION, dĕ-rĕ-lĭk'-shŭn. ſ. An utter forſaking or leaving.
To DERIDE, dĕ-rīde. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
DERIDER, dĕ-rī'-dŭr. ſ. A mocker, a ſcoffer.
DERISION, dĕ-rĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, ſcorn, a laughing-ſtock.
DERISIVE, dĕ-rī'-sĭv. a. Mocking, ſcoffing.
DERISORY, dĕ-rī'-sŭr-ў. a. Mocking, ridiculing.
DERIVABLE, dĕ-rīve-ăbl. a. Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.
DERIVATION, dĕr-ў-vā'-shŭn. ſ. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its ſource; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
DERIVATIVE, dĕ-rĭv'-ă-tĭv. a. Derived or taken from another.
DERIVATIVE, dĕ-rĭv'-ă-tĭv. ſ. The thing or word derived or taken from another.
DERIVATIVELY, dĕ-rĭv'-ă-tĭv-lў. ad. In a derivative manner.
To DERIVE, dĕ-rīve. v. a. To turn the courſe of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.
To DERIVE, dĕ-rīve. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to deſcend from.
DERIVER, dĕ-rī'-vŭr. ſ. One that draws or fetches from the original.
DERNIER, dĕrn-yā're. a. Laſt.
To DEROGATE, dĕr'-ŏ-gāte. v. a. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing, to diſparage.
To DEROGATE, dĕr'-ŏ-gāte. v. n. To detract.
DEROGATE, dĕr'-ŏ-gāte. a. Leſſened in value.
DEROGATION, dĕr-ŏ-gā'-shŭn. ſ. A diſparaging, leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing.
DEROGATIVE, dĕ-rŏg'-ă-tĭv. a. Derogating, leſſening the value.
DEROGATORILY, dĕ-rŏg''-ă-tŭr'-ў-lў. ad. In a detracting manner.
DEROGATORINESS, dĕ-rŏg''-ă-tŭr'-ў-nĭs. ſ. The act of derogating.
DEROGATORY, dĕ-rŏg'-ă-tŭr-ў. a. That leſſens the value of.

DERVIS, dĕr'-vĭs. ſ. A Turkiſh prieſt.

DESCANT, dĕs'-kănt. ſ. A ſong or tune; a diſcourſe, a diſputation, a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads.

To DESCANT, dĕſ-kănt'. v. n. To harangue, to diſcourſe at large.

To DESCEND, dĕ-sĕnd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come ſuddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invaſion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor; to extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

To DESCEND, dĕ-sĕnd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dĕ-sĕn'-dănt. ſ. The offſpring of an anceſtor.

DESCENDENT, dĕ-sĕn'-dĕnt. a. Falling, ſinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor.

DESCENDIBLE, dĕ-sĕn'-dĭbl. a. Such as may be deſcended; tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dĕ-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling or ſinking, deſcent; a declenſion, a degradation.

DESCENT, dĕ-sĕnt'. ſ. The act of paſſing from a higher place; progreſs downwards; invaſion, hoſtile entrance into a kingdom; tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance; the ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, proceſs of lineage; offſpring, inheritors; a ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a rank in the ſcale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dĭſ-krī'be. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head deſcribes a circle; to diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dĭſ-krī'-bŭr. ſ. He that deſcribes.

DESCRIER, dĭſ-krī'-ĕr. ſ. A diſcoverer, a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, dĭſ-krĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties; the ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed; a lax definition; the qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

To DESCRY, dĭs-krī'. v. a. To ſpy out, to examine at a diſtance; to diſcover, to perceive by the eye, to a thing diſtant or abſent.

DESCRY, dĭs-krī'. ſ. Diſcovery, diſcovered. Not in uſe.

To DESECRATE, dĕs'-sĕ-krāte. To divert from the purpoſe to which thing is conſecrated.

DESECRATION, dĕs-sĕ-krā'-ſhŭn. The abolition of conſecration.

DESERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. ſ. Wilderneſs, country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. a. Wild, waſte, litary.

To DESERT, dĕ-zĕrt'. v. a. To ſake; to fall away from, to quit or treacherouſly; to leave, to to quit the army, or regiment, in one is enliſted.

DESERT, dĕ-zĕrt'. ſ. Qualities or duct conſidered with reſpect to or puniſhments, degree of merit merit; excellence, right to reward tue.

DESERTER, dĕ-zĕr'-tŭr. ſ. has forſaken his cauſe or his liſted; he that forſakes another.

DESERTION, dĕ-zĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. of forſaking or abandoning a poſt.

DESERTLESS, dĕ-zĕrt'-lĭs. a. out merit.

To DESERVE, dĕ-zĕrv'. v. a. worthy of either good or ill; worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dĕ-zĕr'-vĕd-lē. Worthily, according to deſert.

DESERVER, dĕ-zĕr'-vŭr. ſ. A who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dĕ-sĭk'-kănts. ſ. plications that dry up the flow driers.

To DESICCATE, dĕ-sĭk'-kāte. To dry up.

DESICCATION, dĕ-sĭk-kā'-ſhŭn. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dĕ-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. a. which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dĕ-sĭd'-ĕ-rāte. To want, to miſs. Not in uſe.

To DESIGN, dĕ-zī'ne. v. a. To poſe; to form or order with a lar purpoſe; to devote intentionally plan, to project; to mark out.

DESIGN, dĕ-zī'ne. ſ. An intent purpoſe; a ſcheme, a plan of ſcheme formed to the detriment ther; the idea which an artiſt to execute or expreſs.

DES

GNABLE, dē-sī'ne-ābl. a. Diſtinguishable, capable to be particularly ſpecified out.

GNATION, dēs-sig-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

GNEDLY, dē-zī'-nēd-lў. ad. Purpoſely, intentionally.

GNER, dē-zī'-nŭr. ſ. A plotter, contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

GNING, dē-zī'-nĭng. part. a. Intriguing, treacherous, deceitful.

GNLESS, dē-zī'ne-lĭs. a. Unmeaning, inadvertent.

GNLESSLY, dē-zī'ne-lĭs-lў. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

GNMENT, dē-zī'ne-mĕnt. ſ. A deſign, a malicious intention; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

RABLE, dē-zī're-ābl. a. Pleaſing, deſirable; that which is to be wiſhed for, earneſtneſs.

RE, dē-zī're. ſ. Wiſh, eagerneſs of obtain or enjoy.

ESIRE, dē-zī're. v. a. To wiſh, long for; to expreſs wiſhes, to long; to intreat.

RER, dē-zī'-rŭr. ſ. One that is eager after any thing.

ROUS, dē-zī'-rŭs. a. Full of deſire, eager, longing after.

ROUSNESS, dē-zī'-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of deſire.

ROUSLY, dē-zī'-rŭs-lў. ad. Eagerly, with deſire.

ESIST, dē-zĭſt'. v. n. To ceaſe from any thing, to ſtop.

ISTANCE, dē-zĭs'-tĕnſe. ſ. The act of deſiſting, ceſſation.

ISTIVE, dē-zĭs'-tĭv. a. Ending, concluding.

K, dĕſk'. ſ. An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers.

OLATE, dēs'-sŏ-lāte. a. Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte; ſolitary, without ſociety.

ESOLATE, dēs'-sŏ-lāte. v. a. To leave of inhabitants.

OLATELY, dēs'-sŏ-lāte-lў. ad. In a ſolate manner.

OLATION, dēſ-sŏ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſtruction of inhabitants; gloomineſs, melancholy; a place waſted and forſaken.

PAIR, dĭſ-pā're. ſ. Hopeleſſneſs, deſpondence; that which cauſes deſpair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, dĭſ-pā're. v. n. To be without hope, to deſpond.

DESPAIRER, dĭſ-pā'-rŭr. ſ. One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dĭſ-pā're-ĭng-lў. ad. In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs.

To DESPATCH, dĭſ-pătſh'. v. a. To ſend away haſtily; to ſend out of the world, to put to death; to perform a buſineſs quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

DESPATCH, dĭſ-pătſh'. ſ. Haſty execution; expreſs, haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPATCHFUL, dĭſ-pătſh'-fŭl. a. Bent on haſte.

DESPERATE, dĕs'-pĕ-rĕt. a. Without hope; without care of ſafety, raſh; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dĕs'-pĕ-rĕt-lў. ad. Furiouſly, madly; in a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dĕs'-pĕ-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Madneſs, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dĕſ-pĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hopeleſſneſs, deſpair.

DESPICABLE, dĕs'-pў-kăbl. a. Contemptible, mean, worthleſs.

DESPICABLENESS, dĕs'-pў-kăbl-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

DESPICABLY, dĕs'-pў-kăb-lў. ad. Meanly, ſordidly.

DESPISABLE, dĭſ-pī'-zăbl. a. Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dĭſ-pī'ze. v. a. To ſcorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dĭſ-pī'-zŭr. ſ. Contemner, ſcorner.

DESPITE, dĭſ-pī'te. ſ. Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dĭſ-pī'te-fŭl. a. Malicious, full of ſpleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dĭſ-pī'te-fŭl-ў. ad. Maliciouſly, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dĭſ-pī'te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, dĭſ-poĭl'. v. a. To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dĭſ-pō-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPOND, dĭſ-ſpŏnd'. v. n. To deſpair, to loſe hope; in theology, to loſe hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dĭſ-ſpŏn'-dĕn-ſў. ſ. Deſpair, hopeleſſneſs.

DESPONDENT, dĭſ-pŏn-dĕnt. a. Deſpairing, hopeleſs.

To DESPONSATE, dĕ-ſpŏn'-ſāte. v. a. To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONSATION, dĕ-ſpŏn-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The betrothing perſons to each other.

DESPOT, dĕs'-pŏt. ſ. An abſolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dĕſ-pŏt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
DESPOTICK, dĕſ-pŏt'-ĭk. }
Abſolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dĕſ-pŏt'-ĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Abſolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dĕs'-pŏ-tĭzm. ſ. Abſolute power.

DESSERT, dĕ-zĕrt'. ſ. The laſt courſe of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, dĕs'-tĭ-nāte. v. a. To deſign for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dĕſ-tĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, dĕs'-tĭn. v. a. To doom, to appoint unalterably to any ſtate; to appoint to any uſe or purpoſe; to devote, to doom to puniſhment or miſery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, dĕs'-tĭ-nў. ſ. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible neceſſity; doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dĕs'-tĭ-tūte. a. Forſaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dĕſ-tĭ-tū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Want, the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.

To DESTROY, dĭſ-troy'. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building; to lay waſte, to make deſolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dĭſ-troy'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that deſtroys.

DESTRUCTION, dĭſ-trŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deſtroying, waſte; murder, maſſacre; the ſtate of being deſtroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dĭſ-trŭk'-tĭv. a. That which deſtroys, waſteful, cauſing ruin devaſtation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dĭſ-trŭk'-tĭv-lў. ad. Ruinouſly, miſchievouſly.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dĭſ-trŭk'-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of deſtroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dĭſ-trŭk'-tŭr. ſ. Deſtroyer, conſumer.

DESUDATION, dĕ-ſhŏ-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

DESUETUDE, dĕ'-ſwĕ-tūde. ſ. Ceſſation from being accuſtomed.

DESULTORY, dĕs'-ŭl-tŭr-ў.
DESULTORIOUS, dĕſ-ŭl-tō'-rўŭs. Removing from thing to thing, tled, immethodical.

To DESUME, dĕ-ſhō'me. v. a. take from any thing.

To DETACH, dĕ-tăt'ſh. v. a. To parate, to diſengage; to ſend out a greater body of men on an tion.

DETACHMENT, dĕ-tăt'ſh-mĕnt. ſ. body of troops ſent out from the army.

To DETAIL, dĕ-tā'le. v. a. To particularly, to particulariſe.

DETAIL, dĕ-tā'le. ſ. A minute particular account.

To DETAIN, dĕ-tā'ne. v. a. To that which belongs to another; to hold, to keep back; to reſtrain from parture; to hold in cuſtody.

DETAINDER, dĕ-tā'ne-dŭr. ſ. name of a writ for holding one in tody.

DETAINER, dĕ-tā'-nŭr. ſ. He holds back any one's right, he tains.

To DETECT, dĕ-tĕk't. v. a. To cover, to find out any crime or

DETECTER, dĕ-tĕk'-tŭr. ſ. A verer, one that finds out what deſires to hide.

DETECTION, dĕ-tĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. very of guilt or fraud; diſcovery of thing hidden.

DETENTION, dĕ-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. of keeping what belongs to confinement, reſtraint.

To DETER, dĕ-tĕr'. v. a. To rage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dĕ-tĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. of diſcouragement.

To DETERGE, dĕ-tĕr'je. v. a. cleanſe a ſore.

DETERGENT, dĕ-tĕr'-jĕnt. a. which cleanſes.

DETERIORATION, dĕ-tē-rĭ-ō-rā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any worſe.

DETERMINABLE, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nă-bl. a. That which may be certain cided.

DETERMINATE, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nāte. Limited; eſtabliſhed; concluſive; reſolute.

DETERMINATELY, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nāte-lў. ad. Reſolutely, with firm ſolve.

DETERMINATION, dĕ-tĕr-mĭ-

f. Abſolute direction to a certain the reſult of deliberation; judi- ecision.

ERMINATIVE, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tĭv. That which uncontrollably directs ertain end; that which makes a li- ion.

RMINATOR, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tŭr. ne who determines.

ETERMINE, dē-tĕr'-mĭn. v. a. , to ſettle; to fix ultimately; to , to limit; to influence the choice; lve; to decide; to put an end to, troy.

ETERMINE, dē-tĕr'-mĭn. v. n. nclude; to end; to come to a de- ; to reſolve concerning any thing.

RRATION, dē'-tĕr-rā''-ſhŭn. f. ery of any thing by removal of the

RSION, dē-tĕr'-ſhŭn. f. The act nſing a ſore.

RSIVE, dē-tĕr'-sĭv. a. Having wer to cleanſe.

RSIVE, dē-tĕr'-sĭv. f. An appli- that has the power of cleanſing s.

TEST, dē-tĕſt'. v. a. To hate, r.

TABLE, dē-tĕs'-tăbl. a. Hate- horred.

TABLY, dē-tĕs'-tăb-lў. ad. ly, abominably.

TATION, dē-tĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. f. abhorrence, abomination.

TER, dē-tĕs'-tŭr. f. One that

THRONE, dē-thrō'ne. v. a. To regality, to throw down from ne.

UE, dē-tĭn'-ū. f. A writ that inſt him, who, having goods or delivered him to keep, refuſes er them again.

ATION, dē-tō-nā'-ſhŭn. f. at more forcible than the ordi- ckling of ſalts in calcination, as ing off of the pulvis or aurum s, or the like.

ONIZE, dē'-tō-nīze. v. a. To with detonation.

ORT, dē-tōrt'. v. a. To wreſt original import.

TRACT, dē-trăk't. v. a. To to take away by envy and ca-

CTER, dē-trăk'-tŭr. f. One away another's reputation.

CTION, dē-trăk'-ſhŭn. f. The act of taking off from any thing; ſcandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dē-trăk'-tŭr-ў. a. Defamatory by denial of deſert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trăk'-trĕs. f. A cenſorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dĕt'-trў-mĕnt. f. Loſs, damage, miſchief.

DETRIMENTAL, dĕt-trў-mĕn'-tăl. a. Miſchievous, harmful, cauſing loſs.

To DETRUDE, dē-trōō'de. v. a. To thruſt down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dē-trŭnk'-āte. v. a. To lop, to cut, to ſhorten.

DETRUNCATION, dē-trŭnk-ā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dē-trōō'-zhŭn. f. The act of thruſting down.

DEVASTATION, dĕv-văſ-tā'-ſhŭn. f. Waſte, havock.

DEUCE, dūſe. f. Two.

To DEVELOP, dē-vĕl'-ŭp. v. a. To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vĕr'-jĕns. f. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dē-vĕſt'. v. a. To ſtrip, to deprive of cloaths; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dē-vĕks'. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dē-vĕk'-sĭ-tў. f. Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dē'-vyāte. v. n. To wander from the right or common way; to go aſtray, to err, to ſin.

DEVIATION, dē-vyā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from eſtabliſhed rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dē-vīſe. f. A contrivance, a ſtratagem; a deſign, a ſcheme formed; the emblem on a ſhield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dĕv'l. f. A fallen angel, the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dĕv'l-ĭſh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dĕv'l-ĭſh-lў. ad. In a manner ſuiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dē'-vyŭs. a. Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going aſtray from rectitude.

To

To DEVISE, dĕ-vī'ze. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.
To DEVISE, dĕ-vī'ze. v. n. To consider, to contrive.
DEVISE, dĕ-vī'ze. ſ. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.
DEVISE, dĕ-vī'ſe. ſ. Contrivance.
DEVISER, dĕ-vī'-zŭr. ſ. A contriver, an inventer.
DEVITABLE, dĕv'-ĭ-tăbl. a. Poſſible to be avoided.
DEVITATION, dĕ-vĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of eſcaping.
DEVOID, dĕ-voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.
DEVOIR, dĕ-voi'r. ſ. Service; act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.
To DEVOLVE, dĕ-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.
To DEVOLVE, dĕ-vŏlv'. v. n. To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.
DEVOLUTION, dĕ-vŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.
To DEVOTE, dĕ-vō'te. v. a. To dedicate, to conſecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curſe; to execrate.
DEVOTEDNESS, dĕ-vō'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.
DEVOTEE, dĕv-vō-tē'. ſ. One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious, a bigot.
DEVOTION, dĕ-vō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worſhip; prayer, expreſſion of devotion; the ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony; ſtrong affection, ardent love; diſpoſal, power.
DEVOTIONAL, dĕ-vō'-ſhō-năl. a. Pertaining to devotion.
DEVOTIONALIST, dĕ-vō'-ſhō-nă-lĭſt. ſ. A man zealous without knowledge.
To DEVOUR, dĕ-vou'r. v. a. To eat up ravenouſly; to deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence; to ſwallow up, to annihilate.
DEVOURER, dĕ-vou'-rŭr. ſ. A conſumer, he that devours.
DEVOUT, dĕ-vou't. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expreſſive of devotion or piety.
DEVOUTLY, dĕ-vou't-lȳ. ad. Piouſly, with ardent devotion, religiouſly.
DEUSE, dū'ſe. ſ. The devil.
DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tĕr-ŏg'-ă-mȳ. ſ. A ſecond marriage.
DEUTERONOMY, dū-tĕr-ŏn'-ŏ-mȳ. The ſecond book of the law, being fifth book of Moſes.
DEW, dū'. ſ. The moiſture upon ground.
To DEW, dū'. v. a. To wet as dew, to moiſten.
DEWBERRY, dū'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. The of a ſpecies of bramble.
DEWBESPRENT, dū'-bĕ-ſprĕnt', Sprinkled with dew.
DEWDROP, dū'-drŏp. ſ. A dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.
DEWLAP, dū'-lăp. ſ. The flesh hangs down from the throat of ox
DEWLAPT, dū'-lăpt. a. Furniſhed dewlaps.
DEWWORM, dū'-wŭrm. ſ. A found in dew.
DEWY, dū'-ȳ. a. Reſembling partaking of dew; moiſt with dew.
DEXTER, dĕks'-tĕr. a. The right the left.
DEXTERITY, dĕkſ-tĕr'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. neſs of limbs, activity, readineſs tain ſkill; readineſs of contrivance.
DEXTEROUS, dĕks'-tē-rŭs. a. pert at any manual employment, ready; expert in management, full of expedients.
DEXTEROUSLY, dĕks'-tē-rŭſ-lȳ Expertly, ſkilfully, artfully.
DEXTRAL, dĕks'-trăl. a. The not the left.
DEXTRALITY, dĕkſ-trăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſtate of being on the right ſide.
DIABETES, dī-ă-bē'-tĭs. ſ. A bid copiouſneſs of urine.
DIABOLICAL, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl.
DIABOLICK, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĭk. Deviliſh, partaking of the qua the devil.
DIACODIUM, dī-ă-kō'-dȳŭm. ſyrup of poppies.
DIACOUSTICS, dī-ă-kouſ'-tĭks doctrine of ſounds.
DIADEM, dī'-ă-dĕm. ſ. A enſign of royalty bound about of eaſtern monarchs; the mark ty worn on the head, the crown.
DIADEMED, dī'-ă-dĕmd. a. with a diadem.
DIADROM, dī'-ă-drŏm. ſ. in which any motion is perform
DIÆRESIS, dī-ē'-rē-sĭs. ſ. ration or diſjunction of ſyllables.
DIAGNOSTICK, dī-ăg-nŏs'-tĭ ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is di ed from others.

ONAL, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. a. Reach-
om one angle to another.
ONAL, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. ſ. A line
from angle to angle.
ONALLY, dī-ăg'-ō-năl-ȳ. ad.
diagonal direction.
RAM, dī'-ă-grăm. ſ. A delinea-
of geometrical figures, a mathema-
ſcheme.
, dī'-ăl. ſ. A plate marked with
where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the

PLATE, dī'-ăl-plāte. ſ. That
ich hours or lines are marked.
ECT, dī'-ă-lĕkt. ſ. The ſubdi-
of a language; ſtile, manner of
ſion; language, ſpeech.
CTICAL, dī-ă-lĕk'-tĭ-kăl. a.
', argumental.
CTICK, dī-ă-lĕk'-tĭk. ſ. Lo-
the art of reaſoning.
NG, dī'-ăl-lĭng. ſ. The art of
g dials; the knowledge of ſha-

ST, dī'-ăl-lĭſt. ſ. A conſtructer
s.
OGIST, dī-ăl'-lō-jĭſt. ſ. A ſpeak-
dialogue or conference.
OGUE, dī'-ă-lŏg. ſ. A confe-
a converſation between two or

SIS, dī-ăl'-ĭ-sĭs. ſ. The figure
rick by which ſyllables or words
ded.
TER, dī-ăm'-ē-tŭr. ſ. The line
paſſing through the center of a
or other curvilinear figure, di-
into equal parts.
TRAL, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl. a. De-
the diameter.
TRALLY, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl-ȳ.
cording to the direction of a dia-

TRICAL, dī-ăm-mĕt'-trĭ-kăl.
ſcribing a diameter; obſerving the
of a diameter.
TRICALLY, dī-ă-mĕt'-trĭ-kăl-
In a diametrical direction; di-

ND, dī'-mŭnd. ſ. The moſt
and hardeſt of all the gems.
ON, dī-ă-pā'-zŏn. ſ. A term
; an octave, the moſt perfect

, dī'-ă pŭr. ſ. Linen cloth
figures; a napkin.
ER, dī'-ă-pŭr. v. a. To va-
to diverſify; to draw flowers
ths.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ă-fă-nē'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Tranſparency, pellucidneſs.
DIAPHANICK, dī-ă-făn'-ĭk. a. Tranſparent, pellucid.
DIAPHANOUS, dī-ăf'-fă-nŭs. a. Tranſparent, clear.
DIAPHORETICK, dī-ă-fō-rĕt'-ĭk. a. Sudorifick, promoting a perſpiration.
DIAPHRAGM, dī'-ă-frăm. ſ. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.
DIARRHOEA, dī-ăr-rē'-ă. ſ. A flux of the belly.
DIARRHOETICK, dī-ăr-rĕt'-ĭk. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, ſolutive, purgative.
DIARY, dī'-ă-rȳ. ſ. An account of every day, a journal.
DIASTOLE, dī-ăs'-tō-lē. ſ. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
DIATESSERON, dī-ă-tĕs'-sē-rŏn. ſ. An interval in muſick.
DIBBLE, dĭb'l. ſ. A ſmall ſpade.
DICACITY, dī-kăs'-sĭ-tȳ. ſ. Pertneſs, ſaucineſs.
DIBSTONE, dĭb'-ſtōne. ſ. A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.
DICE, dī'ſe. ſ. The plural of Die. See DIE.
DICE-BOX, dī'ſe-bŏks. ſ. The box from whence the dice are thrown.
DICER, dī'-ſŭr. ſ. A player at dice, a gameſter.
To DICTATE, dĭk'-tāte. v. a. To deliver to another with authority.
DICTATE, dĭk'-tāte. ſ. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.
DICTATION, dĭk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of dictating.
DICTATOR, dĭk-tā'-tŏr. ſ. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority; one inveſted with abſolute authority; one whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
DICTATORIAL, dĭk-tă-tō'-ryăl. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.
DICTATORSHIP, dĭk-tā'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a dictator; authority, inſolent confidence.
DICTATURE, dĭk-tā'-tſhŭr. ſ. The office of a dictator.
DICTION, dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Stile, language, expreſſion.

DIC-

DICTIONARY, dĭk'-shŏ-nĕr-ў. ſ. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, dĭd'. The preterite of Do; the ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe.

DIDACTICAL, dĭ-dăk'-tĭ-kăl. } a.
DIDACTICK, dĭ-dăk'-tĭk. }
Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dĭ'-dăp-pŭr. ſ. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dĭ-dăs'-kă-lĭk. a. Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, dĭdſt. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of Do. See DID.

To **DIE**, dў'. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dў'. ſ. Colour, tincture, ſtain, hue acquired.

To **DIE**, dў'. v. n. To loſe life, to expire, to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence; to periſh, to come to nothing; in theology, to periſh everlaſtingly; to languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dў'. ſ. pl. DICE, dĭ'ſe. A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dў'. ſ. pl. DIES, dĭ'ze. The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

DIER, dў'-ŭr. ſ. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dĭ'-ĕt. ſ. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To **DIET**, dĭ'-ĕt. v. a. To give food to; to board, to ſupply with diet.

To **DIET**, dĭ'-ĕt. v. n. To eat by rules of phyſick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dĭ'-ĕt. ſ. An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

DIET-DRINK, dĭ'-ĕt-drĭnk. ſ. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dĭ'-ĕt-tă-rў. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dĭ'-ĕt-tŭr. ſ. One who preſcribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dĭ-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
DIETETICK, dĭ-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭk. }
Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

To **DIFFER**, dĭf'-fŭr. v. n. To be diſtinguiſhed from, to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕnſe. ſ. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; the quality by which one differs from another; the diſproportion between one and another; diſpute, debate, quarrel; diſtinction; point in queſtion, ground of controverſy; a logical diſtinction.

DIFFERENT, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕnt. a. Not the ſame; of many contrary qualities; unlike, diſſimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕnt-lў. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dĭf'-fĭ-ſĭl. a. Hard, not eaſy; ſcrupulous, nice.

DIFFICULT, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭlt. a. Not eaſy; troubleſome, vexatious; not to pleaſe, peeviſh.

DIFFICULTLY, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭlt-lў. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭl-tў. ſ. Uneaſineſs; contrariety to eaſineſs; that which is hard to accompliſh; diſtreſs, trouble; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To **DIFFIDE**, dĭf-fў'de. v. n. To truſt, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dĭf'-fĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. Diſtruſt, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dĭf'-fĭ-dĕnt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To **DIFFIND**, dĭf-fĭnd'. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dĭf-fĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dĭf-flă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕnſe. }
DIFFLUENCY, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕn-ſў. }
The quality of falling away on all ſides.

DIFFLUENT, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dĭf'-fŏrm. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different nature, as a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dĭf-fă'r-mĭ-tў. Diverſity of form, irregularity, deformity.

To **DIFFUSE**, dĭf-fū'ze. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to ſpread, to ſcatter.

DIFFUSE, dĭf-fū'ſe. a. Scattered, widely ſpread; copious, not conciſe.

DIFFUSED, dĭf-fū'zd. part. a. Irregular, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dĭf-fū'zd-lў. adv. Widely, diſperſedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dĭf-fū'zd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being diffuſed, diſperſion.

USELY, dif-fū'se-lȳ. ad. Widely extensively; copiously.

USION, dif-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. Diſperſion the ſtate of being ſcattered every copiouſneſs, exuberance of ſtile.

USIVE, dif-fū'-siv. a. Having the ty of ſcattering any thing every way; red, diſperſed; extended, in full ſion.

USIVELY, dif-fū'-siv-lȳ. ad. ly, extenſively.

USIVENESS, dif-fū'-siv-nis. ſ. nſion, diſperſion; want of conciſe-

G, dig'. v. a. preter. Dug or Digpart. paſſ. Dug or Digged. To with a ſpade; to cultivate the d by turning it with a ſpade; to with a ſharp point.

G, dig'. v. n. To work with a

ST, dī'-jĕſt. ſ. The pandect of the aw.

GEST, dȳ-jĕſt'. v. a. To diſtri- nto various claſſes or repoſitories, ge methodically; to concoct in the ch; to ſoften by heat, as in a boilchemical term; to range methodiin the mind; to reduce to any plan, , or method; in chirurgery, to a wound to generate pus in order re.

GEST, dȳ-jĕſt'. v. n. To generatter as a wound.

STER, dȳ-jĕs'-tŭr. ſ. He that or concocts his food; a ſtrong wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong ny bony ſubſtance, ſo as to reduce nto a fluid ſtate; that which cauſes gthens the concoctive power.

TIBLE, dȳ-jĕs'-tibl. a. Capable g digeſted.

TION, dȳ-jĕs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act ting food; the preparation of by a chemical heat; reduction to the act of diſpoſing a wound to matter.

TIVE, dȳ-jĕs'-tiv. a. Having er to cauſe digeſtion; capable by ſoften and ſubdue; conſiderat- ethodiſing.

TIVE, dȳ-jĕs'-tiv. ſ. An appliwhich diſpoſes a wound to genematter.

R, dig'-gŭr. ſ. One that opens und with a ſpade.

HT, dī'te. v. a. To dreſs, to adorn. Not in uſe.

dīdzh'-it. ſ. The meaſure of containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon; any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures.

DIGITATED, dīdzh'-i-tā-tid. a. Branched out into diviſions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dyā'-shŭn. ſ. A combat with ſwords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dig'-nȳ-fīd. a. Inveſted with ſome dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dig-nȳ-fī-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dig'-nȳ-fȳ. v. a. To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dig'-nȳ-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

DIGNITY, dig'-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among eccleſiaſticks, that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dȳ-grĕs'. v. n. To depart from the main deſign; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dȳ-grĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jū-dī-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE, dīke. ſ. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dī-lās'-sĕ-rāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dī-lās'-sĕ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of rending in two.

To DILANIATE, dī-lā'-nyāte. v. a. To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dī-lāp-ȳ-dā'-shŭn. ſ. The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dī-lā-tā-bil'-i-tȳ. ſ. The quality of admitting extenſion.

DILATABLE, dī-lā'-tabl. a. Capable of extenſion.

DILATATION, dī-lā-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of extending into greater ſpace; the ſtate of being extended.

To DILATE, dī-lā'te. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out; to relate at large, to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

To DILATE, dī-lā'te. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

DILATOR, dī-lā'-tŭr. ſ. That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dĭl″-ă-tŭr′-ў-nĭs. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.
DILATORY, dĭl′-ă-tŭr-ў. a. Tardy, ſlow, ſluggiſh.
DILECTION, dĭ-lĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of loving.
DILEMMA, dĭ-lĕm′-mă. ſ. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions; a difficult or doubtful choice.
DILIGENCE, dĭl′-ў-jĕnſe. ſ. Induſtry, aſſiduity.
DILIGENT, dĭl′-ў-jĕnt. a. Conſtant in application; aſſiduous; conſtantly applied, proſecuted with activity.
DILIGENTLY, dĭl′-ў-jĕnt-lў. ad. With aſſiduity, with heed and perſeverance.
DILL, dĭl′. ſ. An herb.
DILUCID, dĭ-lū′-ſĭd. a. Clear, not opaque; clear, not obſcure.
To DILUCIDATE, dĭ-lū′-ſў-dāte. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.
DILUCIDATION, dĭ-lū-ſў-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making clear.
DILUENT, dĭl′-lū-ĕnt. a. Having the power to thin other matter.
DILUENT, dĭl′-lū-ĕnt. ſ. That which thins other matter.
To DILUTE, dў-lūte. v. a. To make thin; to make weak.
DILUTER, dў-lū′-tŭr. ſ. That which makes any thing elſe thin
DILUTION, dў-lū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing thin or weak.
DILUVIAN, dў-lū′-vyăn. a. Relating to the deluge.
DIM, dĭm′. a. Not having a quick ſight; dull of apprehenſion; not clearly ſeen, obſcure; obſtructing the act of viſion, not luminous.
To DIM, dĭm′. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make leſs bright, to obſcure.
DIMENSION, dў-mĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.
DIMENSIONLESS, dў-mĕn′-ſhŭn-lĭs. a. With any definite bulk.
DIMENSIVE, dў-mĕn′-ſĭv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.
DIMIDIATION, dĭ-mĭd-yā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of halving.
To DIMINISH, dĭm-mĭn′-ĭſh. v. a. To make leſs by any abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part; to impair, to leſſen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.
To DIMINISH, dĭm-mĭn′-ĭſh. v. n. To grow leſs, to be impaired.
DIMINISHINGLY, dĭm-mĭn′-ĭſh-ĭng-lў. ad. In a manner tending to
DIMINUTION, dĭm-mў-nū′-ſhŭn. The act of making leſs; the ſtate growing leſs; diſcredit; in architecture the contraction of a diameter of a column as it aſcends.
DIMINUTIVE, dĭm-mĭn′-nū-tĭv. Small, little.
DIMINUTIVE, dĭm-mĭn′-nū-tĭv. word formed to expreſs littleneſs, as niken, in Engliſh a little man; a thing.
DIMINUTIVELY, dĭm-mĭn′-nū-tĭv-lў. ad. In a diminutive manner.
DIMINUTIVENESS, dĭm-mĭn′-nū-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Smallneſs, littleneſs, petty
DIMISH, dĭm′-mĭſh. a. Somewhat dim.
DIMISSORY, dĭ-mĭs′-ſŏ-rў. a. by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.
DIMITY, dĭm′-ĭ-tў. ſ. A fine kind fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.
DIMLY, dĭm′-lў. a. Not with a ſight, not with a clear perception brightly, not luminouſly.
DIMNESS, dĭm′-nĭs. ſ. Dulneſs of ſight; want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity
DIMPLE, dĭmp′l. ſ Cavity or ſinuſion in the cheek or chin.
To DIMPLE, dĭmp′l. v. n. To form ſmall cavities.
DIMPLED, dĭmp′ld. a. Set with dimples.
DIMPLY, dĭmp′-lў. a. Full of dimples.
DIN, dĭn′. ſ. A loud noiſe, a ſtrong and continued ſound.
To DIN, dĭn′. v. a. To ſtun with noiſe; to impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.
To DINE, dĭne. v. n. To eat the principal meal about the middle of the day.
To DINE, dĭne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.
DINETICAL, dĭ-nĕt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Having round, vertiginous.
To DING, dĭng′. v. a. To drive with violence; to impreſs with force.
To DING, dĭng′. v. n. To bluſter, to bounce, to huff.
DING-DONG, dĭng-dŏng′. ſ. by which the ſound of bells is imitated.
DINGLE, dĭng′l. ſ. A hollow between hills.
DINING-ROOM, dĭ′-nĭng-rōm. principal apartment of the houſe.
DINNER, dĭn′-nŭr. ſ. The chief

…eal eaten about the middle of the

…NER-TIME, dĭn'-nŭr-tĭme. ſ. The …of dining.

…, dĭnt'. ſ. A blow, a ſtroke; the …made by a blow; violence, force,

…INT, dĭnt'. v. a. To mark with …ity by a blow.

…MERATION, dĭ-nŭ-mĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. …The act of numbering out ſingly.

…ESAN, dĭ-ŏs'-sĕ-sān. ſ. A biſhop …ſtands related to his own clergy or

…ESS, dĭ'-ŏ-sĭs. ſ. The circuit of …biſhop's juriſdiction.

…TRICAL, dĭ-ŏp'-trĭ-kăl. } ſ.
…TRICK, dĭ-ŏp'-trĭk. }
…ding a medium for the ſight, aſſiſt- …e ſight in the view of diſtant ob-

…TRICKS, dĭ-ŏp'-trĭks. ſ. A part …icks, treating of the different re- …ns of the light.

…THROSIS, dĭ-ŏr-thrŏ'-sĭs. ſ. An …ion by which crooked members are …even.

…P, dĭp'. v. a. To immerge, to …o any liquor; to moiſten, to wet; …ge in any affair; to engage as a

…P, dĭp'. v. n. To immerge; to …to enter ſlightly into any thing; …by chance into any maſs, to chuſe …nce.

…ICK, dĭp'-tſhĭk. ſ. The name of

…ALOUS, dĭ-pĕt'-ă-lŭs. a. Hav- …o flower leaves.

…THONG, dĭp'-thŏng. ſ. A coali- …two vowels to form one ſound.

…MA, dĭ-plŏ'-mă. ſ. A letter or …conferring ſome privilege.

…R, dĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One that dips.

…NG-NEEDLE, dĭp'-pĭng-nēdl. ſ. …ce which ſhews a particular pro- …of the magnetick needle.

…S, dĭp'-sās. ſ. A ſerpent whoſe …oduces unquenchable thirſt.

…TE, dĭp'-tōte. ſ. A noun conſiſt- …two caſes only.

…CK, dĭp'-tĭk. ſ. A regiſter of …and martyrs.

…dſre. a. Dreadful, diſmal, hor-

…T, dĭ-rĕkt'. a. Straight, not …; not oblique; not collateral; …tly tending to ſome end; open, …iguous; plain, expreſs.

To DIRECT, dĭ-rĕkt'. v. a. To aim in a ſtraight line; to point againſt as a mark; to regulate, to adjuſt; to preſcribe certain meaſure, to mark out of a certain courſe; to order to command.

DIRECTER, dĭ-rĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One that directs; an inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dĭ-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Aim at a certain point; motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe; order, command, preſcription.

DIRECTIVE, dĭ-rĕk'-tĭv. a. Having the power of direction; informing, ſhewing the way.

DIRECTLY, dĭ-rĕkt'-lȳ. ad. In a ſtraight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, dĭ-rĕkt'-nĭs. ſ. Straightneſs, tendency to any point, the neareſt way.

DIRECTOR, dĭ-rĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One that has authority over others, a ſuperintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an inſtructor; one who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience; an inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, dĭ-rĕk'-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

DIREFUL, dī're-fŭl. a. Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, dī're-nĭs. ſ. Diſmalneſs, horror, hideouſneſs.

DIREPTION, dĭ-rĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dĕr'je. ſ. A mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

DIRK, dĕrk'. ſ. A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dŭrt'. ſ. Mud, filth, mire; meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

To DIRT, dŭrt'. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dŭrt'-pȳ. ſ. Forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dŭrt'-ĭ-lȳ. ad. Naſtily; meanly, ſordidly.

DIRTINESS, dŭrt'-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Naſtineſs, filthineſs, foulneſs; meanneſs, baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DIRTY, dŭrt'-ȳ. a. Foul, naſty; mean, deſpicable.

To DIRTY, dŭrt'-ȳ. v. a. To foul, to ſoil; to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

DIRUPTION, dĭ-rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burſting, or breaking; the ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DISABILITY, dĭs-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Want of power to do any thing, weakneſs; want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dĭz-ā'ble. v. a. To deprive of natural force; to deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dĭs-ă-bū'ze. v. a. To ſet free from a miſtake, to ſet right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dĭs'-ăc-cŏm-mŏ-dā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dĭs-ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. v. a. To deſtroy the ſource of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dĭs-ăk-kwā'n-tăns. ſ. Diſuſe of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tădzh. ſ. Loſs, injury to intereſt; diminution of any thing deſirable; a ſtate not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tă-jăbl. a. Contrary to profit, producing loſs.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs. a. Contrary to intereſt, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs-lў. ad. In manner contrary to intereſt or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tū-rŭs. a. Unhappy, unproſperous.

To DISAFFECT, dĭs-ăf-fĕk't. v. a. To fill with diſcontent.

DISAFFECTED, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĭd. part. a. Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lў. ad. After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dĭs-ăf-fĕr'-măns. ſ. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dĭs-ăf-fŏr'-rĭſt. v. a. To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt.

To DISAGREE, dĭs-ă-grē'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the ſame opinion; to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

DISAGREEABLE, dĭs-ă-grē'-ăbl. a. Contrary, unſuitable; unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dĭs-ă-grē-ă-bl-nĭs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs, contrariety, pleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DISAGREEMENT, dĭs-ă-grē-mĕnt. Difference; diſſimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-low'. v. a. To deny authority to any; to conſider as unlawful; to cenſure by ſome public act.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-low'. v. a. To refuſe permiſſion, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dĭs-ăl-low'-ă-bl. Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dĭs-ăl-low'-ăns. Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dĭs-ăngk'-kŭr. To deprive a ſhip of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dĭs-ăn'-ĭ-māte. To deprive of life; to diſcourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dĭs-ăn-ĭ-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to abrogate.

DISANNULMENT, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dĭs-ăp-pē'r. v. n. To be loſt to view, to vaniſh out of ſight.

To DISAPPOINT, dĭs-ăp-poĭnt'. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dĭs-ăp-poĭnt'-mĕnt. ſ. Defeat of hopes, miſcarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dĭs-ăp-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Cenſure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dĭs-ăp-prōv'. To diſlike, to cenſure.

To DISARM, dĭz-ā'rm. v. a. To take or diveſt of arms.

To DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. v. a. To undreſs any one.

DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. ſ. Diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'-tŭr. ſ. The influence or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, miſhap, miſery.

To DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'-tŭr. v. a. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar; to injure to miſchief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs. Unlucky; unhappy, calamitous; threatening misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs-lў. In a diſmal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs-nĭs. Unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOUCH, dĭs-ă-vou'tſh. To retract profeſſion, to diſown.

ISAVOW, dĭs-ȧ-vow′. v. a. To wn, to deny knowledge of.

VOWAL, dĭs-ȧ-vow′-ȧl. ſ. De-

VOWMENT, dĭs-ȧ-vow′-mĕnt. ſ. al.

DISAUTHORISE, dĭs-ȧ′-thŏ-rīze. To deprive of credit or autho-

ISBAND, dĭs-bȧnd′. v. a. To is from military ſervice.

ISBAND, dĭs-bȧnd′. v. n. To re- from military ſervice; to ſeparate.

ISBARK, dĭs-bȧ′rk. v. a. To from a ſhip.

ELIEF, dĭs-bē-lēf′. ſ. Refuſal of , denial of belief.

ISBELIEVE, dĭs-bē-lēv′. v. a. Not dit, not to hold true.

ELIEVER, dĭs-bē-lēv′-vŭr. ſ. One refuſes belief.

ISBENCH, dĭs-bĕntſh′. v. a. To from a ſeat.

ISBRANCH, dĭs-brȧntſh′. v. a. eparate or break off.

ISBUD, dĭs-bŭd′. v. a. To take the ſprigs newly put forth.

ISBURDEN, dĭs-bŭr′-dĭn. v. a. nload, to diſencumber; to throw burden.

ISBURDEN, dĭs-bŭr′-dĭn. v. n. ſe the mind.

ISBURSE, dĭs-bŭrſe′. v. a. To or lay out money.

RSEMENT, dĭs-bŭrs′-mĕnt. ſ. urſing or laying out.

RSER, dĭs-bŭr′-sŭr. ſ. One that ſes.

ALCEATED, dĭs-kȧl′-sē-ȧ-tĭd. a. ed of ſhoes.

ALCEATION, dĭs-kȧl-sē-ȧ′-ſhŭn. he act of pulling off the ſhoes.

SCANDY, dĭs-kȧn′-dȳ. v. n. To e, to melt.

SCARD, dĭs-kȧ′rd. v. a. To out of the hand ſuch cards as are ; to diſcharge or eject from ſer- employment.

RNATE, dĭs-kȧ′r-nȧte. a. Strip- fleſh.

SCASE, dĭs-kȧ′ſe. v. a. To ſtrip, reſs.

SCERN, dĭz-zĕrn′. v. a. To deſ- o ſee; to judge, to have know- of; to diſtinguiſh; to make the nce between.

SCERN, dĭz-zĕrn′. v. n. To ſtinction.

RNER, dĭz-zĕr′-nŭr. ſ. Diſco- verer, he that deſcries; judge, one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

DISCERNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr′-nĭbl. a. Diſcoverable, perceptible, diſtinguiſhable, apparent.

DISCERNIBLENESS, dĭz-zĕr′-nĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Viſibleneſs.

DISCERNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr′-nĭb-lȳ. ad. Perceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕr′-nĭng. part. a. Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr′-nĭng-lȳ. ad. Judiciouſly, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn′-mĕnt. ſ. Judgment, power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCERP, dĭs-sĕrp′. v. a. To tear in pieces.

DISCERPIBLE, dĭs-sĕr′-pĭbl. a. Frangible, ſeparable.

DISCERPIBILITY, dĭs-sĕr-pȳ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, dĭs-sĕrp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhȧ′rje. v. a. To diſburden; to diſembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to ſet free from obligation; to abſolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs, to releaſe.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhȧ′rje. v. n. To diſmiſs itſelf, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhȧ′rje. ſ. Vent, exploſion, emiſſion; matter vented; diſmiſſion from an office; releaſe from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭs-tſhȧ′r-jŭr. ſ. He that diſcharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-sĭnkt′. a. Ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

To DISCIND, dĭs-sĭnd′. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dĭs-sī′pl. ſ. A ſcholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-sī′pl-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate or function of a diſciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs′-sȳ-plĭn-ȧbl. a. Capable of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs′-sȳ-plĭn-ȧbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sȳ-plĭn-ȧ′-ryȧn. a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sȳ-plĭn-ȧ′-ryȧn. ſ. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; a follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline.

DIS-

DISCIPLINARY, dis'-sỹ-plin-ĕr-ỹ. a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINE, dis'-sỹ-plin. ſ. Education, inſtruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a ſtate of ſubjection; chaſtiſement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dis'-sỹ-plin. v. a. To educate, to inſtruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chaſtiſe; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dis-klā'm. v. a. To diſown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dis-klā'-mŭr. ſ. One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dis-klō'ze. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden ſtate to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dis-klō'-zŭr. ſ. One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLOSURE, dis-klō'-zhŭr. ſ. Diſcovery, production into view; act of revealing any ſecret.

DISCOLORATION, dis-kŏl-ŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of changing the colour, the act of ſtaining; change of colour, ſtain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dis-kŭl'-lŭr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to ſtain.

To DISCOMFIT, dis-kŭm'-fit. v. a. To defeat, to vanquiſh.

DISCOMFIT, dis-kŭm'-fit. ſ. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dis-kŭm'-fit-shŭr. ſ. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kŭm'-fŭrt. ſ. Uneaſineſs, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dis-kŭm'-fŭrt. v. a. To grieve, to ſadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kŭm'-fŭr-tŭbl. a. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort; that cauſes ſadneſs.

To DISCOMMEND, dis-kŭm-mĕnd'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕbl. a. Blameable, cenſurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕbl-nis. ſ. Blameableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dis-kŏm-mĕn-dā'-shŭn. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

DISCOMMENDER, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dis-kŏm-mŏ'de v. a. To put to inconvenience, to moleſt.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dis-kŏm-mŏ'-dyŭs. a. Inconvenient, troubleſome.

DISCOMMODITY, dis-kŏm-mŏd'-i-tỹ. ſ. Inconvenience, diſadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dis-kŏm-pŏ'z. To diſorder, to unſettle; to ruffle, diſturb the temper; to offend; to place.

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kŏm-pŏ'-zhŭr. Diſorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dis-kŏn-sĕrt'. To unſettle the mind, to diſcompoſe.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kŏn-fŏr'-mi-tỹ. ſ. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dis-kŏn-grŏŏ'-i-tỹ. Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kŏn'-sŏ-lĕt. Without comfort, hopeleſs, ſorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kŏn'-sŏ-lĕt-lỹ. ad. In a diſconſolate manner, comfortleſsly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kŏn-sŏ-lĕt-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. ſ. Want of content, uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. a. Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate, diſſatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. To diſſatisfy, to make uneaſy.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kŭn-tĕnt-ĕd. part. a. Uneaſy, diſſatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kŭn-tĕd-nis. ſ. Uneaſineſs, diſſatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being diſcontented.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kŏn-tĭ-nŭ-ăns. ſ. Want of coheſion of parts, breaking off; ceſſation, intermiſſion.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kŏn-tĭ-nŭ-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Diſruption of continuity, ſeparation.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn-tĭn'-ū. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to be eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn- v. a. To leave off, to ceaſe any or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kŏn-ti-nŭ- ſ. Diſunity of parts, want of ſion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kŏ- nyĕns. ſ. Incongruity, diſagreement.

DISCORD, dis'-kŏrd. ſ. Diſagreement, oppoſition, mutual animoſity; diſſimilitude or contrariety of qualities; in muſick, ſounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dis-kā'rd. v. n. To agree, not to ſuit with.

ORDANCE, dis-kâ'r-dâns. } ſ.
ORDANCY, dis-kâ'r-dân-sy. }
greement, oppoſition, inconſiſtency.
ORDANT, dis-kâ'r-dânt. a. In-
ſtent, at variance with itſelf; oppo-
contrarious.
ORDANTLY, dis-kâ'r-dânt-ly.
Inconſiſtently, in diſagreement with
; in diſagreement with another.
ISCOVER, dis-kův'-ůr. v. a. To
ſe, to bring to light; to make
n; to find out, to eſpy.
OVERABLE, dis-kův'-ůr-âbl. a.
which may be found out; appa-
expoſed to view.
OVERER, dis-kův'-ěr-ůr. ſ. One
inds any thing not known before;
ut, one who is put to deſcry the
y.
OVERY, dis-kův'-ěr-y. ſ. The
finding any thing hidden; the act
ealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.
OUNT, dis'-kount. ſ. The ſum
ded in a bargain.
SCOUNT, dis-kou'nt. v. a. To
back, to pay back again.
ISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kou'n-
ns. v. a. To diſcourage by cold
ent; to abaſh, to put to ſhame.
OUNTENANCE, dis-kou'n-tê-
ſ. Cold treatment, unfriendly re-
OUNTENANCER, dis-kou'n-tê-
ůr. ſ. One that diſcourages by
reatment.
SCOURAGE, dis-kůr'-idzh. v. a.
preſs, to deprive of confidence; to
to fright from any attempt.
OURAGER, dis-kůr'-ridzh-ůr. ſ.
hat impreſſes diffidence and ter-
OURAGEMENT, dis-kůr'-ridzh-
ſ. The act of deterring, or de-
g hope; the cauſe of depreſſion, or
OURSE, dis-kô'rſe. ſ. The act of
derſtanding, by which it paſſes
premiſes to conſequences; conver-
mutual intercourſe of language,
a treatiſe, a diſſertation either writ-
uttered.
SCOURSE, dis-kô'rſe. v. n. To
ſe, to talk, to relate; to treat
a ſolemn or ſet manner; to rea-
o paſs from premiſes to conſe-
URSER, dis-kô'r-sůr. ſ. A
, an haranguer; a writer on any
URSIVE, dis-kô'r-siv. a. Paſ-
ſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kůr'-tſhůs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaiſant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kůr'-tſhůſ-ly. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kůr'-tê-sy. ſ. Incivility, rudeneſs.

DISCOUS, dis'-kůs. a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dis-krěd'-it. ſ. Ignominy, reproach, diſgrace; want of truſt.

To DISCREDIT, dis-krěd'-it. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to diſgrace, to ſhame.

DISCREET, dis-krě't. a. Prudent, cautious, ſober; modeſt, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dis-krě't-ly. ad. Prudently, cautiouſly.

DISCREETNESS, dis-krě't-nis. ſ. The quality of being diſcreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis'-krê-pâns. ſ. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis'-krê-pânt. a. Different, diſagreeing.

DISCRETE, dis'-krête. a. Diſtinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, dis-krěſh'-ůn. ſ. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; liberty of acting at pleaſure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, dis-krěſh'-ůn-ěr-y. a. Left at large, unlimited, unreſtrained.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krě'-tiv. a. The ſame as diſcrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krim'-i-nâbl. a. Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'-i-nâte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to ſelect or ſeparate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krim'-i-nâte-nis. ſ. Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-i-nâ'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things; the act of diſtinguiſhing one from another, diſtinction; the marks of diſtinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'-i-nâ-tiv. a. That which makes the mark of diſtinction, characteriſtical; that which obſerves diſtinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dis-krim'-i-nůs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dis-kū'-bi-tŭr-ў. a. Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dis-kŭm'-bĕn-sў. ſ. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dis-kŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dis-kŭr'-siv. a. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dis-kŭr'-siv-lў. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dis-kŭr'-sŭr-ў. a. Argumental.

DISCUS, dis'-kŭs. ſ. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dis-kŭs'. v. a. To examine; to diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCUSSER, dis-kŭs'-sŭr. ſ. He that diſcuſſes.

DISCUSSION, dis-kŭs'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſquiſition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dis-kŭs'-siv. a. Having the power to diſcuſs.

DISCUTIENT, dis-kū'-ſhĕnt. ſ. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dis-dā'ne. v. a. To ſcorn, to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dis-dā'ne. ſ. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dis-dā'ne-fŭl. a. Haughtily, ſcornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dis-dā'ne-fŭl-ў. ad. With haughty ſcorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dis-dā'ne-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Haughty ſcorn.

DISEASE, diz-ē'z. ſ. Diſtemper, malady, ſickneſs.

To DISEASE, diz-ē'z. v. a. To afflict with diſeaſe, to torment with ſickneſs; to pain, to make uneaſy.

DISEASEDNESS, diz-ē'-zĕd-nĭs. ſ. Sickneſs, malady.

DISEDGED, dis-ĕdzhd'. a. Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dis-ĭm-bā'rk. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dis-ĭm-bā'rk. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dis-ĭm-bĭt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſweeten, to free from bitterneſs.

DISEMBODIED, dis-ĭm-bŏd'-ўd. a. Diveſted of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dis-ĭm-bō'g. v. a. To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dis-ĭm-bō'g. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dis-ĭm-bou'-ĕld. part. a. Taken from out bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dis-ĭm-brŏil'. v. a. To diſentangle, to free from ity.

To DISENABLE, dis-ĭn-ā'bl. v. a. deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dis-ĭn-tſhănt'. v. a. To free from the force of an ment.

To DISENCUMBER, dis-ĭn-kŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To diſcharge from incumbr to diſburden; to free from obſtr of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dis-ĭn-kŭm'-brăns. ſ. Freedom from incumbr

To DISENGAGE, dis-ĭn-gā'je. v. a. To ſeparate from any thing with it is in union; to diſentangle, t from impediments or difficulties; t from any thing that powerfully attention.

To DISENGAGE, dis-ĭn-gā'je. v. n. To ſet one's ſelf free from.

DISENGAGED, dis-ĭn-gā'jd. part. a. Vacant, at leiſure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dis-ĭn-gā'jĕd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being diſeng vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dis-ĭn-gā'jmĕnt. ſ. Releaſe from any engag or obligation; freedom of attention, cancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dis-ĭn-tăng'gl. v. a. To ſet free from impedimen clear from perplexity or difficulty unfold the parts of any thing intr to diſengage, to ſeparate.

To DISENTERRE, dis-ĭn-tĕr'. v. a. unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dis-ĭn-thrăl'. v. a. To ſet free, to reſtore to liberty, t cue from ſlavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dis-ĭn-thrō'n. v. a. To depoſe from ſovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dis-ĭn-trā'nſe. v. a. To awaken from a trance, ſleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dis-ĕſ-pou'z. To ſeparate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dis-ĕſ-tē'm. ſ. diſlike.

To DISESTEEM, dis-ĕs-tē'm. v. a. ſlight, to diſlike.

DISESTIMATION, dis-ĕs-tў-mā'ſhŭn. ſ. Diſreſpect, diſeſteem.

DISFAVOUR, dis-fā'-vŭr. ſ. Diſ tenance; a ſtate of ungracioun unacceptableneſs; want of beauty.

SFAVOUR, dis-fā'-vŭr. v. a. To intenance, to withhold or withdraw ress.

GURATION, dis-fig-ū-rā'-shŭn. The act of disfiguring; the state of disfigured; deformity.

SFIGURE, dis-fig'-ure. v. a. To e any thing to a worse form, to m, to mangle.

GUREMENT, dis-fig'-ure-mĕnt. defacement of beauty, change of form to a worse.

SFOREST, dis-fŏr'-rĭst. v. a. To land from the privileges of a to the state of common land.

ISFRANCHISE, dis-frăn'-tshiz. To deprive of privileges or im-ies.

ANCHISEMENT, dis-frăn'-mĕnt. s. The act of depriving of ges.

SFURNISH, dis-fŭr'-nĭsh. v. a. furnish, to strip.

SGARNISH, dis-gā'r-nĭsh. v. a. rip of ornaments; to take guns fortress.

SGLORIFY, dis-glŏ'-rў-fў. v. a. prive of glory, to treat with indig-

SGORGE, dis-gā'rje. v. a. To ge by the mouth; to pour out olence.

ACE, dis-grā'se. s. Shame, ig-y, dishonour; state of dishonour; being out of favour.

GRACE, dis-grā'se. v. a. To reproach upon, to dishonour; to t of favour.

AGEFUL, dis-grā'se-fŭl. a. ful, ignominious.

AGEFULLY, dis-grā'se-fŭl-ў. disgrace, with indignity, igno-sly.

AGEFULNESS, dis-grā'se-fŭl-Ignominy.

ACER, dis-grā'-sŭr. s. One poses to shame.

ACIOUS, dis-grā'-shŭs. a. Un-favourable.

SGUISE, dis-gyī'ze. v. a. To by an unusual dress; to hide by terfeit appearance; to disfigure, to the form; to deform by liquor.

ISE, dis-gyī'ze. s. A dress con-to conceal the person that wears counterfeit show.

ISEMENT, dis-gyī'ze-mĕnt. s. concealment.

SER, dis-gyī'-zŭr. s. One that a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, dis-gŭst'. s. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dis-gŭst'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, dis-gŭst'-fŭl. a. Nauseous.

DISH, dĭsh'. s. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dĭsh'. v. a. To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, dĭsh'-klout. s. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dĭsh'-wŏsh-ŭr. s. The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dis-hă-bē'l. s. Undress, loose dress.

To DISHABIT, dis-hăb'-ĭt. v. a. To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dis-hā'rtn. v. a. To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dis-hĕr'-ĭ-zŭn. s. The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dis-hĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, dis-shĕv'l. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, dĭz-ŏn'-ĭst. a. Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dĭz-ŏn'-ĭst-lў. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dĭz-ŏn'-nĭs-tў. s. Want of probity, faithlessness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'-nŭr. s. Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'-nŭr. v. a. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn'-nŭr-ăbl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dĭz-ŏn'-nŭr-ŭr. s. One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dis-hā'rn. v. a. To strip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dis-ū'-mŭr. s. Peevishness, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dis-im-prôv'-mènt. ſ. Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate.

To DISINCARCERATE, dis-in-kâr'-sè-râte. v. a. To ſet at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dis-in-klỳ-nâ'-shûn. ſ. Want of affection, ſlight diſlike.

To DISINCLINE, dis-in-klî'ne. v. a. To produce diſlike to, to make diſaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dis-in-jè-nû'-i-tỳ. ſ. Meanneſs of artifice, unfairneſs.

DISINGENUOUS, dis-in-jèn'-û-ûs. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dis-in-jèn'-û-ûſ-lỳ. ad. In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dis-in-jèn'-û-ûſ-nis. ſ. Mean ſubtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dis-in-hêr'-i-sûn. ſ. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the ſtate of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dis-in-hêr'-it. v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dis-in-têr'. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dis-in'-tèr-èſ-sèd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not uſed.

DISINTERESSMENT, dis-in'-tèr-èſ-mènt. ſ. Diſregard to private advantage, diſintereſt, diſintereſtedneſs. Not uſed.

DISINTEREST, diſ-in'-tèr-èſt. ſ. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dis-in'-tèr-ès-tid. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dis-in'-tèr-ès-tèd-lỳ. ad. In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dis-in'-tèr-ès-tèd-nis. ſ. Contempt of private intereſt.

To DISINTRICATE, dis-in'-tri-kâte. v. a. To diſentangle.

To DISINVITE, dis-in-vî'te. v. a. To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dis-joi'n. v. a. To ſeparate, to part from each other, to ſunder.

To DISJOINT, diſ-joi'nt. v. a. To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dis-joi'nt. v. n. To fall in pieces; to ſeparate.

DISJUNCT, dis-jûnkt'. a. Diſjoin ſeparate.

DISJUNCTION, dis-jûnk'-shûn. ſ. union, ſeparation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dis-jûnk'-tîv. a. capable of union; that which marks paration or oppoſition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dis-jûnk'-tîv-lỳ. Diſtinctly, ſeparately.

DISK, diſk'. ſ. The face of the ſun planet, as it appears to the eye; piece of iron thrown in the antient a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, dis-kyî'nd-nis. ſ. of kindneſs, want of affection; ill injury.

DISLIKE, dis-lî'ke. ſ. Diſinclin abſence of affection, diſguſt, diſagre

To DISLIKE, dis-lî'ke. v. a. To approve, to regard without affection

DISLIKEFUL, dis-lî'ke-fûl. a. fected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dis-lî'kn. v. a. make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dis-lî'ke-nis. ſ. militude, unlikeneſs.

DISLIKER, dis-lî'k-ûr. ſ. A prover, one that is not pleaſed.

To DISLIMB, dis-lîm'. v. a. To limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dis-lîm'. v. a. To paint. Not uſed.

To DISLOCATE, dis'-lô-kâte. v. a. put out of the proper place; to put of joint.

DISLOCATION, dis-lô-kâ'-shûn. The act of ſhifting the places of the ſtate of being diſplaced; a joint

To DISLODGE, dis-lôdzh'. v. a. remove from a place; to remove habitation; to drive an enemy from tion; to remove an army to other

To DISLODGE, dis-lôdzh'. v. n. go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dis-loy'-âl. a. N to allegiance, faithleſs; not true marriage-bed; falſe in love, not

DISLOYALLY, dis-loy'-âl-lỳ. ad. faithfully, diſobediently.

DISLOYALTY, dis-loy'-âl-tỳ. ſ. of fidelity to the ſovereign; want lity in love.

DISMAL, diz'-mûl. a. Sorrowful comfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, diz'-mâl-lỳ. ad. bly, ſorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, diz'-mâl-nis. ſ. ror, ſorrow.

To DISMANTLE, dis-mânt'. To throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip;

rip a town of its outworks; to break
n any thing external.
DISMASK, dis-mâsk'. v. a. To
t of a maſk.
DISMAY, diz-mâ'. v. a. To terrify,
ſcourage, to affright.
MAY, diz-mâ'. ſ. Fall of courage,
felt, deſertion of mind.
AYEDNESS, diz-mâ'd-nis. ſ. De-
n of courage, diſpiritedneſs.
ISMEMBER, dis-mêm'-bûr. v. a.
ivide member from member, to cut
ces.
ISMISS, diz-mis'. v. a. To ſend
; to diſcard.
ISSION, diz-mish'-ûn. ſ. Act of
g away; deprivation, obligation
e any poſt or place.
ISMORTGAGE, dis-mâ'r-gâje.
To redeem from mortgage.
SMOUNT, dis-mou'nt. v. a. To
any one from on horſeback; to
cannon from its carriage.
SMOUNT, dis-mou'nt. v. n. To
from a horſe; to deſcend from an
ion.
ISNATURALIZE, dis-nât'-û-
z. v. a. To alienate, to make
TURED, dis-nâ'-tshûrd. a. Un-
l, wanting natural tenderneſs.
EDIENCE, diſ-ô-bê'-dyênſe. ſ.
on of lawful commands or prohi-
breach of duty due to ſuperiors;
liance.
EDIENT, dis-ô-bê'-dyênt. a.
ſervant of lawful authority.
SOBEY, dis-ô-bê'. v. a. To
commands or tranſgreſs prohibi-
LIGATION, diſ-ôb-lŷ-gâ'-shûn.
ence, cauſe of diſguſt.
OBLIGE, {dis-ô-blî'je. / dis-ô-blê'je.} v. a.
end, to diſguſt, to give offence
LIGING, dis-ô-blî'-jing. part. a.
ing, unpleaſing, offenſive.
LIGINGLY, dis-ô-blî'-jing-lŷ.
a diſguſting or offenſive manner,
attention to pleaſe.
LIGINGNESS, dis-ô-blî'-jing-
Offenſiveneſs, readineſs to diſ-
ED, dis-â'rbd. a. Thrown out
roper orbit.
ER, diz-â'r-dûr. ſ. Irregulari-
iſion; tumult, diſturbance; ir-
y; ſickneſs, diſtemper; diſcom-
mind.

To DISORDER, diz-â'r-dûr. v. a. To throw into confuſion, to diſturb, to ruffle; to make ſick.
DISORDERED, diz-â'r-dûrd. a. Irregular, vicious, looſe, diſeaſed.
DISORDERLY, diz-â'r-dûr-lŷ. a. Confuſed, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.
DISORDERLY, diz-â'r-dûr-lŷ. ad. Irregularly, confuſedly; without law, inordinately.
DISORDINATE, dis-â'r-dŷ-nâte. a. Not living by the rules of virtue.
DISORDINATELY, dis-â'r-dŷ-nêt-lŷ. ad. Inordinately, viciouſly.
To DISOWN, diz-ô'n. v. a. To deny, to renounce.
To DISPARAGE, dis-pâr'-ridzh. v. a. To match unequally, to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence; to injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.
DISPARAGEMENT, dis-pâr'-ridzh-mênt. ſ. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence.
DISPARAGER, dis-pâr'-ridzh-ûr. ſ. One that diſgraces.
DISPARITY, diſ-pâr'-i-tŷ. ſ. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.
To DISPARK, dis-pâ'rk. v. a. To throw open a park; to ſet at large without encloſure.
To DISPART, dis-pâ'rt. v. a. To divide in two, to ſeparate, to break.
DISPASSION, dis-pâsh'-ûn. ſ. Freedom from mental perturbation.
DISPASSIONATE, dis-pâsh'-ô-nêt. a. Cool, calm, temperate.
To DISPEL, dis-pêl'. v. a. To drive by ſcattering, to diſſipate.
DISPENSARY, dis-pên'-sâ-rŷ. ſ. The place where the medicines are diſpenſed.
DISPENSATION, dis-pên-sâ'-shûn. ſ. Diſtribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from ſome law.
DISPENSATOR, dis-pên-sâ'-tûr. ſ. One employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributer.
DISPENSATORY, dis-pên'-sâ-tûr-ŷ. ſ. A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, a pharmacopœia.
To DISPENSE, dis-pên'se. v. a. To deal out, to diſtribute; To diſpenſe

with, to excuſe, to grant diſpenſation for.

DISPENSE, dis-pĕn'ſe. ſ. Diſpenſation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dis-pĕn'-sŭr. ſ. One that diſpenſes, a diſtributer.

To DISPEOPLE, dis-pē'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dis-pē'pl-ŭr. ſ. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, dis-pĕrdzh'. v. a. To ſprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dis-pĕr'ſe. v. a. To ſcatter, to drive to different parts; to diſſipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dis-pĕrſt'-lў. ad. In a diſperſed manner.

DISPERSENESS, dis-pĕr'ſ-nis. ſ. Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

DISPERSER, dis-pĕr'-sŭr. ſ. A ſcatterer, a ſpreader.

DISPERSION, dis-pĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of being ſcattered.

To DISPIRIT, dis-ſpĕr'-it. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs, to damp; to exhauſt the ſpirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-ſpĕr'-it-tĭd-nis. ſ. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dis-plā'ſe. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity; to diſorder.

DISPLACENCY, dis-plā'-sĕn-sў. ſ. Incivility, diſobligation; any thing unpleaſing.

To DISPLANT, dis-plănt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dis-plăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dis-plā'. v. a. To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind; to ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.

DISPLAY, dis-plā'. ſ. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dis-plĕz'-ănt. a. Unpleaſing, offenſive.

To DISPLEASE, dis-plē'ze. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to diſguſt, to raiſe averſion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-plē'-zing-nis. ſ. Offenſiveneſs, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plĕzh'-ŭr. ſ. Uneaſineſs, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; ſtate of diſgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dis-plĕzh'-ŭr. v. a. To diſpleaſe, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dis-plō'de. v. a. To diſperſe with a loud noiſe, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dis-plō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of diſploding, a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. ſ. Play, ſport, paſtime.

To DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dis-pō'-zăl. ſ. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing, diſpoſulation, diſtribution; the power of diſtribution, the right of beſtowing.

To DISPOSE, dis-pō'ze. v. a. To place, to beſtow; to adapt, to fit for any purpoſe; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjuſt; To diſpoſe of, to apply to any purpoſe, to transfer to a perſon, to give away, to ſell; to diſpoſe in any condition.

DISPOSE, dis-pō'ze. ſ. Power, management, diſpoſal; caſt of mind, diſpoſition.

DISPOSER, dis-pō'-zŭr. ſ. Diſtributer, giver, beſtower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dis-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Diſpoſal, method, diſtribution; natural diſpoſition, quality; tendency to any act or thing; temper of mind; affection of kindneſs or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dis-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv. a. That which implies diſpoſal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dis-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv-lў. ad. Diſtributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dis-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. To put out of poſſeſſion, to deprive, to diſſeize.

DISPOSURE, dis-pō'-zhŭr. ſ. Diſpoſal, government, management, poſture.

DISPRAISE, dis-prā'ze. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

To DISPRAISE, dis-prā'ze. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISPRAISER, dis-prā'-zŭr. ſ. A cenſurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dis-prā'-zĭbl. a. Not worthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prā'-zĭng-lў. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dis-ſprĕd'. v. a. To ſpread different ways.

DISPROOF, dis-prō'f. ſ. Confutation, conviction of error or falſehood.

OPORTION, dis-prō-pō'r-shŭn. nſuitableneſs in quantity of one to another, want of ſymmetry.

ISPROPORTION, dis-prō-pō'r- v. a. To diſmatch, to join things able.

OPORTIONABLE, dis-prō-pō'r- bl. a. Unſuitable in quantity.

OPORTIONABLENESS, dis- 'r-shō-năbl-nis. ſ. Unſuitableneſs ething elſe.

OPORTIONABLY, dis-prō-pō'r- b-lў. ad. Unſuitably, not ſym- ally.

OPORTIONAL, dis-prō-pō'r- l. a. Diſproportionable, not ſym- al.

OPORTIONALLY, dis-prō- ō-năl-lў. ad. Unſuitably with to quantity or value.

OPORTIONATE, dis-prō-pō'r- t. a. Unſymmetrical, unſuitable ething elſe.

OPORTIONATELY, dis-prō- ō-nĕt-lў. ad. Unſuitably, unſym- ally.

OPORTIONATENESS, dis-prō- ō-nĕt-nis. ſ. Unſuitableneſs in r value.

SPROVE, dis-prō've. v. a. To an aſſertion, to convict of error ehood.

OVER, dis-prō'-vŭr. ſ. One that es.

NISHABLE, dis-pŭn'-ĭsh-ăbl. a. ut penal reſtraint.

TABLE, dis'-pū-tăbl. a. Liable teſt, controvertible; lawful to be d.

TANT, dis'-pū-tănt. ſ. Contro- an arguer, a reaſoner.

TANT, dis'-pū-tănt. a. Diſput- gaged in controverſy.

TATION, dis-pū-tā'-shŭn. ſ. ill of controverſy, argumentation; verſy, argumental conteſt.

TATIOUS, dis-pū-tā'-shŭs. a. d to diſpute, cavilling.

TATIVE, dis-pū'-tă-tiv. a. Diſ- o debate.

SPUTE, dis-pū'te. v. n. To by argument, to debate, to con-

PUTE, dis-pū'te. v. a. To con- ; to oppoſe, to queſtion; to

TE, dis-pū'te. ſ. Conteſt, con- .

TELESS, dis-pū'te-lis. a. Un- , uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dis-pū'-tŭr. ſ. A controvertiſt, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwŏl-ў-fi-kā'-shŭn. ſ. That which diſqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dis-kwŏl'-i-fў. v. a. To make unfit, to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction.

DISQUIET, dis-kwī'-ĕt. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dis-kwī'-ĕt. v. a. To diſturb, to make uneaſy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dis-kwī'-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. A diſturber, a haraſſer.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwī'-ĕt-lў. ad. Without reſt, anxiouſly.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kwī'-ĕt-nis. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwī'-ĕ-tūde. ſ. Uneaſineſs, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwi-zish'-ŭn. ſ. Examination, diſputative enquiry.

DISREGARD, dis-rĕ-gă'rd. ſ. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dis-rĕ-gă'rd. v. a. To ſlight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-rĕ-gă'rd-fŭl. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-rĕ-gă'rd-fŭl-ў. ad. Contemptuouſly.

DISRELISH, dis-rĕl'-ĭsh. ſ. Bad taſte, nauſeouſneſs; diſlike, ſqueamiſhneſs.

To DISRELISH, dis-rĕl'-ĭsh. v. a. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte; to want a taſte of.

DISREPUTATION, dis-rĕp-ū-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Diſgrace, diſhonour.

DISREPUTE, dis-rĕ-pū'te. ſ. Ill character, diſhonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dis-rĕs-pĕkt'. ſ. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeneſs.

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-rĕs-pĕkt'-fŭl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dis-rĕs-pĕkt'-fŭl-lў. ad. Irreverently.

To DISROBE, dis-rō'be. v. a. To undreſs, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, dis-rŭp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of breaking aſunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dis-săt-is-făk'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſſatisfied, diſcontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dis-săt-is-făk'-tŭr-ў-nis. ſ. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-săt-is-făk'-tŭr-ў. a. Unable to give content.

To

To DISSATISFY, dis-sắt'-is-fỹ. v. a. To diſcontent, to diſpleaſe.

To DISSECT, dis-sẽkt'. v. a. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dis-sẽk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dis-sẽ'zn. ſ. An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, diſ-sẽ'ze. v. a. To diſpoſſeſs, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, diſ-sẽ'-zŏr. ſ. He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSEMBLE, diſ-sẽm'bl. v. a. To hide under falſe appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, diſ-sẽm'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, diſ-sẽm'-blŭr. ſ. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, diſ-sẽm'-bling-lỹ. ad. With diſſimulation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, diſ-sẽm'-i-nắte. v. a. To ſcatter as ſeed, to ſpread every way.

DISSEMINATION, diſ-sẽm-i-nắ''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering like ſeed.

DISSEMINATOR, diſ-sẽm'-i-nắ-tŭr. ſ. He that ſcatters, a ſpreader.

DISSENSION, diſ-sẽn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſagreement, ſtrife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENSIOUS, diſ-sẽn'-ſhŭs. a. Diſpoſed to diſcord, contentious.

To DISSENT, diſ-sẽnt'. v. n. To diſagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, diſ-sẽnt'. ſ. Diſagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, diſ-sẽn-tắ'-nyŭs. a. Diſagreeable, inconſiſtent, contrary.

DISSENTER, diſ-sẽn'-tŭr. ſ. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSENTIENT, diſ-sẽn'-ſhẽnt. a. Declaring diſſent.

DISSERTATION, diſ-sẽr-tắ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A diſcourſe.

To DISSERVE, diſ-sẽrv'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, diſ-sẽr'-vis. ſ. Injury, miſchief.

DISSERVICEABLE, diſ-sẽr'-vi-sắbl. Injurious, miſchievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, diſ-sẽr-vi-sắbl-nis. ſ. Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, dis-sẽt'l. v. a. unſettle.

To DISSEVER, dis-sẽv'-ŭr. v. a. cut in two, to break, to divide, to unite.

DISSIDENCE, dis'-si-dẽns. ſ. Diſagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'-yẽns. ſ. act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSILIENT, dis sil'-yẽnt. a. aſunder, burſting in two.

DISSILITION, dis-sil-iſh'-ŭn. ſ. act of burſting in two; of ſtarting rent ways.

DISSIMILAR, diſ-sim'-i-lắr. a. like, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, diſ-sim-i-lắr-i-ti. ſ. Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, diſ-sim-mil'-i-tūd. ſ. Unlikeneſs, want of reſemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-ū-lắ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſſembling, hypocriſy.

DISSIPABLE, dis'-sỹ-pắbl. a. ſcattered.

To DISSIPATE, dis'-sỹ-pắte. v. a. ſcatter every where, to diſperſe; to the attention; to ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, diſ-sỹ-pắ'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of diſperſion; the ſtate of being perſed; ſcattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, diſ-sō'-ſhắte. v. a. To ſeparate, to diſunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zắl-vắbl. a. pable of diſſolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dis'-sŏ-lūbl. a. ble of ſeparation of one part from ther.

DISSOLUBILITY, diſ-sŏl-lū-bil'-i-ti. ſ. Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion parts.

To DISSOLVE, diz-zŏlv'. v. a. deſtroy the form of any thing by uniting the parts; to looſe, to break ties of any thing; to break up aſſemblies; to break an enchantment; to be removed by pleaſure.

To DISSOLVE, diz-zŏlv'. v. n. melted; to fall to nothing; to waſte away in pleaſure.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zŏl'-vẽnt. a. ing the power of diſſolving or waſting.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zŏl'-vẽnt. ſ. power of diſuniting the parts of a thing.

OLVER, dĭz-zŏl'-vŭr. ſ. That ch has the power of diſſolving.
OLVIBLE, dĭz-zŏl'-vĭbl. a. Liable eriſh by diſſolution.
OLUTE, dĭs'-sŏ-lūte. a. Looſe, ton, debauched.
OLUTELY, dĭs'-sŏ-lūte-lў. ad. ſely, in debauchery.
OLUTENESS, dĭs'-sŏ-lūte-nĭs. ſ. eneſs, laxity of manners, de-hery.
OLUTION, dĭs-sŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of liquefying by heat or moiſture; tate of being liquefied; deſtruction y thing by the ſeparation of its ; death, the reſolution of the body its conſtituent elements; deſtruction; act of breaking up an aſſembly; neſs of manners.
ONANCE, dĭs'-sŏ-nănſ. ſ. A ure of harſh, unharmonious ſounds.
ONANT, dĭs'-sŏ-nănt. a. Harſh, rmonious; incongruous, diſagree-

SSUADE, dĭſ-ſwā'de. v. a. To by reaſon or importunity from any

ADER, dĭs-ſwā'-dŭr. ſ. He that des.
ASION, dĭs-ſwā'-zhŭn. ſ. Ur- of reaſon or importunity againſt hing.
ASIVE, dĭſ-ſwā'-sĭv. a. Dehor-, tending to perſuade againſt.
ASIVE, dĭſ-ſwā'-sĭv. ſ. Argu- to turn the mind off from any pur-

LLABLE, dĭs'-sĭl-lăbl. ſ. A of two ſyllables.
AFF, dĭs'-tăf. ſ. The ſtaff from the flax is drawn in ſpinning; it d as an emblem of the female

STAIN, dĭſ-tā'ne. v. a. To to tinge; to blot, to ſully with .
ANCE, dĭs'-tăns. ſ. Diſtance is conſidered between any two beings; neſs in place; the ſpace kept be- two antagoniſts in fencing; a marked on the courſe where horſes pace of time; remoteneſs in time; , diſtant behaviour; retraction of ſs, reſerve.
STANCE, dĭs'-tăns. v. a. To emotely, to throw off from the to leave behind at a race the of a diſtance.
NT, dĭs'-tănt. a. Remote in place; remote in time either paſt or future; reſerved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dĭſ-tā'ſte. ſ. Diſguſt; diſlike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dĭſ-tā'ſte. v. a. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs; to diſlike, to loath; to offend, to diſguſt.

DISTASTEFUL, dĭs-tā'ſte-fŭl. a. Nauſeous to the palate, diſguſting; offenſive, unpleaſing.

DISTEMPER, dĭſ-tĕm'-pŭr. ſ. A diſeaſe, a malady; bad conſtitution of mind; depravity of inclination; uneaſineſs.

To DISTEMPER, dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To diſeaſe; to diſorder; to diſturb; to deſtroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, dĭſ-tĕm'-pĕ-rāte. a. Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dĭs-tĕm'-pĕ-rā-tūre. ſ. Intemperateneſs, exceſs of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dĭſ-tĕnd'. v. a. To ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dĭs-tĕnt'. ſ. The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread.

DISTENTION, dĭſ-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtretching in breadth; breadth, ſpace occupied.

DISTICH, dĭs'-tĭk. ſ. A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, dĭs-tĭl'. v. n. To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

To DISTIL, dĭſ-tĭl'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to draw by diſtillation.

DISTILLATION, dĭſ-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of diſtilling by fire; the ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

DISTILLATORY, dĭſ-tĭl'-lă-tŭr-ў. a. Belonging to diſtillation.

DISTILLER, dĭs-tĭl'-lŭr. ſ. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTILMENT, dĭſ-tĭl'-mĕnt. ſ. That which is drawn by diſtillation.

DISTINCT, dĭs-tĭnkt'. a. Different; apart; clear, unconfuſed; marked out, ſpecified.

DISTINCTION, dĭſ-tĭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Note of difference; honourable note of ſuperiority; that by which one differs from another; diviſion into different parts; notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tink'-tiv. a. That which makes diſtinction or difference; having the power to diſtinguiſh.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tink'-tiv-lȳ. ad. In right order, not confuſedly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tinkt'-lȳ. ad. Not confuſedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tinkt'-nis. ſ. Nice obſervation of the difference between things; ſuch ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'-gwiſh. v. a. To note the diverſity of things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diverſity; to know one from another by any mark; to diſcern critically, to judge; to conſtitute difference, to ſpecificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'-gwiſh. v. n. To make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'-gwiſh-ȧbl. a. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'-gwiſht. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'-gwiſh-ŭr. ſ. A judicious obſerver, one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another; he that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, diſ-ting'-gwiſh-ing-lȳ. ad. With diſtinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, diſ-ting'-gwiſh-mĕnt. ſ. Diſtinction, obſervation of difference.

To DISTORT, dis-tȧ'rt. v. a. To writhe, to twiſt, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or poſture; to wreſt from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, diſ-tȧ'r-ſhŭn. ſ. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

To DISTRACT, dis-trȧkt'. v. a. part. paſſ. Diſtracted, anciently Diſtraught. To pull different ways at once; to ſeparate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, diſ-trȧk'-tĕd-lȳ. ad. Madly, frantickly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, diſ-trȧk'-tĕd-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtracted, madneſs.

DISTRACTION, dis-trȧk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Confuſion, ſtate in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; franticknes, loſs of the wits; tumult, difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-trȧ'ne. v. a. ſeize.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-trȧ'ne. v. a. make ſeizure.

DISTRAINER, diſ-trȧ'-nŭr. ſ. ſeizes.

DISTRAINT, diſ-trȧ'nt. ſ. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, diſ-trȧ't. part. a. tracted. Little uſed.

DISTRESS, diſ-trĕs'. ſ. The making a legal ſeizure; a compl by which a man is aſſured to appear court, or to pay a debt; the thing ſ by law; calamity, miſery, miſfortune.

To DISTRESS, diſ-trĕs'. v. a. proſecute by law to a ſeizure; to to make miſerable.

DISTRESSFUL, diſ-trĕs'-fŭl. a. of trouble, full of miſery.

To DISTRIBUTE, diſ-trib'-ūte. v. To divide amongſt more than deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, diſ-tri-bū'-ſhŭn. The act of diſtributing or dealing others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, diſ-trib'-ū-tiv. Aſſigning to each their proper tions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, diſ-trib'-ū-tiv ad. By diſtribution; ſingly, par larly.

DISTRICT, diſ'-trikt. ſ. The within which a man may be compel appearance; circuit of authority, vince; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dis-trŭſt'. v. a. regard with diffidence, not to truſt.

DISTRUST, diſ-trŭſt'. ſ. Loſs of dit, loſs of confidence, ſuſpicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, diſ-trŭſt'-fŭl. a. to diſtruſt, ſuſpicious; diffident of ſelf, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diſ-trŭſt'-fŭl ad. In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, diſ-trŭſt'-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtru want of confidence.

To DISTURB, diſ-tŭrb'. v. a. To plex, to diſquiet; to put into irreg motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, diſ-tŭr'-bŭns. ſ. terruption of tranquillity; confu diſorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, diſ-tŭr'-bŭr. ſ. A lator of peace, he that cauſes tum he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, diſ-tŭrn'. v. a. To off. Not uſed.

DISVALUATION, diſ-vȧl-ū-ȧ'-ſhŭn Diſgrace, diminution of reputation.

SVALUE, diſ-vål'-ů. v. a. To lue.

NION, diſ-ů'-nyůn. ſ. Separation, ction; breach of concord.

ISUNITE, diſ-ů-nī'te. v. a. To te, to divide; to part friends.

ISUNITE, dis-ů-nī'te. v. n. To under, to become ſeparate.

NITY, dis-ů'-ni-tў. ſ. A ſtate of ſeparation.

SAGE, diſ-ů'-zidzh. ſ. The gra- ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

SE, diſ-ů'ſe. ſ. Ceſſation of uſe, of practice; ceſſation of cuſtom.

SUSE, diſ-ů'ze. v. a. To ceaſe to uſe of; to diſaccuſtom.

SVOUCH, diſ-vou'tſh. v. a. To y the credit of, to contradict.

H, ditſh'. ſ. A trench cut in the d uſually between fields; any long r receptacle of water; the moat which a town is ſurrounded.

ITCH, ditſh'. v. a. To make a

HER, ditſh'-ůr. ſ. One who digs s.

YRAMBICK, ditħ-ў-răm'-bik. ſong in honour of Bacchus; any written with wildneſs.

ANY, dit'-tă-nў. ſ. An herb,

ED, dit'-tўd. a. Sung, adapted ſick.

Y, dit'-tў. ſ. A poem to be ſung, g.

N, di-vån'. ſ. The council of ental princes; any council aſſem-

VARICATE, dī-vår'-ў-kāte. v. n. parted into two.

RICATION, dī-vår-ў-kā'-ſhůn. artition into two; diviſion of opi-

VE, dī've. v. n. To ſink volun- under water; to go deep into any on, or ſcience.

R, dī'-vůr. ſ. One that ſinks vo- ily under water; one that goes water to ſearch for any thing; at enters deep into knowledge or

VERGE, dī-vėrje. v. n. To various ways from one point.

RGENT, dī-vėr'-jėnt. a. Tend- various parts from one point.

RS, dī'-vėrz. a. Several, ſundry, than one.

RSE, dī'-vėrſe. a. Different from r; different from itſelf, multi- in different directions.

To DIVERSIFICATION, dī-vėr-sў-fī-kā'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dў-vėr'-sў-fў. v. a. To make different from another, to diſtinguiſh; to make different from itſelf, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dў-vėr'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe; the cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency; ſport, ſomething that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVERSITY, dў-vėr'-ſi-tў. ſ. Difference, diſſimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, dī'-vėrſ-lў. ad. In different ways, variouſly.

To DIVERT, di-vėrt'. v. a. To turn off from any direction or courſe; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to pleaſe, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, di-vėr'-tůr. ſ. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

DIVERTISEMENT, di-vėr'-tiz-mėnt. ſ. Diverſion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, di-vėr'-tiv. a. Recreative, amuſive.

To DIVEST, dī-vėſt'. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, di-vės'-tſhůr. ſ. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, di-vī'-dăbl. a. That may be ſeparated.

DIVIDANT, di-vī'-dănt. a. Different, ſeparate. Not uſed.

To DIVIDE, di-vī'de. v. a. To part one whole into different pieces; to ſeparate; to diſunite by diſcord; to deal out, to give in ſhares.

To DIVIDE, di-vī'de. v. n. To part, to ſunder, to break friendſhip.

DIVIDEND, div'-i-dėnd. ſ. A ſhare, the part allotted in diviſion; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, di-vī'-důr. ſ. That which parts any thing into pieces; a diſtributer, he who deals out to each his ſhare; a diſuniter; a particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVIDUAL, di-vid'-ů-ăl. a. Divided, ſhared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, div-ў-nā'-ſhůn. ſ. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, div-vi'ne. a. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a ſupreme degree; preſageful.

DIVINE, div-vi'ne. ſ. A miniſter of the goſpel, a prieſt, a clergyman; a man ſkilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, div-vi'ne. v. a. To foretel, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, div-vi'ne. v. n. To utter prognoſtication; to feel preſages; to conjecture, to gueſs.

DIVINELY, div-vi'ne-ly. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the ſupreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, div-vi'ne-nis. ſ. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the ſupreme degree.

DIVINER, div vi'-nur. ſ. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means; conjecturer, gueſſer.

DIVINERESS, div-vi'ne-res. ſ. A propheteſs.

DIVINITY, div-vin'-i-ty. ſ. Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celeſtial being; the ſcience of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBLE, div-viz'-ibl. a. Capable of being divided into parts, ſeparable.

DIVISIBILITY, div-viz'-y-bil'-i-ty. ſ. The quality of admitting diviſion.

DIVISIBLENESS, div-viz'-ibl-nes. ſ. Diviſibility.

DIVISION, div-vizh'-un. ſ. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the ſtate of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing; diſunion, difference; parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed; ſpace between the notes of muſick, juſt time; in arithmetick, the ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned.

DIVISOR, div-vi'-zur. ſ. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, div-vo'rſe. ſ. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife; ſeparation, diſunion; the ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

To DIVORCE, div-vo'rſe. v. a. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to force aſunder, to ſeparate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, div-vo'rſe-ment. ſ. Divorce, ſeparation of marriage.

DIVORCER, div-vo'r-sur. ſ. The ſon or cauſe which produces divorce ſeparation.

DIURETICK, di-u-ret'-ik. a. Ha the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, di-ur'-nal. a. Relati the day; conſtituting the day; perfo ed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, di-ur'-nal. ſ. A journ day-book.

DIURNALLY, di-ur'-nal-y. ad. D every day.

DIUTURNITY, di-u-tur'-ni-ty. Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, div-vul'je. v. a. To p lish, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, div-vul'-jur. ſ. A p liſher.

DIVULSION, di-vul'-ſhun. ſ. The of plucking away.

To DIZEN, di'zn. v. a. To dreſs deck.

DIZZINESS, diz'-ny-nis. ſ. G neſs.

DIZZY, diz'-zy. a. Giddy, c giddineſs; thoughtleſs.

To DIZZY, diz'-zy. v. a. To round, to make giddy.

To DO, do'. v. a. To practiſe any thing good or bad; to perform atchieve; to execute, to diſcharge finiſh, to end; to conclude, to ſe

To DO, do'. v. n. To act or beha any manner well or ill; to make to conclude; to ceaſe to be conc with, to ceaſe to care about; to fa be with regard to ſickneſs or health how do you do? To do is uſed for verb to ſave the repetition of the as I ſhall come, but if I do not away, that is if I come not; d word of vehement command, or requeſt, as help me, do; make do.

DOCIBLE, do's'-sibl. a. Tractable cile, eaſy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, do's'-sibl-nis. ſ. T ableneſs, docility.

DOCILE, do's'-sil. a. Teachable, inſtructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, do-sil'-li-ty. ſ. A to be taught, readineſs to learn.

DOCK, dok'. ſ. An herb.

DOCK, dok'. ſ. The ſtump of th which remains after docking.

DOCK, dok'. ſ. A place where w let in or out at pleaſure, where ſh built or laid up.

To DOCK, dok'. v. a. To cut

; to cut any thing ſhort; to cut off a toning; to lay the ſhip in a dock.
KET, dŏk'-ĭt. ſ. A direction tied n goods, a ſummary of a larger writ-

TOR, dŏk'-tŭr. ſ. One that has n the higheſt degree in the faculties divinity, law, or phyſick; in ſome verſities they have doctors of muſick; yſician, one who undertakes the cure iſeaſes.
OCTOR, dŏk'-tŭr. v. a. To phy- to cure.
TORAL, dŏk'-tō-rāl. a. Relating e degree of a doctor.
TORALLY, dŏk'-tō-rāl-ў. ad. In ner of a doctor.
TORSHIP, dŏk'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The of a doctor.
TRINAL, dŏk'-trĭ-nāl. a. Con- ng doctrine; pertaining to the act eans of teaching.
TRINALLY, dŏk'-trĭ-nāl-ў. ad. e form of doctrine, poſitively.
TRINE, dŏk'-trĭn. ſ. The princi- or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; ct of teaching.
UMENT, dŏk'-ū-mĕnt. ſ. Precept, ction, direction.
DER, dŏd'-dŭr. ſ. A plant which itſelf about other plants, and draws chief part of its nouriſhment from

ECAGON, dō-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. ſ. A e of twelve ſides.
ODGE, dŏd'zh. v. n. To uſe craft; ift place as another approaches; to faſt and looſe, to raiſe expectations diſappoint them.
MAN, dŏd'-măn. ſ. The name of

dŏ'. ſ. A ſhe-deer, the female of a

, dŏ'-ŭr. ſ. One that does any good or bad.
, dŭz'. The third perſon from Do, oth.
OFF, dŏf'. v. a. To ſtrip; to put to get rid of; to delay, to refer other time. Obſolete.
dŏg'. ſ. A domeſtick animal re- ably various in his ſpecies; a llation called Sirius, or Canicula, and ſetting with the ſun during g days; a reproachful name for

G, dŏg'. v. a. To follow any watching him with an inſidious de-

TEETH, dŏg'-tēth. ſ. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dŏg'-trĭk. ſ. An ill-turn, ſurly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dŏg'-bāne. ſ. An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dŏg'-brĭ-ŭr. ſ. The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, dŏg'-tſhē'p. a. Cheap as dogs meat.

DOGDAYS, dŏg'-dāz. ſ. The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun.

DOGE, dō'je. ſ. The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dŏg'-fĭſh. ſ. A ſhark.

DOGFLY, dŏg'-flў. ſ. A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dŏg'-gĭd. a. Sullen, ſour, moroſe, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dŏg'-gĭd-lў. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dŏg'-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. Gloom of mind, ſullenneſs.

DOGGER, dŏg'-gŭr. ſ. A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DOGGEREL, dŏg'-grĭl. ſ. Mean, worthleſs verſes.

DOGGISH, dŏg'-gĭſh. a. Curriſh, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dŏg'-hăr-tĭd. a. Cruel, pitileſs, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dŏg'-hōle. ſ. A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dŏg'-kĕn-nĭl. ſ. A little hut or houſe for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dŏg'-louſe. ſ. An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dŏg'-mă. ſ. Eſtabliſhed principle, ſettled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dŏg-măt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
DOGMATICK, dŏg-măt'-ĭk. }
Authoritative, magiſterial, poſitive.

DOGMATICALLY, dŏg-măt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. Magiſterially, poſitively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dŏg-măt'-ĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Magiſterialneſs, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dŏg'-mă-tĭſt. ſ. A magiſterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dŏg'-mă-tĭze. v. n. To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially.

DOGMATIZER, dŏg'-mă-tĭ'-zŭr. ſ. An aſſerter, a magiſterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dŏg'-rōze. ſ. The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dŏg'-ſlē'p. ſ. Pretended ſleep.

DOGSMEAT, dŏg'z-mēt. ſ. Refuſe, vile ſtuff.
DOGSTAR, dŏg'-ſtăr. ſ. The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays.
DOGSTOOTH, dŏg'z-tōth. ſ. A plant.
DOGTROT, dŏg'-trŏt. ſ. A gentle trot like that of a dog.
DOGWEARY, dŏg-wē'-rў. a. Tired as a dog.
DOGWOOD, dŏg'-wŭd. ſ. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.
DOILY, doi'-lў. ſ. A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff.
DOINGS, dŏ'-ĭngz. ſ. Things done, events, tranſactions; feats, actions good or bad; ſtir, buſtle, tumult.
DOIT, doi't. ſ. A ſmall piece of money.
DOLE, dō'le. ſ. The act of diſtribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or diſtributed; proviſions or money diſtributed in charity; grief, ſorrow, miſery.
To DOLE, dō'le. v. a. To deal, to diſtribute.
DOLEFUL, dō'le-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, expreſſing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.
DOLEFULLY, dō'le-fŭl-lў. ad. In a doleful manner.
DOLEFULNESS, dō'le-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Sorrow, melancholy; diſmalneſs.
DOLESOME, dō'le-ſŭm. a. Melancholy, gloomy diſmal.
DOLESOMELY, dō'le-ſŭm-lў. ad. In a doleſome manner.
DOLESOMENESS, dō'le-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Gloomy melancholy.
DOLL, dŏl'. ſ. A little girl's puppet or baby.
DOLLAR, dŏl'-lŭr. ſ. A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.
DOLORIFICK, dō-lō-rĭf'-ĭk. a. That which cauſes grief or pain.
DOLOROUS, dŏl'-ō-rŭs. a. Sorrowful, doleful, diſmal; painful.
DOLOUR, dō'-lŭr. ſ. Grief, ſorrow; lamentation, complaint.
DOLPHIN, dŏl'-fĭn. ſ. The name of a fiſh.
DOLT, dō'lt. ſ. A heavy ſtupid fellow, a thickſcul.
DOLTISH, dō'lt-ĭſh. a. Stupid, mean, blockiſh.
DOMAIN, dō-mā'ne. ſ. Dominion, empire; poſſeſſion, eſtate.
DOME, dō'me. ſ. A building, a houſe, a fabrick; a hemiſpherical arch, a cupola.
DOMESTICAL, dō-mĕs'-tĭ-kăl.
DOMESTICK, dō-mĕs'-tĭk. Belonging to the houſe, not relating things publick; private, not open habiting the houſe, not wild; reign, inteſtine.
To DOMESTICATE, dō-mĕs'-tĭ- v. a. To make domeſtick, to wi from the publick.
DOMINANT, dŏm'-ў-nănt. a. minant, preſiding, aſcendant.
To DOMINATE, dŏm'-ў-nāte. To predominate, to prevail ov reſt.
DOMINATION, dŏm-ў-nā'-ſhŭn. Power, dominion; tyranny, inſole thority; one highly exalted in uſed of angelick beings.
DOMINATOR, dŏm'-ў-nā-tŭr. ſ. preſiding power.
To DOMINEER, dŏm-ў-nēr'. v. a. rule with inſolence, to act without troul.
DOMINICAL, dō-mĭn'-ў-kăl. a. which notes the Lord's day, or day.
DOMINION, dō-mĭn'-yŭn. ſ. authority; right of poſſeſſion o without being accountable; t region, diſtrict; predominance dant; an order of angels.
DON, dŏn'. ſ. The Spaniſh title gentleman.
To DON, dŏn'. v. a. To put on. tle uſed.
DONARY, dō'-nă-rў. ſ. A thing to ſacred uſes.
DONATION, dō-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of giving any thing; the grant b any thing is given.
DONATIVE, dō'-nă-tĭv. ſ. A largeſs, a preſent; in law, a merely given and collated by the to a man, without inſtitution or tion.
DONE, dŭn'. part. paſſ. of the Do.
DONE, dŭn'. interject. The which a wager is concluded; wager is offered, he that accepts ſ Done.
DONOR, dō'-nŏr. ſ. A giver, ſtower.
DOODLE, dō'dl. ſ. A trifler, A low word.
To DOOM, dō'm. v. a. To to any puniſhment, to ſentence; mand judicially or authoritatively deſtine, to command by uncon authority.

…, dŏ'm. ſ. Judicial ſentence, …ent; condemnation; determina… …eclared; the ſtate to which one is …d; ruin, deſtruction.

…SDAY, dŏ'mz-dā. ſ. The day …l and univerſal judgment, the laſt, …eat day; the day of ſentence or …nnation.

…SDAY-BOOK, dŏ'mz-dā-bŏ'k. … book made by order of William …nqueror, in which the eſtates of …ngdom were regiſtered.

…, dŏ'r. ſ. The gate of a houſe, …hich opens to yield entrance; en… …, portal; paſſage, avenue, means …roach; Out of doors, no more to …nd, fairly ſent away; At the door …one, imputable, chargeable upon …Next door to, approaching to, near

…CASE, dŏ'r-kāſe. ſ. The frame …ch the door is incloſed.

…KEEPER, dŏ'r-kē-pŭr. ſ. Por… …ne that keeps the entrance of a

…ET, dŏk'-ĭt. ſ. A paper contain… …warrant.

…ANT, dā'r-mănt. a. Sleeping; …eping poſture; concealed, not di…

…TORY, dā'r-mĭ-tŭr-ў. ſ. A …o ſleep in, a room with many …burial-place.

…OUSE, dā'r-mouſe. ſ. A ſmall …which paſſes a large part of the …in ſleep.

…dā'rn. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

…dŏr'. ſ. A kind of flying inſect, …ge-chafer.

…L, dā'r-ſĭl. } ſ.
…R, dā'r-ſŭr. }

…nier, a baſket or bag, one of …hangs on either ſide a beaſt of …

…FEROUS, dŏr-ſĭf'-fē-rŭs. } a.
…PAROUS, dŏr-ſĭp'-pā-rŭs. }

…the property of bearing or bring… …th on the back; uſed of plants …e the ſeeds on the back of their …as fern.

…dŏ'ſe. ſ. So much of any medi… …is taken at one time; as much of …g as falls to a man's lot; the ut… …antity of ſtrong liquor that a man …low.

…E, dŏ'ſe. v. a. To proportion a …e properly to the patient or diſ…

…dŏs'-ſĭl. ſ. A pledget, a no… …ump of lint.

DOST, dŭſt'. The ſecond perſon of Do.

DOT, dŏt'. ſ. A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dŏt'. v. a. To make dots or ſpots.

DOTAGE, dō'-tĭdzh. ſ. Loſs of underſtanding, imbecility of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTAL, dō'-tăl. a. Relating to the portion of a woman, conſtituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'-tărd. ſ. A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dōte. v. n. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be in love or extremity; To dote upon, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTER, dō'-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

DOTH, dŭth'. The third perſon of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō'-tĭng-lў. ad. Fondly.

DOTTARD, dŏt'-tărd. ſ. A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dŏt'-tĕr-ll. ſ. The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dŭb'l. a. Two of a ſort, one correſponding to the other; twice as much, containing the ſame quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'l-plē'. ſ. That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb'l-bĭ'-tĭng. a. Biting or cutting on either ſide.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb'l-bŭt'nd. a. Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb'l-dē'-lŭr. ſ. A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow, one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb'l-dē'-lĭng. ſ. Artifice, diſſimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb'l-dў'. v. a. To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb'l-hĕd'-ĭd. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb'l-lŏk'. v. a. To ſhoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb'l-mĭ'n-dĭd. a. Deceitful, inſidious.

DOUBLE-

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb'l-tŭng'd. a. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'l. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the ſame order or parallel; to fold; to paſs round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'l. v. n. To increaſe to twice the quantity; to enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dŭb'l. ſ. Twice the quantity or number; ſtrong beer of twice the common ſtrength; a trick, a ſhift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dŭb'l-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being double.

DOUBLER, dŭb'-lŭr. ſ. He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dŭb'-lĭt. ſ. The inner garment of a man, the waiſtcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dŭb-lōn'. ſ. A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DOUBLY, dŭb'-lў. ad. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dout'. v. a. To queſtion, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate.

To DOUBT, dout'. v. n. To hold queſtionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to ſuſpect; to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, dout'. ſ. Uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe; queſtion, point unſettled; ſcruple, perplexity; ſuſpicion, apprehenſion of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dout'-tŭr. ſ. One who entertains ſcruples.

DOUBTFUL, dout'-fŭl. a. Dubious; ambiguous; queſtionable, uncertain; not ſecure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dout'-fŭl-ў. ad. Dubiouſly, irreſolutely; ambiguouſly, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dout'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Dubiouſneſs; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dout'-ĭng-lў. ad. In a doubting manner, dubiouſly.

DOUBTLESS, dout'-lĭs. a. Without fear, without apprehenſion of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dout'-lĭs. ad. Without doubt, unqueſtionably.

DOVE, dŭv'. ſ. A wild pigeon, a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dŭv'-kŏt. ſ. A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv'-houſe. ſ. A [illegible] for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dŭv'-tāl. ſ. A [illegible] joining two bodies together, where [illegible] which is inſerted has the form of a [illegible] reverſed.

DOUGH, dō'. ſ. The paſte of bread [illegible] pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dou'-tў. a. Brave, [illegible] ſtrious, eminent. Now uſed only [illegible] cally.

DOUGHY, dō'-ў. a. Unſound, [illegible] unhardened.

To DOUSE, douſe. v. a. To put [illegible] head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, douſe. v. n. To fall [illegible] denly into the water.

DOWAGER, dow'-ă-jŭr. ſ. A [illegible] with a jointure; the title given to [illegible] who ſurvive their huſbands.

DOWDY, dow'-dў. ſ. An [illegible] ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dow'-ŭr. } ſ.
DOWERY, dow'-rў. }
That which the wife brings to [illegible] huſband in marriage; that which [illegible] widow poſſeſſes; the gifts of a [illegible] for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dow'-ŭrd. a. Part. [illegible] ſupplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dow'-ŭr-lĭs. a. [illegible] out a fortune.

DOWLAS, dow'-lăs. ſ. A coarſe [illegible] of linen.

DOWN, dow'n. ſ. Soft feathers [illegible] thing that ſooths or mollifies; ſoft [illegible] or tender hair; the ſoft fibres of [illegible] which wing the ſeeds.

DOWN, dow'n. ſ. A large open [illegible] or valley.

DOWN, dow'n, prep. Along a [illegible] from a higher place to a lower; [illegible] the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dow'n. ad. On the [illegible] from the height to a lower ſtate; [illegible] tending towards the ground; out of [illegible] below the horizon; to a total [illegible] tion; into diſgrace, into declin[illegible] putation; Up and down, here and [illegible]

DOWN, dow'n. interj. An exhor[illegible] to deſtruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dow'n-kăſt. a. [illegible] down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFALL, dow'n-fāl. ſ. Ru[illegible] from ſtate; a body of things fallen [illegible] ſtruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dow'n-fā'la. [illegible] Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHIL, dow'n-hĭl. ſ. De[illegible] deſcent.

NLOOKED, dow'n-lůkt. a. Having dejected countenance, ſullen, melly.

NLYING, dow'n-lỹ-ing. a. About travail of childbirth.

NRIGHT, down-rí'te. ad. Straight ght down; in plain terms; com-, without ſtopping ſhort.

NRIGHT, dow'n-rîte. a. Plain, undiſguiſed; directly tending to int; unceremonious, honeſtly ſurain without palliation.

NSITTING, dow'n-sît-ting. ſ. repoſe.

WARD, dow'n-wůrd. } ad.
WARDS, dow'n-wůrdz. }
ds the center; from a higher ſituo a lower; in a courſe of ſucceſſive l deſcent.

WARD, dow'n-wůrd. a. Mova declivity; declivous, bending; ed, dejected.

Y, dow'-nỹ. a. Covered with r nap; made of down or ſoft feaſoft, tender, ſoothing.

E, dow'r. } ſ.
Y, dow'-rỹ. }
on given with a wife; a reward a wife.

OGY, dŏkſ-ŏl'-ŏ-jỹ. ſ. A form g glory to God.

dŏk'-sỹ. ſ. A whore, a looſe

E, dŏ'ze. v. n. To ſlumber, to aſleep.

E, dŏ'ze. v. a. To ſtupify, to

, důz'n. ſ. The number of

SS, dŏ'-zỹ-nis. ſ. Sleepineſs, ſs.

dŏ'-zỹ. a. Sleepy, drowſy, ſlug-

drăb'. ſ. A whore, a ſtrumpet.

M, drăm'. ſ. An old Roman e eighth part of an ounce.

, drĕd'. a. Terrible, dreaded.

drăf'. ſ. Any thing thrown

Y, drăf'-fỹ. a. Worthleſs,

, drăft'. a. Corrupted for

G, drăg'. v. a. To pull along d by main force; to draw any rthenſome; to draw contemptug; to pull about with violence ny; to pull roughly and for-

To DRAG, drăg'. v. n. To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drăg'. ſ. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drăg'-nĕt. ſ. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'l. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'l. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drăg'-ůn. ſ. A winged ſerpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation near the North pole.

DRAGONET, drăg'-ůn-ĕt. ſ. A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drăg'-ůn-flỹ. ſ. A fierce ſtinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drăg'-ůn-ĭſh. a. Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drăg'-ůn-like. a. Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, drăg'-ůnz-blůd'. ſ. A kind of reſin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drăg'-ůnz-hĕd. ſ. A plant.

DRAGONTREE, drăg'-ůn-trē. ſ. Palm-tree.

DRAGOON, drā-gō'n. ſ. A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on horſe or foot.

To DRAGOON, drā-gō'n. v. a. To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

To DRAIN, drā'ne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drā'ne. ſ. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drā'ke. ſ. The male of the duck; a ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM, drăm'. ſ. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a ſmall quantity; ſuch a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once; ſpirits, diſtilled liquors.

To DRAM, drăm'. v. n. To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRAMA, drā'-mă. ſ. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

DRAMATICAL, drā-măt'-i-kăl. }
DRAMATICK, drā-măt'-ik. } a.
Repreſented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drā-măt'-i-kăl-ỹ. ad.

ad. Repreſentatively, by repreſentation.

DRAMATIST, drăm'-ă-tiſt. ſ. The author of dramatick compoſitions.

DRANK, drănk'. The preterite of Drink.

DRAPER, drā'-pŭr. ſ. One who ſells cloth.

DRAPERY, drā'-pē-rў. ſ. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, ſtuffs of wool; the dreſs of a picture, or ſtatute.

DRAUGH, drăf'. ſ. Refuſe, ſwill.

DRAUGHT, drăft'. ſ. The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, ſketch; a picture drawn; the act of ſweeping with a net; the quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a ſink, drain; the depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAFTHOUSE, drăft'-houſe. ſ. A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW, drā'. v. a. pret. Drew, part. paſſ. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to ſuck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a caſk; to pull a ſword from the ſheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloſe or ſlide back curtains; to cloſe or ſpread curtains; to extract, to protract, to lengthen; to repreſent by picture; to form a repreſentation; to deduce as from poſtulates; to allure, to entice; to perſuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wreſt, to diſtort; to compoſe, to form in writing; to eviſcerate, embowel; To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by diſtillation, to withdraw, to abſtract; To draw on, to occaſion, to invite, to cauſe by degrees; To draw over, to perſuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by inſinuation, to call to action, to detach for ſervice, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drā'. v. n. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to ſhrink; to advance, to move; to unſheath a weapon; to practiſe the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a ſore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drā'-băk. ſ. M given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drā'-brĭdzh. ſ. bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder admit communication at pleaſure.

DRAWER, drā'-ŭr. ſ. One emp in procuring water from the well; whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors the caſk; that which has the power of traction.

DRAWER, drā'r. ſ. A box in a c out of which it is drawn at pleaſure; the plural, part of a man's dreſs under the breeches.

DRAWING, drā'-ĭng. ſ. Delinea repreſentation.

DRAWINGROOM, drā'-ĭng-rōm. The room in which company aſſem at court; the company aſſembled th

DRAWN, drā'n. participle from D Equal, where each party takes his ſtake; with a ſword unſheathed; put aſide or uncloſed; eviſcerated; duced as from ſome motive.

DRAWWELL, drā'-wĕl. ſ. A well, a well out of which water is by a long cord.

To DRAWL, drā'l. v. n. To utt thing in a ſlow way.

DRAY, drā'. } ſ.
DRAYCART, drā'-kărt. } The car on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drā'-hōrſe. ſ. A which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drā'-măn. ſ. One attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drăz'l. ſ. A low, worthleſs wretch. Not uſed.

DREAD, drĕd'. ſ. Fear, terror; the perſon or thing feared.

DREAD, drĕd'. a. Terrible, frig awful, venerable in the higheſt deg

To DREAD, drĕd'. v. a. The an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD, drĕd'. v. n. To fear.

DREADER, drĕd'-ŭr. ſ. One th in fear.

DREADFUL, drĕd'-fŭl. a. T frightful.

DREADFULNESS, drĕd'-fŭl-nĕ Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

DREADFULLY, drĕd'-fŭl-y. ad ribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, drĕd'-lĕſ-nĕſ leſneſs, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, drĕd'-lls. a. F unaffrighted, intrepid.

AM, drē'm. ſ. A phantaſm of , the thoughts of a ſleeping man; dle fancy.

REAM, drē'm. v. n. To have the eſentation of ſomething in ſleep; to , to imagine; to think idly; to be riſh; to idle.

REAM, drē'm. v. a. To ſee in a m.

AMER, drē'-mŭr. ſ. One who has ms; an idle fanciful man, a mope, n loſt in wild imagination; a ſlug- an idler.

AMLESS, drē'm-lĭs. a. Without ms.

AR, drē'r. a. Mournful, diſmal.

ARY, drē'-rў. a. Sorrowful, diſful; gloomy, diſmal, horrid.

DGE, drĕdzh'. ſ. A kind of net.

REDGE, drĕdzh'. v. a. To gather a dredge.

DGER, drĕd'-jŭr. ſ. One who fiſhes a dredge.

GGINESS, drĕg'-gў-nĭs. ſ. Ful- of dregs or lees, feculence.

GGISH, drĕg'-gĭſh. a. Foul with feculent.

GGY, drĕg'-gў. a. Containing , conſiſting of dregs, feculent.

GS, drĕg'z. ſ. The ſediment of li- , the lees, the grounds; any thing hich purity is corrupted; droſs, ings, refuſe.

REIN, drē'n. v. n. To empty.

RENCH, drĕnt'ſh. v. a. To ſoak, ep; to ſaturate with drink or moiſ- to phyſick by violence.

NCH, drĕnt'ſh. ſ. A draught, ſwill; k for a brute; phyſick that muſt be by violence.

NCHER, drĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. One that r ſteeps any thing; one that gives k by force.

RESS, drĕs'. v. a. To cloath; to to embelliſh; to cover a wound edicaments; to curry, to rub; are for any purpoſe; to trim, to thing for ready uſe; to prepare for the table.

, drĕs'. ſ. Cloaths, garment; of adjuſting dreſs.

SER, drĕs'-ŭr. ſ. One employed ng on the clothes of another; one ed in regulating or adjuſting any the bench in a kitchen on which dreſt.

SING, drĕs'-ſĭng. ſ. The appli- ade to a ſore.

SINGROOM, drĕs'-ſĭng-rōm. ſ. m in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drĕſt'. part. from Dreſs.

To DRIB, drĭb'. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb'l. v. n. To fall in drops; to fall weakly and ſlowly; to ſlaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb'l. v. a. To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, drĭb'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall ſum, odd money in a ſum.

DRIER, drī'-ŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRIFT, drĭft'. ſ. Force impellent, impulſe; violence, courſe; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a ſtorm, a ſhower; a heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; ſcope of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, drĭft'. v. a. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drĭl'. v. a. To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exerciſe.

DRILL, drĭl'. ſ. An inſtrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drĭnk'. v. n. pret. Drank or Drunk, part. paſſ. Drunk or Drunken. To ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK, drĭnk'. v. a. To ſwallow, applied to liquids; to ſuck up, to abſorb.

DRINK, drĭnk'. ſ. Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drĭnk'-mŭn-ў. ſ. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drĭnk'-ăbl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. One that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drĭp'. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drĭp'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roaſting.

DRIP, drĭp'. ſ. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drĭp'-pĭng. ſ. The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drĭp'-pĭng-păn. ſ. The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drī've. v. a. preterite Drove, anciently Drave, part. paſſ. Driven or Drove. To force along by impetuous preſſure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; To clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drī've. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to ruſh with violence; to paſs in a carriage; to tend to, to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign; to aim, to ſtrike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, driv'l. v. n. To ſlaver, to let the ſpittle fall in drops; to be weak or fooliſh, to dote.

DRIVEL, driv'l. ſ. Slaver, moiſture ſhed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, driv'-lůr. ſ. A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, driv'n. Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, drī'-vůr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beaſts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, driz'l. v. a. To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops.

To DRIZZLE, driz'l. v. n. To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

DRIZZLY, driz'-lȳ. a. Shedding ſmall rain.

DROLL, drō'l. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks, a jeſter, a buffoon; a farce, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

To DROLL, drō'l. v. n. To jeſt, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drō'l-ēr-ȳ. ſ. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drōm'-ē-dēr-ȳ. ſ. A ſort of camel.

DRONE, drō'ne. ſ. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a ſluggard, an idler; the hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE, drō'ne. v. n. To live in idleneſs.

DRONISH, drō'-niſh. a. Idle, ſluggiſh.

To DROOP, drō'p. v. n. To languiſh with ſorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drōp'. ſ. A globule of moiſture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drōp-sē-rē'ne. ſ. A diſeaſe of the eye.

To DROP, drōp'. v. a. To pour drops or ſingle globules; to let fall; let go, to diſmiſs from the hand, or poſſeſſion; to utter ſlightly or inſinuate; to inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion; to intermit, to ceaſe; to let go dependant, or companion; to ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing; to beſtrew; to ſpeckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drōp'. v. n. To fall in drops or ſingle globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a high place; to fall ſpontaneouſly; to fall to death, to die ſuddenly; to ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drōp'-ping. ſ. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

DROPLET, drōp'-lit. ſ. A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drōp'-ſtōne. ſ. Stone formed into the ſhape of drops.

DROPWORT, drōp'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

DROPSICAL, drōp'-sȳ-kăl. a. Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSIED, drōp'-sȳd. a. Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSY, drōp'-sȳ. ſ. A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drōs'. ſ. The recrement or foul of metals; ruſt, incruſtation upon metal; refuſe, leavings, ſweepings, filth, lence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drōs'-sȳ-nĕs. ſ. Droſſineſs, feculence, ruſt.

DROSSY, drōs'-sȳ. a. Full of dross, worthleſs, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drō've. ſ. A body or number of cattle; a number of ſheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drō've. pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drō'vn. part. a. from Drive. Not in uſe.

DROVER, drō'-vůr. ſ. One that buys oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drou't. ſ. Dry weather; want of rain; thirſt, want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, drou'-tȳ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drou'-tȳ. a. Wanting rain, ſultry; thirſty, dry with thirſt.

To DROWN, drow'n. v. a. To ſuffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, drow'n. v. n. To be ſuffocated by water.

DROWSE, drow'z. v. a. To make
vy with ſleep.
DROWSE, drow'z. v. n. To ſlum-
, to grow heavy with ſleep; to look
vy, not cheerful.
OWSILY, drow'-zȳ-lȳ. ad. Sleep-
heavily; ſluggiſhly, ſlothfully.
OWSINESS, drow'-zȳ-nis. ſ. Sleepi-
, heavineſs with ſleep.
OWSIHEAD, drow'-zȳ-hĕd. ſ. Sleep-
s, inclination to ſleep.
OWSY, drow'-zȳ. a. Sleepy, heavy
ſleep, lethargick; lulling, cauſing
; ſtupid, dull.
RUB, drŭb'. v. a. To threſh, to
, to bang.
B, drŭb'. ſ. A thump, a knock, a
.
RUDGE, drŭdzh'. v. n. To la-
in mean offices, to toil without hon-
or dignity.
DGE, drŭdzh'. ſ. One employed
ean labour.
DGER, drŭdzh'-jŭr. ſ. A mean
urer; the box out of which flower
rown to roaſt meat.
DGERY, drŭdzh'-ĕ-rȳ. ſ. Mean
ur, ignoble toil.
DGINGBOX, drŭdzh'-ing-bŏks. ſ.
box out of which flower is ſprinkled
roaſt meat.
DGINGLY, drŭdzh'-ing-lȳ. ad.
riouſly, toilſomely.
G, drŭg'. ſ. An ingredient uſed in
ick, a medicinal ſimple; any thing
out worth or value, any thing for
h no purchaſer can be found.
RUG, drŭg'. v. a. To ſeaſon with
cinal ingredients; to tincture with
thing offenſive.
GGET, drŭg'-glt. ſ. A coarſe kind
oollen cloth.
GGIST, drŭg'-gĭſt. ſ. One who
phyſical drugs.
GSTER, drŭgs'-tŭr. ſ. One who
phyſical ſimples.
ID, drŭ'-ĭd. ſ. The prieſts and phi-
hers of the ancient Britons.
M, drŭm'. ſ. An inſtrument of
ary muſick; the tympanum of the

RUM, drŭm'. v. n. To beat a
, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat
a pulſatory motion.
RUMBLE, drŭm'bl. v. n. To
, to be ſluggiſh. Obſolete.
MFISH, drŭm'-fĭſh. ſ. The name
fiſh.
MMAJOR, drŭm-mă'-jŭr. ſ. The
drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drŭm'-mă-kŭr. ſ. He who deals in drums.
DRUMMER, drŭm'-mŭr. ſ. He whoſe office is to beat the drum.
DRUMSTICK, drŭm'-ſtĭk. ſ. The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.
DRUNK, drŭnk'. a. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor, inebriated; drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.
DRUNKARD, drŭnk'-ŭrd. ſ. One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.
DRUNKEN, drŭnk'n. a. Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; ſaturated with moiſture; done in a ſtate of inebriation.
DRUNKENLY, drŭnk'n-lȳ. ad. In a drunken manner.
DRUNKENNESS, drŭnk'n-nĭs. ſ. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a diſorder of the faculties.
DRY, drȳ'. a. Arid, not wet, not moiſt; without rain; not ſucculent, not juicy; without tears; thirſty, athirſt; jejune, barren, unembelliſhed.
To DRY, drȳ'. v. a. To free from moiſture; to exhale moiſture; to wipe away moiſture; to ſcorch with thirſt; to drain, to exhauſt.
To DRY, drȳ'. v. n. To grow dry, to loſe moiſture.
DRYER, drȳ'-ŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.
DRYEYED, drȳ'-īde. a. Without tears, without weeping.
DRYLY, drȳ'-lȳ. ad. Without moiſture; coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.
DRYNESS, drȳ'-nĭs. ſ. Want of moiſture; want of ſucculence; want of embelliſhment, want of pathos; want of ſenſibility in devotion.
DRYNURSE, drȳ'-nŭrſe. ſ. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt; one who takes care of another.
To DRYNURSE, drȳ'-nŭrſe. v. a. To feed without the breaſt.
DRYSHOD, drȳ'-ſhŏd. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the ſhoes in the water.
DUAL, dū'-ăl. a. Expreſſing the number two.
To DUB, dŭb'. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
DUB, dŭb'. ſ. A blow, a knock. Not in uſe.
DUBIOUS, dū'-byŭs. a. Doubtful, not ſettled in an opinion; uncertain, that of

which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dū'-byŭs-lў. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dū'-byŭs-nĭs. ſ. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

DUBITABLE, dū'-bĭ-tăbl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dū-bĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dū'-kăl. a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dŭk'-ĭt. ſ. A coin ſtruck by dukes; in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence, in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence.

DUCK, dŭk'. ſ. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondneſs; a declination of the head; a ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To DUCK, dŭk'. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To DUCK, dŭk'. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKER, dŭk'-ŭr. ſ. A diver, a cringer.

DUCKINGSTOOL, dŭk'-kĭng-ſtōl. ſ. A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dŭk'-lĕgd. a. Short legged.

DUCKLING, dŭk'-lĭng. ſ. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dŭk'-mēt. ſ. A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'-fŭt. ſ. Black ſnake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'-wēd. ſ. Duckmeat.

DUCT, dŭkt'. ſ. Guidance, direction; a paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dŭk'-tĭl. a. Flexible, pliable; eaſy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obſequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dŭk'-tĭl-nĭs. ſ. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dŭk-tĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Quality of ſuffering extenſion, flexibility; obſequiouſneſs, compliance.

DUDGEON, dŭd'-jŭn. ſ. A ſmall dagger; malice, ſullenneſs, ill-will.

DUE, dū'. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dū'. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dū'. ſ. That which belongs to one, that which may be juſtly claim right, juſt title; whatever cuſtom or requires to be done; cuſtom, tribute.

DUEL, dū'-ĕl. ſ. A combat betw two, a ſingle fight.

To DUEL, dū'-ĕl. v. n. To fight ſingle combat.

DUELLER, dū'-ĕl-lŭr. ſ. A ſingle batant.

DUELLIST, dū'-ĕl-lĭſt. ſ. A ſingle batant; one who profeſſes to live by of honour.

DUELLO, dū-ĕl'-lō. ſ. The duel rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dū-ĕn'-nă. ſ. A old w kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dŭg'. ſ. A pap, a nipple teat.

DUG, dŭg'. pret. and part. paſ. Dig.

DUKE, dū'ke. ſ. One of the highe der of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, dū'ke-dŭm. ſ. The ſeſſion of a duke; the title or qua a duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl'-brānd. a. S doltiſh, fooliſh.

DULCET, dŭl'-sĕt. a. Sweet to the luſcious; ſweet to the ear, harm ous.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl-sў-fĭ-kā ſ. The act of ſweetening, the freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or mony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl'-sў-fў. v. a. ſweeten, to ſet free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl'-sў-mŭr. ſ. A cal inſtrument played by ſtriking the wire with little ſticks.

To DULCORATE, dŭl'-kō-rāte. To ſweeten, to make leſs acrimon

DULCORATION, dŭl-kō-rā-ſhŭn The act of ſweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl'-hĕd. ſ. A block a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid.

DULL, dŭl'. a. Stupid, doltiſh, blo unapprehenſive; blunt, obtuſe; ſad lancholy; ſluggiſh, heavy, ſlow tion; not bright; drowſy, ſleepy.

To DULL, dŭl'. v. a. To ſtupi infatuate; to blunt; to ſadden, to melancholy; to damp, to clog make weary or ſlow of motion; to brightneſs.

DULLARD, dŭl'-lărd. ſ. A block a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl'-lў. ad. Stupidly; giſhly; not vigorouſly, not gaily brightly, not keenly.

ESS, dŭl'-nĭs. ſ. Stupidity, weak-
f intellect, indocility; drowſineſs,
ation to ſleep; ſluggiſhneſs of mo-
dimneſs, want of luſtre.
, dŭ'-lў. ad. Properly, fitly; re-
y, exactly.
, dŭm'. a. Mute, incapable of
; deprived of ſpeech; mute, not
words; ſilent, refuſing to ſpeak.
LY, dŭm'-lў. ad. Mutely, ſi-

NESS, dŭm'-nĭs. ſ. Incapacity
k; omiſſion of ſpeech, muteneſs;
to ſpeak, ſilence.
MFOUND, dŭm'-found. v. a. To
e, to ſtrike dumb.
, dŭmp'. ſ. Sorrow, melancholy,
. A low word.
ISH, dŭmp'-ĭſh. a. Sad, melan-
ſorrowful.
LING, dŭmp'-ling. ſ. A ſort of
g.
dŭn'. a. A colour partaking of
and black; dark, gloomy.
N, dŭn'. v. a. To claim a debt
hemence and importunity.
dŭn'. ſ. A clamorous, trouble-
reditor.
E, dŭn'ſe. ſ. A dullard, a dolt,
ſcul.
dŭng'. ſ. The excrement of
s uſed to fatten ground.
NG, dŭng'. v. a. To fatten with

EON, dŭn'-jŭn. ſ. A cloſe pri-
nerally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterra-

FORK, dŭng'-fărk. ſ. A fork
out dung from ſtables.
HIL, dŭng'-hĭl. ſ. A heap or
ulation of dung; any mean or vile
any ſituation of meanneſs; a
f reproach for a man meanly

ILL, dŭng'-hĭl. a. Sprung from
ghil, mean, low.
Y, dŭng'-ў. a. Full of dung,
vile, baſe.
YARD, dŭng'-yărd. ſ. The place
unghil.
ER, dŭn'-nŭr. ſ. One employed
ting petty debts.
DECIMO, dū-ō-dĕs'-sў-mō. ſ. A
which one ſheet of paper makes
leaves.
DECUPLE, dū ō-dĕk'-kŭpl. a.
ng of twelves.
dūpe. ſ. A credulous man, a
ily tricked.

To DUPE, dūpe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dū'-plў-kāte. v. a. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū'-plў-kĕt. ſ. Another correſpondent to the firſt, a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū'-plў-kā-tūre. ſ. A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dū-plĭs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Doubleneſs; deceit, doubleneſs of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-rā-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The power of laſting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū'-răbl. a. Laſting, having the quality of long continuance; having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DURABLENESS, dū'-răbl-nĭs. ſ. Power of laſting.

DURABLY, dū'-răb-lў. ad. In a laſting manner.

DURANCE, dū'-rănſe. ſ. Impriſonment, the cuſtody or power of a jailer; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dūre. v. n. To laſt, to continue. Not in uſe.

DUREFUL, dūre-fŭl. a. Laſting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dūre-lĭs. a. Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dū'-rĕs. ſ. Impriſonment, conſtraint.

DURING, dū'-ring. prep. For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dū'-rĭ-tў. ſ. Hardneſs, firmneſs.

DURST, dŭrſt'. The preterite of Dare.

DUSK, dŭſk. a. Tending to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured.

DUSK, dŭſk'. ſ. Tendency to darkneſs; darkneſs of colour.

To DUSK, dŭſk'. v. a. To make duſkiſh.

To DUSK, dŭſk'. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to loſe light.

DUSKILY, dŭſk'-ў-lў. ad. With a tendency to darkneſs.

DUSKISH, dŭſk'-ĭſh. a. Inclining to darkneſs, tending to obſcurity; tending to blackneſs.

DUSKISHLY, dŭsk'-ĭsh-lў. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dŭsk'-ў. a. Tending to darkneſs, obſcure; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured; gloomy, ſad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dŭſt'. ſ. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles; the grave, the ſtate of diſſolution; mean and dejected ſtate.

To **DUST**, dŭſt'. v. a. To free from duſt, to ſprinkle with duſt.

DUSTMAN, dŭſt'-măn. ſ. One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

DUSTY, dŭs'-tў. a. Filled with duſt, clouded with duſt; covered or ſcattered with duſt.

DUTCHESS, dŭtsh'-ĭs. ſ. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dŭtsh'-ў. ſ. A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtsh'-ў-kôrt. ſ. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided.

DUTEOUS, dū'-tyŭs. a. Obedient, obſequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dū'-tў-fŭl. a. Obedient, ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiors; expreſſive of reſpect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dū'-tў-fŭl-ў. ad. Obediently, ſubmiſſively; reverently, reſpectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dū'-tў-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Obedience, ſubmiſſion to juſt authority; reverence, reſpect.

DUTY, dū'-tў. ſ. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiors; act of reverence or reſpect; the buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard; tax, impoſt, cuſtom, toll.

DWARF, dwâ'rf. ſ. A man below the common ſize of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is uſed often in compoſition, as elder, dwarf honeyſuckle.

To **DWARF**, dwâ'rf. v. a. To from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwâ'rf-ĭſh. a. natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwâ'rf-ĭſh-lў. a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwâ'rf-ĭſh-nĭs. Minuteneſs of ſtature, littleneſs.

To **DWELL**, dwĕl'. v. n. Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, in a place, to reſide, to have a tion; to be in any ſtate or condi be ſuſpended with attention; to mind upon; to continue long ing.

DWELLER, dwĕl'-lŭr. ſ. An tant.

DWELLING, dwĕl'-lĭng. ſ. tion, abode; ſtate of life, mode ing.

DWELLINGHOUSE, dwĕl'-lĭng- ſ. The houſe at which one lives.

To **DWINDLE**, dwĭnd'l. v. a. ſhrink, to loſe bulk, to grow degenerate, to ſink; to wear loſe health, to grow feeble; to fall to moulder off.

DYING, dў'-ĭng, the participle Expiring, giving up the ghoſt; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dĭ'-năs-tў. ſ. ment, ſovereignty.

DYSCRACY, dĭs'-krâ-sў. ſ. equal mixture of elements in the nervous juice, a diſtemperature.

DYSENTERY, dĭs'-sĕn-tĕr-ў. looſeneſs wherein very ill humours off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes tended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, dĭs'-pĕp-sў. ſ. A ty of digeſtion.

DYSPHONY, dĭs'-fō-nў. ſ. A ty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNOEA, dĭs-pnē'-â. ſ. A of breathing.

DYSURY, dĭs'-ū-rў. ſ. A making urine.

E.

H, ē'tſh. pron. Either of two; ery one of any number.

R, ē'-gûr. a. Struck with deſire, y wiſhing; hot of diſpoſition, ve-, ardent; quick, buſy; ſharp, crid.

RLY, ē'-gûr-lȳ. ad. Ardently, keenly, ſharply.

RNESS, ē'-gûr-nĭs. ſ. Ardour of tion; impetuoſity, vehemence, vio-

E, ē'-gl. ſ. A bird of prey, ſaid xtremely ſharp-ſighted; the ſtand- the ancient Romans.

E-EYED, ē'gl-īde. a. Sharp- as an eagle.

ESTONE, ē'gl-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone be found at the entrance of the in which the eagles make their

ET, ē'-glĭt. ſ. A young eagle.

r. ſ. The whole organ of audi- hearing; that part of the ear that prominent; power of judging of y; the ſpike of corn, that part contains the ſeeds; To fall toge- the ears, to fight, to ſcuffle; To the ears, to make ſtrife, to make rel.

SS, ē'r-lĭs. a. Without any

ING, ē'r-rĭng. ſ. Jewels ſet in a d worn at the ears.

HOT, ē'r-ſhŏt. ſ. Reach of the

AX, ē'r-wăks. ſ. The cerumen dation which ſmears the inſide of .

IG, ē'r-wĭg. ſ. A ſheath-winged a whiſperer.

ITNESS, ē'r-wĭt-nĭs. ſ. One teſts, or can atteſt any thing as by himſelf.

R, ēr. v. a. To plow, to till.

AR, ēr. v. n. To ſhoot into

D, ē'rd. a. Having ears or or- f hearing; having ears, or ripe

, ĕrl'. ſ. A title of nobility, an- the higheſt of this nation, now d.

EARL-MARSHAL, ĕrl'-mā'r-ſhăl. ſ. He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

EARLDOM, ĕrl'-dŭm. ſ. The ſeignory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ĕr'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EARLY, ĕr'-lȳ. a. Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EARLY, ĕr'-lȳ. ad. Soon, betimes.

To EARN, ĕrn'. v. a. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ĕr'-nĭſt. a. Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ĕr'-nĭſt. ſ. Seriouſneſs, a ſerious event, not a jeſt; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ĕr'-nĭſt-lȳ. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealouſly, importunately; eagerly, deſirouſly.

EARNESTNESS, ĕr'-nĭſt-nĭs. ſ. Eagerneſs, warmth, vehemence; ſolicitude.

EARTH, ĕrth'. ſ. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

To EARTH, ĕrth'. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, ĕrth'. v. n. To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, ĕrth'-bōrd. ſ. The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ĕrth'-bărn. a. Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ĕrth'-bound. a. Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ĕrth'n. a. Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ĕrth'-flăks. ſ. A kind of fibrous foſſil.

EARTHINESS, ĕrth'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of containing earth, groſſneſs.

EARTHLING, ĕrth'-lĭng. ſ. An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ĕrth'-lȳ. a. Not heavenly, vile, mean, ſordid; belonging only to our preſent ſtate, not ſpiritual.

EARTH-

EARTHNUT, ėrth'-nŭt. ſ. A pignut, a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.
EARTHQUAKE, ėrth'-qwāke. ſ. Tremor or convulſion of the earth.
EARTHSHAKING, ėrth'-ſhā-king. a. Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes.
EARTHWORM, ėrth'-wŭrm. ſ. A worm bred under ground; a mean ſordid wretch.
EARTHY, ėrth'-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terreſtrial; relating to earth; not mental, groſs, not refined.
EASE, ē'ze. ſ. Quiet, reſt, undiſturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconſtraint, freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits.
To EASE, ē'ze. v. a. To free from pain; to relieve; to aſſuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to ſet free from any thing that offends.
EASEFUL, ē'ze-fŭl. a. Quiet, peaceable.
EASEMENT, ē'ze-mėnt. ſ. Aſſiſtance, ſupport.
EASILY, ē'-zi-lȳ. ad. Without difficulty; without pain, without diſturbance; readily, without reluctance.
EASINESS, ē'-zi-nis. ſ. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, readineſs; freedom from conſtraint; reſt, tranquillity.
EAST, ē'ſt. ſ. The quarter where the ſun riſes; the regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.
EASTER, ē's-tŭr. ſ. The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.
EASTERLY, ē's-tėr-lȳ. a. Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt; lying towards the Eaſt; looking towards the Eaſt.
EASTERN, ē's-tėrn. a. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt, oriental; going towards the Eaſt, looking towards the Eaſt.
EASTWARD, ēſt'-wŭrd. a. Towards the Eaſt.
EASY, ē'-zȳ. a. Not difficult; quiet, at reſt, not haraſſed; complying, unreſiſting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without conſtraint, without formality.
To EAT, ē'te. v. a. preterite Ate or Eat, part. Eat or Eaten. To devour with the mouth; to conſume, to corrode; to retract.
To EAT, ē'te. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corroſion.
EATABLE, ē't-ābl. ſ. Any thing that may be eaten.
EATER, ē't-ŭr. ſ. One that eats; a thing; a corroſive.
EATINGHOUSE, ē't-ing-houſe. ſ. A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.
EAVES, ē'vz. ſ. The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.
To EAVESDROP, ē'vz-drŏp. v. n. To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows.
EAVESDROPPER, ē'vz-drŏp-pŭr. ſ. A liſtener under windows.
EBB, ėb'. ſ. The reflux of the tide towards the ſea; decline, decay, waſte.
To EBB, ėb'. v. n. To flow back towards the ſea; to decline, to decay, to waſte.
EBEN, EBON, ėb'-ŭn. ſ. A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.
EBRIETY, ē-bri'-ė-tȳ. ſ. Drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.
EBRIOSITY, ē-brȳ-ŏs'-i-tȳ. ſ. Habitual drunkenneſs.
EBULLITION, ė-bŭl-liſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of boiling up with heat; any inteſtine motion; effervеſcence.
ECCENTRICAL, ėk-sėn'-tri-kăl.
ECCENTRICK, ėk-sėn'-trik. a. Deviating from the center; irregular, anomalous.
ECCENTRICITY, ėk-sėn-tris'-i-tȳ. ſ. Deviation from a center; excurſion from the proper orb.
ECCHYMOSIS, ėk-kȳ-mō'-ſis. ſ. Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin.
ECCLESIASTICAL, ėk-klē-zȳ-ăs'-ti-kăl.
ECCLESIASTICK, ėk-klē-zȳ-ăs'-tik. a. Relating to the church, not civil.
ECCLESIASTICK, ėk-klē-zȳ-ăs'-tik. ſ. A perſon dedicated to the miniſtry of religion.
ECHINUS, ė-kī'-nŭs. ſ. A hedgehog; a ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles; with architects, the prickly head of any pillar; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving.
ECHO, ėk'-kō. ſ. The return of a percuſſion of any ſound; the ſound returned.
To ECHO, ėk'-kō. v. n. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice; to be ſounded back.

CHO, ĕk'-kō. v. a. To ſend back
ice.
AIRCISSEMENT, ĕk-klĕr'-sĭz-
. ſ. Explanation, the act of clear-
up an affair.
AT, ĕ-klā'. ſ. Splendour, ſhow,
e.
CTICK, ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk. a. Selecting,
ng at will.
PSE, ĕ-klĭp's. ſ. An obſcuration of
uminaries of heaven; darkneſs, ob-
tion.
CLIPSE, ĕ-klĭp's. v. a. To darken
minary; to extinguiſh; to cloud;
ſcure; to diſgrace.
PTICK, ĕ-klĭp'-tĭk. ſ. A great
of the ſphere.
GUE, ĕk'-lŏg. ſ. A paſtoral poem.
OMY, ĕ-kŏn'-ŏ-mȳ. ſ. The ma-
ent of a family; frugality, diſ-
n of expence; diſpoſition of things,
ition; the diſpoſition or arrange-
of any work.
OMICK, ĕ-kŏ-nŏm'-ĭk. } a.
OMICAL, ĕ-kŏ-nŏm'-ȳ-kăl. } a.
ning to the regulation of an houſe-
frugal.
ACY, ĕk'ſ-tă-sȳ. ſ. Any paſſion
ich the thoughts are abſorbed, and
ich the mind is for a time loſt; ex-
joy, rapture; Enthuſiaſm, exceſ-
vation of the mind; madneſs, diſ-
n.
ASIED, ĕk'ſ-tă-sȳd. a. Raviſhed,
ured.
ATICAL, ĕkſ-tăt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
ATICK, ĕkſ-tăt'-ĭk. } a.
ed, raptured, elevated to ecſtaſy;
higheſt degree of joy.
IOUS, ĕ-dā'-ſhŭs. a. Eating, vo-
, ravenous, greedy.
ITY, ĕ-dăs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Voraciouſ-
ravenouſneſs.
R, ĕd'-dŭr. ſ. Such fencewood
commonly put upon the top of

ĕd'-dȳ. ſ. The water that by
epercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs
y to the main ſtream; whirlpool,
r motion.
TATED, ĕ-dĕn'-tă-tĭd. a. De-
of teeth.
ĕdzh'. ſ. The thin or cutting
a blade; a narrow part riſing from
er; keenneſs, acrimony; To ſet
th on edge, to cauſe a tingling
the teeth.
GE, ĕdzh'. v. a. To ſharpen, to
o cut; to furniſh with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exaſperate, to embitter.

To EDGE, ĕdzh'. v. n. To move againſt any power.

EDGED, ĕd'zhd. part. a. Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, ĕd'-jĭng. ſ. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, ĕdzh'-lĭs. a. Blunt, obtuſe, unable to cut.

EDGETOOL, ĕdzh'-tōl. ſ. A tool made ſharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, ĕdzh'-wīze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, ĕd'-ĭbl. a. Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ē'-dĭkt. ſ. A proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDIFICATION, ĕd-ĭf-ȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holineſs; improvement, inſtruction.

EDIFICE, ĕd'-ĭ-fĭs. ſ. A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, ĕd'-ĭ-fī-ŭr. ſ. One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY, ĕd'-ĭ-fȳ. v. a. To build; to inſtruct, to improve; to teach, to perſuade.

EDILE, ē'-dīle. ſ. The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ē-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with reviſal.

EDITOR, ĕd'-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. Publiſher, he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, ĕd'-ŭ-kāte. v. a. To breed, to bring up.

EDUCATION, ĕd-ŭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, ē-dūſe. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ē-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, ē-dŭl'-kŏ-rāte. v. a. To ſweeten.

EDULCORATION, ē-dŭl-kŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening.

To EEK, ēk. v. a. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to ſupply any deficiency.

EEL, ēl. ſ. A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, ē'n. ad. Contracted from Even.

EFFABLE, ĕf'-fābl. a. Expenſive, uterable.

To EFFACE, ĕf-fā'ſe. v. a. To deſtroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to deſtroy, to wear away.

EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. ſ. That which is produced by an operating cauſe; conſequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. v. a. To bring to paſs, to attempt with ſucceſs, to achieve; to produce as a cauſe.

EFFECTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk'-tĭbl. a. Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv. a. Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt'-lĭs. a. Without effect, impotent, uſeleſs.

EFFECTOR, ĕf-fĕk'-tŭr. ſ. He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl. a. Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occaſion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl-lў. ad. In a manner productive of the conſequence intended, efficaciouſly.

To EFFECTUATE, ĕf fĕk'-tū-ăte. v. a. To bring to paſs, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, ĕf-fĕm'-ў-nă-sў. ſ. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman, ſoftneſs, unmanly delicacy; laſciviouſneſs, looſe pleaſure.

EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'-ў-nĕt. a. Having the qualities of a woman, womaniſh, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'-ў-nâte. v. a. To make womaniſh, to emaſculate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'-ў-nâte. v. n. To ſoften, to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINATION, ĕf-fĕm-ў-nă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of one grown womaniſh, the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'. v. n. To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-sĕnſe. ſ. The act of growing hot, production of heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, ĕf-fў-kă'-ſhŭs. a. Productive of effects, powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ĕf-fў-kă'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, ĕf'-fў-kă-sў. ſ. Production of the conſequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, ĕf-fĭſh'-ĕns. }
EFFICIENCY, ĕf-fĭſh'-ĕn-sў. } ſ. The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭſh'-ĕnt. ſ. That which makes effects; he that makes, effector.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭſh'-ĕnt. a. Causal, effects.

EFFIGIES, ĕf-fĕ'-jēs. }
EFFIGY, ĕf'-fў-jў. } ſ. Reſemblance, image in painting or ſculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-sĕns. }
EFFLORESCENCY, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-sĕn-sў. } ſ. Production of flowers; excreſcence the form of flowers; in phyſick, breaking out of ſome humours in ſkin.

EFFLORESCENT, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-sĕnt. Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ĕf'-flū-ĕnſe. ſ. which iſſues from ſome other principle.

EFFLUVIA, ĕf-flū'-vyă. }
EFFLUVIUM, ĕf-flū'-vyŭm. } ſ. Theſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ĕf'-flŭks. ſ. The act of ing out; effuſion; that which flows ſomething elſe, emanation.

To EFFLUX, ĕf-flŭks. v. n. To out.

EFFLUXION, ĕf-flŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. of flowing out; that which flows effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, ĕf'-fŏrt. ſ. Struggle, rious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, ĕf-fŏſh'-ŭn. ſ. digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, ĕf-frŏ'n-tĕ-ry. ſ. pudence, ſhameleſſneſs.

EFFULGENCE, ĕf-fŭl'-jĕnſe. ſ. brightneſs, ſplendor.

EFFULGENT, ĕf-fŭl'-jĕnt. a. ing, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ĕf-fū-mă-bĭl' ſ. The quality of flying away in

To EFFUSE, ĕf-fū'ze. v. a. To out, to ſpill.

EFFUSION, ĕf-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. The pouring out; waſte, the act of ſpilling; ſhedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ĕf-fū'-ſlv. a. Pouring diſperſing.

EFT, ĕft. ſ. A newt, an eret.

EFTSOONS, ĕft-sŏ'nz. ad. Soon wards.

To EGEST, ē-jĕſt'. v. a. To throw food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ē-jĕs'-tſhŭn. ſ. of throwing out the digeſted food.

ĕg'. ſ. That which is laid by ered animals, from which their g is produced; the ſpawn or ſperm eatures; any thing faſhioned in the of an egg.

GG, ĕg'. v. a. To incite, to in- e.

ANTINE, ĕg'-lăn-tine. ſ. A ſpe- of roſe; ſweet-brier.

TISM, ē'-gō-tizm. ſ. Too frequent ion of a man's ſelf.

TIST, ē'-gō-tiſt. ſ. One that is al- talking of himſelf.

GOTIZE, ē'-gō-tize. v. n. To much of one's ſelf.

GIOUS, ē-grē'-jŭs. a. Eminent, kable, extraordinary; eminently remarkably vicious.

GIOUSLY, ē-grē'-jŭs-lў. ad. ently; ſhamefully.

SS, ē'-grĕs. ſ. The act of going any place, departure.

SSION, ē-grĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act ing out.

T, ē'-grĕt. ſ. A fowl of the kind.

OT, ē'-grў-ŏt. ſ. A ſpecies of .

ACULATE, ē-jăk'-ū-lăte. v. a. row, to ſhoot out.

ULATION, ē-jăk-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. rt prayer darted out occaſionally; t of darting or throwing out.

ULATORY, ē-jăk''-ū-lă-tŭr'-ў. uddenly darted out, ſudden, haſty.

JECT, ē-jĕkt'. v. a. To throw to caſt forth, to void; to throw out el from an office or poſſeſſion.

TION, ē-jĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of out, expulſion.

TMENT, ē-jĕkt'-mĕnt. ſ. A legal y which any inhabitant of a houſe, ant of an eſtate, is commanded to .

T, ĕt. a. Twice four. A word mber.

TH, ē'tth. a. Next in order to enth.

TEEN, ē'-tēn. a. Twice nine.

TEENTH, ē'-tēnth. a. The next er to the ſeventeenth.

TFOLD, ē't-fōld. a. Eight times mber or quantity.

THLY, ē'tth-lў. ad. In the eighth

TIETH, ē'-tў-ĕth. a. The next der to the ſeventy-ninth, eighth

TSCORE, ē't-ſkōre. a. Eight times y.

EIGHTY, ē'-tў. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, ē'-zĭl. ſ. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē'-thŭr. pron. Whichſoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both,

EITHER, ē'-thŭr. ad. A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ĕdzh-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ē'k. ad. Alſo, likewiſe, beſide.

To EKE, ē'k. v. a. To increaſe; to ſupply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to ſpin out by uſeleſs additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lăb'-ō-răte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lăb'-ō-rĕt. a. Finiſhed with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lăb'-ō-rĕt-lў. ad. Laboriouſly, diligently, with great ſtudy.

ELABORATION, ē''-lăb-ō-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lăns'e. v. a. To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lăp's. v. n. To paſs away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, ē-lăs'-tĭ-kăl. } a.
ELASTICK, ē-lăs'-tĭk. }
Having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted, ſpringy.

ELASTICITY, ē''-lăſ-tĭs''-sĭ-tў. ſ. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves.

ELATE, ē-lā'te. a. Fluſhed with ſucceſs, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lā'te. v. a. To puff up with proſperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ē-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs.

ELBOW, ĕl'-bō. ſ. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ĕl'-bō-tſhā're. ſ. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ĕl'-bō-rōm. ſ. Room to ſtretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ĕl'-bō. v. a. To puſh with the elbow; to puſh, to drive to diſtance.

To ELBOW, ĕl'-bō. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld'. ſ. Old age, decrepitude; old people, perſons worn out with years.

ELDER, ĕl'-dŭr. a. Surpaſſing another in years.

ELDERS, ĕl'-dŭrz. ſ. Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence; anceſtors; thoſe who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Teſtament, eccleſiaſticks; among Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ĕl'-dĕr. ſ. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ĕl'-dĕr-lў. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ĕl'-dĕr-ſhip. ſ. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ĕl-dĭſt. a. The oldeſt, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived moſt years.

ELECAMPANE, ĕl-ў-kăm-pā'ne. ſ. A plant named alſo ſtarwort.

To ELECT, ē-lĕkt'. v. a. To chooſe for any office or uſe; in theology, to ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lĕkt'. a. Choſen, taken by preference from among others; choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion; choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTION, ē-lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, ē-lĕk'-tĭv. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ē-lĕk'-tŭr. ſ. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ē-lĕk'-tŏ-răl. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lĕk'-tŏ-rāte. ſ. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, ē-lĕk'-tĕr. ſ. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, ē-lĕk'-trĭ-kăl. } a.
ELECTRICK, ē-lĕk'-trĭk. }
Attractive without magnetiſm; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRICITY, ē-lĕk-trĭs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ē-lĕk'-tū-ăr-ў. ſ. A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ĕl-ў-mŏz'-ў-năr-ў. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ĕl'-ē-gănſe. }
ELEGANCY, ĕl'-ē-găn-ſў. } ſ.
Beauty of art, beauty without gr
deur.

ELEGANT, ĕl'-ē-gănt. a. Pleaſing
minuter beauties; nice, not courſe,
groſs.

ELEGANTLY, ĕl'-ē-gănt-lў. ad.
ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without
vation.

ELEGIACK, ĕl-ē-jў'-ăk. a. Uſed
elegies, mournful, ſorrowful.

ELEGY, ĕl'-ē-jў. ſ. A mournful ſo
a funeral ſong; a ſhort poem, wi
points or turns.

ELEMENT, ĕl'-ē-mĕnt. ſ. The firſt
conſtituent principle of any thing;
four elements, uſually ſo called,
earth, fire, air, water, of which
world is ɔſed; the proper hab
tion or ſphere of any thing; an in
dient, a conſtituent part; the letters
any language; the loweſt or firſt r
ments of literature or ſcience.

ELEMENTAL, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăl. a.
duced by ſome of the four elem
ariſing from firſt principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr'-
ſ. Simplicity of nature, abſence of
poſition.

ELEMENTARY, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăr-ў.
Uncompounded, having only one
ciple.

ELEPHANT, ĕl'-ē-fănt. ſ. The
of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ĕl-ē-făn'-tĭn. a.
taining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, ĕl'-ē-vāte. v. a.
raiſe up aloft; to exalt, to digni
raiſe the mind with great conceptio

ELEVATE, ĕl'-ē-vāte. part. a. R
raiſed aloft.

ELEVATION, ĕl-ē-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. T
of raiſing aloft; exaltation, dignity
aſtation of the mind by noble co
tions; the height of any heavenly
with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ĕl'-ē-vā-tŭr. ſ. A
or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ē-lĕv'n. a. Ten and on

ELEVENTH, ē-lĕv'ntĭ. a. The
order to the tenth.

ELF, ĕlf'. ſ. plural Elves. A w
ing ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen
places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, ĕlf'-lŏk. ſ. Knots
twiſted by elves.

To ELICITE, ē-lĭs'-ſĭt. v. a. To
out, to fetch out by labour.

EL

IT, ẽ-lĭs′-sĭt. a. Brought into

ITATION, ẽ′-lĭs′-sȳ-tā″-shŭn. ſ. educing the power of the will into

LIDE, ẽ-lī′de. v. a. To break in

IBILITY, ĕl-ĭ-jĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. hineſs to be choſen.

IBLE, ĕl′-ĭ-jĭbl. a. Fit to be , preferable.

IBLENESS, ĕl′-ĭ-jĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Wor- to be choſen, preferableneſs.

INATION, ẽ′-lĭm-ȳ-nā″-shŭn. ſ. t of baniſhing, rejection.

ON, ẽ-lĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of g off; diviſion, ſeparation of parts.

ATION, ẽ-lĭk-sā′-shŭn. ſ. The act ling.

R, ẽ-lĭk′-sŭr. ſ. A medicine made ng infuſion, where the ingredients moſt diſſolved in the menſtruum; quor with which chymiſts tranſ- metals; the extract or quinteſſence thing; any cordial.

ĕlk′. ſ. The elk is a large and animal of the ſtag kind.

ĕl′. ſ. A meaſure containing a nd a quarter.

SIS, ĕl-lĭp′-sĭs. ſ. A figure of ck, by which ſomething is left n geometry, an oval figure gene- rom the ſection of a cone.

TICAL, ĕl-lĭp′-tĭ-kăl. } a.
TICK, ĕl-lĭp′-tĭk. }

the form of an ellipſis.

ĕlm′. ſ. The name of a tree.

UTION, ĕl-ŏ-kū′-shŭn. ſ. The of fluent ſpeech; eloquence, flow uage; the power of expreſſion or

Y, ĕl′-ŏ-jȳ. ſ. Praiſe, panegy-

ONGATE, ẽ-lŏng′-gāte. v. a. gthen, to draw out.

ONGATE, ẽ-lŏng′-gāte. v. n. off to a diſtance from any thing.

GATION, ẽ-lŏng-gā′-shŭn. ſ. t of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf; e of being ſtretched; diſtance; which one thing is diſtant from ; departure, removal.

OPE, ẽ-lŏ′pe. v. a. To run away, looſe, to eſcape.

MENT, ẽ-lŏ′pe-mĕnt. ſ. De- from juſt reſtraint.

ẽ′-lŏps. ſ. A fiſh, reckoned by among the ſerpents.

ENCE, ĕl′-ŏ-kwĕnſe. ſ. The f ſpeaking with fluency and ele- gance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ĕl′-ŏ-kwĕnt. a. Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ĕlſe. pronoun. Other, one beſides.

ELSE, ĕlſe. ad. Otherwiſe; beſide, except.

ELSEWHERE, ĕlſe-hwĕre. ad. In any other place; in other places, in ſome other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ẽ-lū′-sĭ-dāte. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ẽ-lū-sȳ-dā′-shŭn. ſ. Explanation, expoſition.

ELUCIDATOR, ẽ-lū′-sȳ-dā-tŭr. ſ. Explainer, expoſitor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ẽ-lūde. v. a. To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ẽ-lū′-dĭbl. a. Poſſible to be eluded.

ELVES, ĕlvz. ſ. The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, ĕlv′-lŏk. ſ. Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, ĕl′-vĭſh. a. Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

ELUMBATED, ẽ-lŭm′-bā-tĭd. a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ẽ-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. An eſcape from enquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ẽ-lū′-sĭv. a. Practiſing eluſion, uſing arts to eſcape.

ELUSORY, ẽ-lū′-sŭr-ȳ. a. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ẽ-lūte. v. a. To waſh off.

To ELUTRIATE, ẽ-lū′-trȳ-āte. v. a. To decant, to ſtrain out.

ELYSIAN, ẽ-lĕ′-zhăn. a. Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ẽ-lĕ′ zhŭm. ſ. The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls, any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To EMACIATE, ẽ-mā′-ſhāte. v. a. To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.

To EMACIATE, ẽ-mā′-ſhāte. v. n. To loſe fleſh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ẽ′-mā-ſhā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of making lean; the ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ẽ′-măk-ū-lā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

EMANANT, ẽ′-mā-nănt. a. Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

EMANATION, ĕm-mā-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any

any other ſubſtance; that which iſſues from another ſubſtance.

EMANATIVE, ĕ-măn'-ă-tĭv. a. Iſſuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, ĕ-măn'-sĭ-pāte. v. a. To ſet free from ſervitude.

EMANCIPATION, ĕ-măn-sĭ-pā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting free, deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMARGINATE, ĕ-mā'r-jĭ-nāte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, ĕ-măs'-kŭ-lāte. v. a. To caſtrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMASCULATION, ĕ-măs-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Caſtration; effeminacy, womaniſh qualities.

To EMBALE, ĭm-bā'le. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to incloſe.

To EMBALM, ĭm-bā'm. v. a. To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

EMBALMER, ĭm-bāl'-mŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

To EMBAR, ĭm-bā'r. v. a. To ſhut, to incloſe; to ſtop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, ĭm-bār-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of putting on ſhipboard; the act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBARGO, ĭm-bā'r-gō. ſ. A prohibition to paſs, a ſtop put to trade.

To EMBARK, ĭm-bā'rk. v. a. To put on ſhipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ĭm-bā'rk. v. n. To go on ſhipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ĭm-băr'-răs. v. a. To perplex, to diſtreſs, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ĭm-băr'-răſ-mĕnt. ſ. Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, ĭm-bā'ſe. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ĕm-băs'-să-dŭr. ſ. One ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSADRESS, ĕm-băs'-să-drĕs. ſ. A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSAGE, ĕm'-băſ-sāje. } ſ.
EMBASSY, ĕm'-băſ-sў. }
A publick meſſage; any ſolemn meſſage.

To EMBATTLE, ĭm-băt'l. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ĭm-bā'. v. a. To bathe, to wet, to waſh; to incloſe in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, ĭm-bĕl'-lĭſh. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ĭm-bĕl'-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ĕm'-bŭrz. ſ. without a ſingular. Hot cinders, aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

EMBER-WEEK, ĕm'-bŭr-wē'k. ſ. The week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ĭm-bĕz'l. v. a. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ĭm-bĕz'l-mĕnt. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another; the thing appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, ĭm-blā'ze. v. a. To adorn with glittering embelliſhment; to blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ĭm-blā'z-ŭn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ĕm'-blĕm. ſ. Inlay, enamel; an occult repreſentation, an alluſive picture.

To EMBLEM, ĕm'-blĕm. v. a. To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭ-kăl.
EMBLEMATICK, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭk.
Compriſing an emblem, alluſive, occult, repreſentative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ў-kăl-ў. ad. In the manner of emblem, alluſively.

EMBLEMATIST, ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tĭſt. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ĕm'-bŏ-lĭzm. ſ. Interlation, inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time, the time inſerted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ĕm'-bŏ-lŭs. ſ. Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, ĭm-bŏs'. v. a. To ſtud with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or riſing work; to incloſe, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ĭm-bŏs'-mĕnt. ſ.

g ſtanding out from the reſt, jut, ence; relief, riſing work.

EMBOTTLE, im-bŏt'l. v. a. To ude in bottles, to bottle.

EMBOWEL, im-bow'-il. v. a. To ive of the entrails.

EMBRACE, im-brā'ſe. v. a. To fondly in the arms, to ſqueeze in ineſs; to ſeize ardently or eagerly, y hold on, to welcome; to compre-, to take in, to encircle; to com-, to incloſe, to contain.

EMBRACE, im-brā'ſe. v. n. To in an embrace.

BRACE, im-brā'ſe. ſ. Claſp, fond ure in the arms, hug.

BRACEMENT, im-brā'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. ſp in the arms, hug, embrace; ſtate eing contained, incloſure; conjugal earment.

BRACER, im-brā'-sŭr. ſ. The per- embracing.

BRASURE, ĕm-brā-zhŏ'r. ſ. An ture in the wall, battlement.

EMBROCATE, ĕm'-brō-kāte. v. a. rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal ors.

BROCATION, ĕm-brō-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. e act of rubbing any part diſeaſed medicinal liquors; the lotion with ch any diſeaſed part is waſhed.

EMBROIDER, im-broi'-dŭr. v. a. border with ornaments, to decorate figured work.

BROIDERER, im-broi'-dē-rŭr. ſ. that adorns cloaths with needle-k.

BROIDERY, im-broi'-dē-rў. ſ. ures raiſed upon a ground, variegated lework; variegation, diverſity of co-rs.

EMBROIL, im-broi'l. v. a. To urb, to confuſe, to diſtract.

EMBROTHEL, im-brŏth'-il. v. a. incloſe in a brothel.

BRYO, ĕm-bryŏ'. } ſ.
BRYON, ĕm'-bryŏn. }
e offſpring yet unfiniſhed in the womb; ſtate of any thing yet not fit for pro-ion, yet unfiniſhed.

NDABLE, ĕ-mĕn'-dăbl. a. Ca-e of emendation, corrigible.

NDATION, ĕ'-mĕn-dā"-ſhŭn. ſ. rection, alteration of any thing from ſe to better; an alteration made in text by verbal criticiſm.

NDATOR, ĕ'-mĕn-dā"-tŭr. ſ. A rector, an improver.

RALD, ĕm'-ĕ-răld. ſ. A green ious ſtone.

To EMERGE, ĕ-mĕrj'e. v. n. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered; to riſe, to mount from a ſtate of oppreſſion or obſcurity.

EMERGENCE, ĕ-mĕr'-jĕnſe. } ſ.
EMERGENCY, ĕ-mĕr'-jĕn-sў. }
The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of riſing into view; any ſudden occaſion, unexpected caſualty; preſſing neceſſity.

EMERGENT, ĕ-mĕr'-jĕnt. a. Riſing out of that which overwhelms and obſcures it; riſing into view or notice; proceeding or iſſuing from any thing; ſudden, unexpectedly caſual.

EMEROIDS, ĕm'-roidz. ſ. Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles.

EMERSION, ĕ-mĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

EMERY, ĕm'-ĕr-ў. ſ. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel.

EMETICAL, ĕ-mĕt'-i-kăl. } a.
EMETICK, ĕ-mĕt'-ik. }
Having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ĕ-mĕt'-i-kăl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ĕ'-mi-kā"-ſhŭn. ſ. Sparkling, flying off in ſmall particles.

EMICTION, ĕ-mik'-ſhŭn. ſ. Urine.

To EMIGRATE, ĕm'-mў-grāte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ĕ'-mi-grā"-ſhŭn. ſ. Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ĕm'-ў-nĕnſe. } ſ.
EMINENCY, ĕm'-ў-nĕn-sў. }
Loftineſs, height; ſummit, higheſt part; exaltation, conſpicuouſneſs, reputation, celebrity; ſupreme degree; notice, diſtinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ĕm'-ў-nĕnt. a. High, lofty; dignified; exalted; conſpicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ĕm'-ў-nĕnt-lў. ad. Conſpicuouſly, in a manner that attracts obſervation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ĕm'-iſ-sĕr-rў. ſ. One ſent out on private meſſages, a ſpy, a ſecret agent; one that emits or ſends out.

EMISSION, ĕ-miſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending out, vent.

To EMIT, ĕ-mit'. v. a. To ſend forth; to let fly, to dart; to iſſue out juridically.

EMMET,

EMMET, ĕm'-mit. ſ. An ant, a piſmire.

To EMMEW, ĭm-mū'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ē-mŏl'-lyĕnt. a. Softening, ſuppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ē-mŏl'-lyĕnts. ſ. Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLITION, ē-mŏl-lĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſoftening.

EMOLUMENT, ē-mŏl'-ū-mĕnt. ſ. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ē-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſturbance of mind, vehemence of paſſion.

To EMPALE, ĭm-pā'le. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify; to incloſe, to ſhut in; to put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ĭm-păn'-nĭl. ſ. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ĭm-păn'-nĭl. v. a. To ſummon to ſerve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ĭm-păſh'-ŭn. v. a. To move with paſſion, to effect ſtrongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ĭm-pē'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ĕmp'-prĭs. ſ. A woman inveſted with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ĕmp'-pē-rŭr. ſ. A monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king.

EMPERY, ĕmp'-pē-rў. ſ. Empire, ſovereign command. A word out of uſe.

EMPHASIS, ĕm'-fā-sĭs. ſ. A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence.

EMPHATICAL, ĕm-făt'-ĭk-ăl. } a.
EMPHATICK, ĕm-făt'-ĭk. } a.
Forcible, ſtrong, ſtriking.

EMPHATICALLY, ĕm-făt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. Strongly, forcibly, in a ſtriking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ĭm-pĕrs'e. v. a. To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulſe.

EMPIRE, ĕm'-pўr. ſ. Imperial power, ſupreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, ĕm'-pĕr-ĭk. ſ. A trier or experimenter, ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-kăl. }
EMPIRICK, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭk. }
Verſed in experiments; known
experience, practiſed only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-kăl-ў.
Experimentally, according to
ence; without rational grounds;
manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-ſĭzm. ſ.
pendence on experience without
ledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, ĭm-plăs'-tŭr. ſ. A
plication to a ſore of an oleagin
viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ĭm-plăs'-tŭr.
To cover with a plaſter.

EMPLASTICK, ĭm-plăs'-tĭk. a.
cous, glutinous.

To EMPLEAD, ĭm-plē'd. v. a.
indict, to prefer a charge againſt.

To EMPLOY, ĭm-ploy'. v. a. To
to keep at work, to exerciſe; to
an inſtrument; to commiſſion, to
with the management of any affair
fill up with buſineſs; to paſs or ſpe
buſineſs.

EMPLOY, ĭm-ploy'. ſ. Buſineſs,
ject of induſtry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ĭm-ploy'-ăbl. a.
pable to be uſed, proper for uſe.

EMPLOYER, ĭm-ploy'-ŭr. ſ. One
uſes or cauſes to be uſed.

EMPLOYMENT, ĭm-ploy'-mĕnt.
Buſineſs, object of induſtry; the ſta
being employed; office, poſt of
neſs.

To EMPOISON, ĭm-poi'zn. v. a.
deſtroy by poiſon, to deſtroy by
mous food or drugs; to taint with p
to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ĭm-poi'z-nŭr. ſ.
who deſtroys another by poiſon.

EMPOISONMENT, ĭm-poi'zn-mĕ
The practice of deſtroying by poiſ

EMPORETICK, ĕm-pō-rĕt'-ĭk. a.
which is uſed at markets, or in
chandize.

EMPORIUM, ĕm-pō'-ryŭm. ſ. A
of merchandize, a mart, a comm
city.

To EMPOVERISH, ĭm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭſh.
To make poor, to reduce to indig
to leſſen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, ĭm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭſh-ŭr.
One that makes others poor; that
impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ĭm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭſh-
mĕnt. ſ. Diminution, cauſe of po
waſte.

EMPOWER, im-pow'-ůr. v. a. To horiſe, to commiſſion; to enable.

PRESS, ěmp'-priş. ſ. The queen of emperor; a female inveſted with imal dignity, a female ſovereign.

PRISE, ěm-prī'ze. ſ. Attempt of ger, undertaking of hazard, enter-

PTIER, ěmp'-tў-ůr. ſ. One that ties, one that makes any place

PTINESS, ěmp'-tў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate being empty; a void ſpace, vacuity; atisfactorineſs, inability to fill up the es; vacuity of head, want of know-e.

PTION, ěmp'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of haſing.

PTY, ěmp'-tў. a. Void, having no-g in it, not full; unſatisfactory, le to fill the mind or deſires; with-any thing to carry, unburthened; nt of head, ignorant, unſkilful; out ſubſtance, without ſolidity, vain.

MPTY, ěmp'-tў. v. a. To eva-e, to exhauſt.

MPURPLE, im-půrp'l. v. a. To e of a purple colour.

MPUZZLE, im-půz'l. v. a. To lex, to put to a ſtand.

YEMA, ěm-pў-ē'-mă. ſ. A collon of purulent matter in any part ſoever, generally uſed to ſignify that e cavity of the breaſt only.

YREAL, ěm-pī'-ryăl. a. Formed the element of fire, refined beyond al.

YREAN, ěm-pī-rē'-ăn. ſ. The eſt heaven where the pure element of is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

YREUM, ěm-pī'-ryům. } ſ.
YREUMA, ěm-pў-rū'-mă. }
burning of any matter in boiling or llation.

YREUMATICAL, ěm-pў-rū-l-kăl. a. Having the ſmell or taſte urnt ſubſtances.

YROSIS, ěm-pў-rō'-sĭs. ſ. Conration, general fire.

MULATE, ěm'-ů-lāte. v. a. To ; to imitate with hope of equality, perior excellence; to be equal to; ire to equality with.

LATION, ěm-ů-lā'-ſhůn. ſ. Ri-y, deſire of ſuperiority; conteſt, con-on.

LATIVE, ěm'-ů-lă-tĭv. a. In-ed to emulation, rivalling, diſpoted mpetition.

EMULATOR, ěm'-ů-lā-tůr. ſ. A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, ē-můlj'. v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, ē-můl'-jěnt. a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ěm'-ů-lůs. a. Rivalling, engaged in competition; deſirous of ſuperiority, deſirous to riſe above another, deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ěm'-ů-lůſ-lў. ad. With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, ē-můl'-ſhůn. ſ. A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, ē-můnk'-tůr-ўz. ſ. Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected.

To ENABLE, in-ā'bl. v. a. To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, in-ăkt'. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to decree; to repreſent by action.

ENACTOR, in-ăk'-tůr. ſ. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws; one who practiſes or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, ěn-ăl'-lă-jē. ſ. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, in-ăm'-bůſh. v. a. To hide in ambuſh, to hide with hoſtile intention.

To ENAMEL, in-ăm'-ĭl. v. a. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, in-ăm'-ĭl. v. n. To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

ENAMEL, in-ăm'-ĭl. ſ. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, in-ăm'-ĭl-lůr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, in-ăm'-ůr. v. a. To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, ē-năr-rā''-ſhůn. ſ. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ěn-ăr-thrō'-sĭs. ſ. The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ē-nă-tā''-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſwimming out.

To ENCAGE, in-kā'je. v. a. To ſhut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, in-kămp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to ſit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, in-kămp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, in-kămp'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, in-kā've. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, in-tſhā'fe. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, in-tſhā'ne. v. a. To faſten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, in-tſhănt'. v. a. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, in-tſhăn'-tŭr. ſ. A magician, a ſorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, in-tſhăn'-ting-lў. ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, in-tſhănt'-mĕnt. ſ. Magical charms, ſpells, incantation; irreſiſtible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, in-tſhăn'-trĭs. ſ. A ſorcereſs, a woman verſed in magical arts; a woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

To ENCHASE, in-tſhā'ſe. v. a. To infix, to encloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, in-sĕr'kl. v. a. To ſurround, to environ, to incloſe in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, in-sĕrk'-lĭt. ſ. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICKS, in-klĭt'-ĭks. ſ. Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLOSE, in-klō'ze. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to ſurround.

ENCLOSER, in-klō'-zŭr. ſ. One that encloſes or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties; any thing in which another is incloſed.

ENCLOSURE, in-klō'-zhŭr. ſ. The act of encloſing or environing any thing; the ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions; the appropriation of things common; ſtate of being ſhut up in any place; the ſpace encloſed.

ENCOMIAST, in-kō'-myăſt. ſ. A panegyriſt, a praiſer.

ENCOMIASTICAL, in-kō-mў-ăs'-tĭ-kăl. } a.
ENCOMIASTICK, in-kō-mў-ăs'-tĭk. }

Panegyrical, containing praiſe, beſtowing praiſe.

ENCOMIUM, in-kō'-myŭm. ſ. [gyrick, praiſe, elogy.

To ENCOMPASS, in-kŭm'-pă. To encloſe, to encircle; to go round place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, in-kŭm'-pă-mĕnt. ſ. Circumlocution, remote dency of talk.

ENCORE, ŏng-kō're. ad. Again, more.

ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-tŭr. ſ. [ſingle fight, conflict; battle, fight which enemies ruſh againſt each ſudden meeting; caſual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-tŭr. To meet face to face; to meet hoſtile manner, to ruſh againſt it flict; to attack; to oppoſe; to meet accident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-tŭr. To ruſh together in a hoſtile to conflict; to engage, to fight meet face to face; to come together chance.

ENCOUNTERER, in-koun'-tĕr-ŭr. Opponent, antagoniſt, enemy; one loves to accoſt others.

To ENCOURAGE, in-kŭr'-rĭdzh. To animate, to incite to any thing give courage to, to ſupport the to embolden; to raiſe confidence, to confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, in-kŭr'-rĭdzh-mĕnt. ſ. Incitement to any practice, incentive; favour, countenance ſupport.

ENCOURAGER, in-kŭr'-rĭdzh-ŭr. One that ſupplies incitements to thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, in-krō'tſh. v. a. make invaſions upon the right of ther; to advance gradually and by upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, in-krō'-tſhŭr. ſ. who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another gradual and ſilent means; one who ſlow and gradual advances beyond rights.

ENCROACHMENT, in-krō'tſh-mĕnt. An unlawful gathering in upon man; advance into the territories of of another.

To ENCUMBER, in-kŭm'-bŭr. To clog, to load, to impede; to with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, in-kŭm'-brăns. Clog, load, impediment; burthen an eſtate.

ENCYCLICAL, ĕn-sĭk'-lĭ-kăl. a.

, ſent round through a re-

YCLOPEDIA, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'-dyă. ſ. circle of ſciences, the round of ng.

STED, ĕn-sīs'-tid. a. Encloſed eſicle or bag.

ĕnd'. ſ. The extremity of any ; the concluſion or ceſſation of any ; the concluſion or laſt part of any ; ultimate ſtate, final doom; final nination, concluſion of debate or ation; death; abolition, total fragment, broken piece; purpoſe, ion; thing intended, final deſign; nd, erect, as his hair ſtands an

D, ĕnd'. v. a. To terminate, to ide, to finiſh; to deſtroy, to put to

D, ĕnd'. v. n. To come to an to conclude, to ceaſe.

DAMAGE, ĭn-dăm'-ĭdzh. v. a. iſchief, to prejudice, to harm.

DANGER, ĭn-dā'n-jŭr. v. a. To to hazard, to bring into peril; to the danger of, to hazard.

DEAR, ĭn-dē'r. v. a. To make to make beloved.

ARMENT, ĭn-dē'r-mĕnt. ſ. The of love, means by which any thing eared; the ſtate of being endeared, te of being loved.

AVOUR, ĭn-dĕv'-ŭr. ſ. Labour d to ſome certain end.

DEAVOUR, ĭn-dĕv'-ŭr. v. n. To to a certain purpoſe.

NDEAVOUR, ĭn-dĕv'-ŭr. v. a. empt, to try.

AVOURER, ĭn-dĕv'-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One bours to a certain end.

CAGON, ĕn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. ſ. A igure of eleven ſides and angles.

MIAL, ĕn-dē'-myăl.
MICAL, ĕn-dĕm'-ŷ-kăl.
MICK, ĕn-dĕm'-ĭk. } a.

r to a country, uſed of any diſ- at affects ſeveral people together in e country, proceeding from ſome peculiar to the country where it

DENIZE, ĕn-dĕn'-ĭz. v. a. To free, to enfranchiſe.

DICT, DITE, } ĭn-dī'te. } v. a.

rge any man by a written accuſa- fore a court of juſtice, as he was for felony; to draw up, to com- to dilate.

ENDICTMENT, ENDITEMENT, } ĭn-dī'te-mĕnt. } ſ. A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ĕn'-dĭv. ſ. An herb, ſuccory.

ENDLESS, ĕnd'-lĭs. a. Without end, without concluſion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; inceſſant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ĕnd'-lĕſ-lў. ad. Inceſſantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ĕnd'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Perpetuity, endleſs duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ĕnd'-lŏng. ad. In a ſtraight line.

ENDMOST, ĕnd'-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt, furtheſt, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ĭn-dā'rſe. v. a. To regiſter on the back of a writing, to ſuperſcribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ĭn-dā'rſe-mĕnt. ſ. Superſcription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ĭn-dow'. v. a. To enrich with portion; to ſupply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ĭn-dow'-mĕnt. ſ. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe; the beſtowing or aſſuring a dower, the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ĭn-dū'. v. a. To ſupply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ĭn-dū'-rănſe. ſ. Continuance, laſtingneſs.

To ENDURE, ĭn-dū're. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To ENDURE, ĭn-dū're. v. n. To laſt, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ĭn-dū'-rŭr. ſ. One that can bear or endure, ſuſtainer, ſufferer; continuer, laſter.

ENDWISE, ĕnd'-wīze. ad. Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ĕn'-ĕ-mў. ſ. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagoniſt; one that diſlikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ĕ-nĕr-jĕt'-ĭk. a. Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, ĕn'-ĕr-jў. ſ. Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, ẽ-nẽr'-vãte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ẽ'-nẽr-vã''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weakening; the ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENERVE, ẽ-nẽrv'. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to cruſh.

To ENFEEBLE, in-fẽ'bl. v. a. To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ẽn-fẽf. v. a. To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ẽn-fẽf-mẽnt. ſ. The act of infeoffing; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFETTER, in-fẽt'-tŭr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, ẽn-fi-lã'de. ſ. A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFORCE, in-fôrſe. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to conſtrain.

ENFORCEDLY, in-fô'r-sẽd-lỹ. ad. By violence, not voluntarily, not ſpontaneouſly.

ENFORCEMENT, in-fôrſe-mẽnt. ſ. An act of violence, compulſion, force offered; ſanction, that which gives force to a law; preſſing exigence.

ENFORCER, in-fô'r-sŭr. ſ. Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, in-frãn'-tſhiz. v. a. To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to ſet free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to deniſon.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, in-frãn'-tſhiz-mẽnt. ſ. Inveſtiture of the privileges of deniſon; releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFROZEN, in-frô'zn. part. Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, in-gã'je. v. a. To impawn, to ſtake; to enliſt, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleaſing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to ſeize by the attention; to employ, to hold in buſineſs; to encounter, to fight.

To ENGAGE, in-gã'je. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any buſineſs, to enliſt in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, in-gã'je-mẽnt. ſ. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cauſe, partiality; employment of the attention; [illegible] conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To ENGAOL, in-jã'le. v. a. To [illegible] priſon, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, in-gãr'-rí-ſn. v. a. To protect by a garriſon.

To ENGENDER, in-jẽn'-dŭr. v. a. To beget between different ſexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cauſe, produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, in-jẽn'-dŭr. v. n. To be cauſed, to be produced.

ENGINE, ẽn'-jin. ſ. Any mechanic complication, in which various [illegible] ments and parts concur to one effect; military machine; an inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes; any [illegible] uſed to bring to paſs; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, ẽn-ji-nẽ'r. ſ. One who manages engines, one who directs artillery of an army.

ENGINERY, ẽn'-jin-rỹ. ſ. The art managing artillery; engines of war, tillery.

To ENGIRD, in-gẽrd'. v. a. To circle, to ſurround.

ENGLE, ẽng'gl. ſ. A gull, a [illegible] bubble.

ENGLISH, ing'-gliſh. a. Belonging England.

To ENGLUT, in-glŭt'. v. a. To low up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, in-gã'rje. v. a. ſwallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, in-gã'rje. v. n. devour, to feed with eagerneſs and racity.

To ENGRAIN, in grã'ne. v. a. To deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, in-grãp'l. v. a. cloſe with, to contend with hold on other.

To ENGRASP, in-grãſp'. v. a. ſeize, to hold faſt in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, in-grã've. v. a. Engraved, part. paſſ. Engraved or graven. To picture by inciſions in matter; to mark wood or ſtone; to preſs deeply, to imprint; to bury inter.

ENGRAVER, in-grã'-vŭr. ſ. A in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, in-grô'ſe. v. a. thicken, to make thick; to enlarge bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to in the groſs; to purchaſe the whole any commodity for the ſake of ſelling a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ROSSER, in-grŏ'ſ-ſŭr. ſ. He that haſes large quantities of any com- ity, in order to ſell it at a high

ROSSMENT, in-grŏ'ſ-mĕnt. ſ. ropriation of things in the groſs, ex- ant acquiſition.

NGUARD, in-gä'rd. v. a. To ct, to defend.

NHANCE, in-hăn'ſe. v. a. To to advance in price; to raiſe in ; to aggravate.

ANCEMENT, in-hăn'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. entation of value; aggravation of

MA, ĕ-nĭg'-mă. ſ. A riddle, an re queſtion.

MATICAL, ĕ'-nig-măt''-i-kăl. a. ure, ambiguouſly or darkly ex- d.

MATICALLY, ĕ'-nig-măt''-i- . ad. In a ſenſe different from that the words in their familiar accep- imply.

MATIST, ĕ-nig'-mă-tiſt. ſ. One deals in obſcure and ambiguous rs.

JOIN, in-joi'n. v. a. To direct, er, to preſcribe.

INER, in-joi'n-ŭr. ſ. One who injunctions.

NMENT, in-joi'n-mĕnt. ſ. Di- , command.

JOY, in-joy'. v. a. To feel or e with pleaſure; to obtain poſ- or fruition of; to pleaſe, to glad-

JOY, in-joy'. v. n. To live in eſs.

YER, in-joy'-ŭr. ſ. One that has a.

YMENT, in-joy'-mĕnt. ſ. Hap- fruition.

KINDLE, in-kĭn'dl. v. a. To fire, to inflame; to rouſe paſſion, te to any act or hope.

LARGE, in-lä'rje. v. a. To greater in quantity or appearance; e, to expand; to amplify; to re- om confinement; to diffuſe in elo-

LARGE, in-lä'rje. v. n. To ex- to ſpeak in many words.

RGEMENT, in-lä'rje-mĕnt. ſ. t, augmentation, farther exten- releaſe from confinement or ſervi- magnifying repreſentation; expa- ſpeech, copious diſcourſe.

GER, in-lä'r-jŭr. ſ. Ampli-

To ENLIGHT, ĕn-lī'te. v. a. To illuminate, to ſupply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, ĕn-lī'tn. v. a. To illuminate, to ſupply with light; to inſtruct, to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge; to ſupply with ſight.

ENLIGHTENER, ĕn-lī'te-nŭr. ſ. One that gives light; inſtructor.

To ENLINK, in-link'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIVEN, in-lī'vn. v. a. To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make ſprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, in-lī've-nŭr. ſ. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, in-lū'mĭn. v. a. To illumine, to illuminate.

To ENMARBLE, in-mä'rbl. v. a. To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, in-mĕſh'. v. a. To net, to intangle.

ENMITY, ĕn'-mi-tў. ſ. Unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion, ſtate of oppoſition; malice, miſchievous attempts.

To ENNOBLE, ĕn-nō'bl. v. a. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandiſe; to elevate; to make famous or illuſtrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, ĕn-nō'bl-mĕnt. ſ. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, ĕ'-nō-dā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of untying a knot; ſolution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ĕ-nä'r-mi-tў. ſ. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.

ENORMOUS, ĕ-nä'r-mŭs. a. Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common meaſure; exceeding in bulk the common meaſure.

ENORMOUSLY, ĕ-nä'r-mŭſ-lў. ad. Beyond meaſure.

ENORMOUSNESS, ĕ-nä'r-mŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. a. Being in a ſufficient meaſure, ſuch as may ſatisfy.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. ſ. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. ad. In a ſufficient degree, in a degree that gives ſatisfaction; an exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

ENOW, ĕ-now'. The plural of Enough. A ſufficient number.

To ENRAGE, in-rā'je. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, in-rā'nje. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.

To

To ENRANK, in-rănk'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, in-răpt'. v. a. To throw into an extaſy, to tranſport into enthuſiaſm.

To ENRAPTURE, in-răp'-tſhŭr. v. a. To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRAVISH, in-răv'-iſh. v. a. To throw into extaſy.

ENRAVISHMENT, in-răv'-iſh-mĕnt. ſ. Extaſy of delight.

To ENRICH, in-ritſh'. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertiliſe, to make fruitful; to ſtore, to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

ENRICHMENT, in-ritſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, in-ridzh'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, in-ring'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.

To ENRIPEN, in-rī'pn. v. a. To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, in-rō'be. v. a. To dreſs, to cloath.

To ENROL, in-rō'le. v. a. To inſert in a roll or regiſter; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, in-rō'l-lŭr. ſ. He that enrols, he that regiſters.

ENROLMENT, in-rō'l-mĕnt. ſ. Regiſter, writing in which any thing is recorded.

To ENROOT, in-rō't. v. a. To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, in-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to ſurround, to incloſe.

ENS, ĕns'. ſ. Any being or exiſtence.

To ENSANGUINE, in-săng'-gwin. v. a. To ſmear with gore, to ſuffuſe with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, in-sĕd'-ūle. v. a. To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE, in-skŏns'e. v. a. To cover as with a fort.

To ENSEAM, in-sē'm. v. a. To ſow up, to incloſe by a ſeam.

To ENSEAR, in-sē'r. v. a. To cauteriſe, to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, in-ſhī'ld. v. a. To cover.

To ENSHRINE, in-ſhrī'ne. v. a. To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet, to preſerve as a thing ſacred.

ENSIFORM, ĕn'-sy-fŏrm. a. Having the ſhape of a ſword.

ENSIGN, ĕn'-sīne. ſ. The flag or ba
ard of a regiment; badge, or mar
diſtinction; the officer of foot who
ries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER, ĕn'-sīne-bā'-rŭr. He that carries the flag.

To ENSLAVE, in-slā've. v. a. To
duce to ſervitude, to deprive of liber
to make over to another as his ſlave.

ENSLAVEMENT, in-slā've-mĕnt. The ſtate of ſervitude, ſlavery.

ENSLAVER, in-slā'-vŭr. ſ. He tha
duces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

To ENSUE, in-sū'. v. a. To follow
purſue.

To ENSUE, in-sū'. v. n. To follow
a conſequence to premiſes; to ſucc
in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSURANCE, in-sū'-rănſe. ſ. Ex
tion from hazard, obtained by the p
ment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid
ſecurity.

ENSURANCER, in-sū'-răn-sŭr. ſ.
who undertakes to exempt from ha

To ENSURE, in-sū're. v. a. To a
tain, to make certain, to ſecure; to
empt any thing from hazard by pay
a certain ſum, on condition of being
imburſed for miſcarriage.

ENSURER, in-sū'-rŭr. ſ. One
makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTABLATURE, in-tăb'-lă-tŭr.

ENTABLEMENT, in-tăb'l-mĕnt.
In architecture, the architrave, friſe,
cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, in-tā'le. ſ. The ſtate
or ſettled, with regard to the rule of
deſcent; the rule of deſcent ſettled
any eſtate.

To ENTAIL, in-tā'le. v. a. To ſ
the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it c
be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequea
at pleaſure.

To ENTAME, in-tā'me. v. a. To
to ſubjugate.

To ENTANGLE, in-tăng'-gl. v. a.
inwrap or enſnare with ſomething
eaſily extricable; to twiſt or confuſe;
involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, in-tăng'-gl-mĕ
ſ. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, in-tăng'-glŭr. ſ.
that entangles.

To ENTER, ĕn'-tŭr. v. a. To g
come into any place; to initiate in a
ſineſs, method, or ſociety; to ſet d
in a writing.

To ENTER, ĕn'-tŭr. v. n. To com
to go in; to penetrate mentally, to

…lectual entrance; to engage in; to …initiated in.

…ERING, ĕn'-tĕr-ĭng. ſ. Entrance, …ge into a place.

…NTERLACE, ĭn-tĕr-lā'ſe. v. a. To …mix.

…EROLOGY, ĕn-tĕ-rŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. The …omical account of the bowels and in…al parts.

…ERPRISE, ĕn'-tĕr-prīze. ſ. An …rtaking of hazard, an arduous at…t.

…NTERPRISE, ĕn'-tĕr-prīze. v. a. …ndertake, to attempt, to eſſay.

…ERPRISER, ĕn'-tĕr-prī-zŭr. ſ. A …of enterpriſe, one who undertakes …things.

…NTERTAIN, ĕn-tĕr-tā'ne. v. a. …onverſe with, to talk with; to treat …e table; to receive hoſpitably; to …in one's ſervice; to reſerve in the …; to pleaſe, to amuſe, to divert; to …e with ſatisfaction.

…ERTAINER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'-nŭr. ſ. He …keeps others in his ſervice; he that …others at his table; he that pleaſes, …ts, or amuſes.

…ERTAINMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tā'ne-…ſ. Converſation; treatment at the …; hoſpitable reception; payment of …rs or ſervants; amuſement, diver…dramatick performance, the lower …dy.

…RTISSUED, ĭn-tĕr-tĭs'-sūd. a. …woven or intermixed with various …rs or ſubſtances.

…NTHRONE, ĭn-thrō'ne. v. a. To …on a regal ſeat; to inveſt with ſo…n authority.

…IUSIASM, ĕn-thū'-zyăzm. ſ. A …belief of private revelation, a vain …eance of divine favour; heat of im…tion; elevation of fancy, exalta…f ideas.

…IUSIAST, ĕn-thū'-zyăſt. ſ. One …vainly imagines a private revelation, …ho has a vain confidence of his in…rſe with God; one of a hot ima…on; one of elevated fancy, or ex…ideas.

…IUSIASTICAL, ĕn-thū-…ſ-ti-kăl. …IUSIASTICK, ĕn-thū-…ſ'-tĭk. } a.

…ded of ſome communication with …city; vehemently hot in any cauſe; …ed in fancy, exalted in ideas.

…EMEME, ĕn'-thў-mème. ſ. An …ent conſiſting only of an antece…nd conſequential propoſition.

To ENTICE, ĭn-tī'ſe. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandiſhment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ĭn-tī'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ĭn-tī'-ſŭr. ſ. One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ĭn-tī'-sing-lў. ad. Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ĭn-tī're. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full ſtrength.

ENTIRELY, ĭn-tī're-lў. ad. In the whole, without diviſion; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ĭn-tī're-nĭs. ſ. Completeneſs, fulneſs.

To ENTITLE, ĭn-tī'tl. v. a. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ĕn'-tĭ-tў. ſ. Something which really is, a real being; a particular ſpecies of being.

To ENTOIL, ĭn-toi'l. v. a. To enſnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ĭn-tō'm. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ĕn'-trīls. ſ. The inteſtines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, receſs, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ĕn'-trăns. ſ. The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the paſſage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ĭn-trăns'. v. a. To put into a trance, to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions; to put into an extaſy.

To ENTRAP, ĭn-trăp'. v. a. To enſnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ĭn-trē't. v. a. To petition, to ſolicite, to importune; to prevail upon by ſolicitation; to treat or uſe well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ĭn-trē't. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to diſcourſe; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ĭn-trē'-tăns. ſ. Petition, entreaty, ſolicitation.

ENTREATY,

ENTREATY, ĭn-trē′-tў. ſ. Petition, prayer, ſolicitation.

ENTRY, ĕn′-trў. ſ. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe; the act of entrance, ingreſs; the act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate; the act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, ē-nū′-bĭ-lāte. v. a. To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ē-nū′-klў-āte. v. a. To ſolve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, ĭn-vĕl′-ŭp. v. a. To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to ſurround; to line, to cover on the inſide.

ENVELOPE, ŏn-vē-lō′pe. ſ. A wrapper, an outward caſe.

To ENVENOM, ĭn-vĕn′-ŭm. v. a. To poiſon; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ĕn′-vў-ăbl. a. Deſerving envy.

ENVIER, ĕn′-vў-ŭr. ſ. One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ĕn′-vўŭs. a. Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ĕn′-vўŭſ-lў. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ĭn-vĭ-rŭn. v. a. To ſurround; to envelop; to beſiege, to hem in; to incloſe, to inveſt.

ENVIRONS, ŏn-vў-rō′nz. ſ. The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENUMERATE, ē-nū′-mē-rāte. v. a. To reckon up ſingly, to count over diſtinctly.

ENUMERATION, ē′-nū-mē-rā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ē-nŭn′-ſhāte. v. a. To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ē′-nŭn-ſhā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Declaration, publick atteſtation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ē-nŭn′-ſhā-tĭv. a. Declarative, expreſſive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ē-nŭn′-ſhā-tĭv-lў. ad. Declaratively.

ENVOY, ĕn′-voy. ſ. A public miniſter ſent from one power to another; a publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador; a meſſenger.

To ENVY, ĕn′-vў. v. a. To hate another for excellence or ſucceſs; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ĕn′-vў. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ĕn′-vў. ſ. Pain felt and … nity conceived at the ſight of … or happineſs; rivalry, competition; … lice.

To ENWHEEL, ĭn-hwē′.. v. a. … encompaſs, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, ĭn-wō′m. v. a. … make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ē′-pākt. ſ. A number … by we note the exceſs of the common … year above the lunar, and thereby … find out the age of the moon … year.

EPAULMENT, ē-pō′l-mĕnt. ſ. … tification, a ſidework made … earth thrown up, of bags of earth, … bions, or of faſcines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ē-pĕn′-thē-ſis. ſ. … addition of a vowel or conſonant … middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, ē-fē′-mē-rā. ſ. … that terminates in one day; an … lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, ē-fē′-mē-rāl. … **EPHEMERICK**, ē-fē-mĕr′-ĭk. … Diurnal, beginning and ending … day.

EPHEMERIS, ē-fē′-mē-rĭs. ſ. … nal, an account of daily tranſactions … account of the daily motions and … tions of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, ē-fē′-mē-rĭſt. ſ. … who conſults the planets, one who … dies aſtrology.

EPHOD, ĕf′-ŏd. ſ. A ſort of … worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

EPICK, ĕp′-ĭk. a. Comprising … tions, not acted, not rehearſed; … uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, ĕp-ў-sē′-dўŭm. ſ. … elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, ĕp-ў-kūre. ſ. A … wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ў-kū-rē′-ăn. ſ. … who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ў-kū-rē′-ăn. a. … urious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ĕp′-ў-kū-rĭzm. ſ. … ry, ſenſual enjoyment, groſs pleaſure.

EPICICLE, ĕp-ў-sĭ′kl. ſ. A … whoſe center is in the circumference … a greater, or a ſmall orb depending … that of a greater, as that of the moon … that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ĕp-ў-sĭ′-kloĭd. … curve generated by the revolution … periphery of a circle along the … concave part of another circle.

EPI

EMICAL, ĕp-ў-dĕm'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
EMICK, ĕp-ў-dĕm'-ĭk. }
which falls at once upon great
ers of people, as a plague; gene-
prevailing, affecting great numbers;
al, univerſal.
ERMIS, ĕp-ў-dĕr'-mĭs. ſ. The
ſkin of a man's body.
RAM, ĕp'-ў-grăm. ſ. A ſhort
terminating in a point.
RAMMATICAL, ĕp-ў-
ĭm-măt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
RAMMATICK, ĕp-ў-
ĭm-măt'-ĭk. }
ing in epigrams, writing epigrams;
ile to epigrams, belonging to epi-
s.
RAMMATIST, ĕp-ў-grăm'-mă-
ſ. One who writes or deals in epi-
s.
EPSY, ĕp'-ў-lĕp-sў. ſ. Any con-
on, or convulſive motion of the
e body, or of ſome of its parts, with
of ſenſe.
EPTICK, ĕp-ў-lĕp'-tĭk. a. Con-
l.
OGUE, ĕp'-ў-lŏg. ſ. The poem or
at the end of a play.
HANY, ĕ-pĭf'-fă-nў. ſ. A church
al, celebrated on the twelfth day
Chriſtmas, in commemoration of
Saviour's being manifeſted to the
, by the appearance of a miraculous
g ſtar.
IONEMA, ĕp-ў-fŏ-nē'-mă. ſ.
xclamation, a convulſive ſentence
oſe connected with the words fore-
.
HORA, ĕ-pĭf'-fŏ-ră. ſ. An in-
ation of any part.
HYSIS, ĕp-ў-fĭ'-sĭs. ſ. Accretion,
rts added by accretion.
OPACY, ĕ-pĭs'-kŏ-pă-sў. ſ. The
ment of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the
s.
OPAL, ĕ-pĭs'-kŏ-păl. a. Belong-
a biſhop; veſted in a biſhop.
OPATE, ĕ-pĭs'-kŏ-pāte. ſ. A
rick.
ODE, ĕp'-ў-sōde. ſ. An inciden-
rative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſe-
e from the main ſubject.
ODICAL, ĕp-ў-sŏd'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
ODICK, ĕp-ў-sŏd'-ĭk. }
ined in an epiſode.
ASTICK, ĕp-ў-ſpăs'-tĭk. a. Draw-
bliſtering.
LE, ĕ-pĭſ'l. ſ. A letter.
OLARY, ĕ-pĭs'-tŏ-lăr-ў. a. Re-
lating to letters, ſuitable to letters; tranſ-
acted by letters.
EPISTLER, ĕ-pĭſ'-lŭr. ſ. A ſcribbler of
letters.
EPITAPH, ĕp'-ў-tăf. ſ. An inſcrip-
tion upon a tomb ſtone.
EPITHALAMIUM, ĕp-ў-thă-lā'-
myŭm. ſ. A nuptial ſong, a compli-
ment upon marriage.
EPITHEM, ĕp'-ў-thĕm. ſ. A liquid
medicament externally applied.
EPITHET, ĕp'-ў-thĕt. ſ. An adjective
denoting any quality good or bad.
EPITOME, ĕ-pĭt'-ŏ-mē. ſ. Abridg-
ment, abbreviature.
To EPITOMISE, ĕ-pĭt'-ŏ-mīze. v. a.
To abſtract, to contract into a narrow
ſpace; to diminiſh, to curtail.
EPITOMISER, ĕ-pĭt'-ŏ-mī-zŭr. } ſ.
EPITOMIST, ĕ-pĭt'-ŏ-mĭſt. }
An abridger, an abſtracter.
EPOCH, ĕp'-ŏk. } ſ.
EPOCHA, ĕp'-ŏ-kă. }
The time at which a new computation is
begun, the time from which dates are
numbered.
EPODE, ĕp'-ōde. ſ. The ſtanza follow-
ing the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.
EPOPEE, ĕp'-ŏ-pē. ſ. An epick or he-
roick poem.
EPULATION, ĕp-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ban-
quet, feaſt.
EPULOTICK, ĕp-ŭ-lŏt'-ĭk. ſ. A cica-
triſing medicament.
EQUABILITY, ē'-kwă-bĭl''-ĭ-tў. ſ.
Equality to itſelf, evenneſs, uniform-
ity.
EQUABLE, ē'-kwăbl. a. Equal to it-
ſelf, even, uniform.
EQUABLY, ē'-kwă-blў. ad. Uniform-
ly, evenly, equally to itſelf.
EQUAL, ē'-kwăl. a. Like another in
bulk, or any quality that admits compa-
riſon; adequate to any purpoſe; even,
uniform; in juſt proportion; impartial,
neutral; indifferent; equitable, advan-
tageous alike to both parties; upon the
ſame terms.
EQUAL, ē'-kwăl. ſ. One not inferior
or ſuperior to another; one of the ſame
age.
To EQUAL, ē'-kwăl. v. a. To make
one thing or perſon equal to another; to
riſe to the ſame ſtate with another per-
ſon; to recompenſe fully.
To EQUALISE, ē'-kwă-lize. v. a. To
make even; to be equal to.
EQUALITY, ē-kwăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Likeneſs
with regard to any quantities compared;

the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, ē'-kwăl-ў. ad. In the ſame degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, ē-kwăng'-gū-lăr. a. Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, ĕ'-kwă-nĭm''-ĭ-tў. ſ. Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUANIMOUS, ē-kwăn'-ў-mŭs. a. Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, ē-kwā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect; in algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; in aſtronomy, the difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUATOR, ē-kwā'-tŭr. ſ. A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

EQUATORIAL, ĕ'-kwă-tŏ''-ryăl. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, ē-kwĕs'-tryăn. a. Appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip; belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUERY, ē-kwēr'-ў. ſ. Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRURAL, ĕ'-kwў-krŏ''-răl. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, ē-kwў-dĭs''-tănt. a. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, ĕ'-kwў-dĭs''-tănt-lў. ad. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIFORMITY, ē'-kwў-fā''r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, ē'-kwў-lăt''-ĕr-ăl. a. Having all ſides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, ē'-kwў-lī''-brāte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, ē'-kwў-lī-brā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Equipoiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM, ē'-kwў-lē''-bryŭm. ſ. Equipoiſe, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, ē'-kwў-nĕs''-sĕs-sĕr-ў. a. Needful in the ſame degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē'-kwў-nŏk''-ſhăl. ſ. The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē'-kwў-nŏk''-ſhăl. Pertaining to the equinox; happ... about the time of the equinoxes; ... near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē'-kwў-nŏk'-ſh... ў. ad. In the direction of the ... noctial.

EQUINOX, ē'-kwў-nŏks. ſ. Equi... are the preciſe times in which the ... enters into the firſt point of Arie... Libra; for then, moving exactly ... the equinoctial, he makes our days ... nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ē'-kwў-nū'-... rănt. a. Having the ſame number.

To EQUIP, ē-kwĭp'. v. a. To fu... for a horſeman; to furniſh, to accou... to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ĕk'-kwĭ-pāje. ſ. Fu... ture for a horſeman; carriage of ... vehicle; attendance, retinue; accou... ments, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, ē'-kwў-pĕn'-... sў. ſ. The act of hanging in ... poiſe.

EQUIPMENT, ē-kwĭp'-mĕnt. ſ. ... act of equipping or accoutering; ac... trement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ē'-kwў-poize. ſ. Equ... ty of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ē'-kwў-pŏl''-lĕn... Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, ē'-kwў-pŏl''-lĕnt. Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ē'-kwў-pŏn''-dĕr-ăns.

EQUIPONDERANCY, ē'-kwў-pŏn''-dĕr-ăn-sў.

Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ē'-kwў-pŏn'-dĕr-ănt. a. Being of the ſame weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ē'-kwў-pŏn'-dĕr-āte. v. n. To weigh equal to ... thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ē'-kwў-pŏn''-dў-ŭs. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ĕk'-kwў-tăbl. a. ... due to juſtice; loving juſtice, ca... impartial.

EQUITABLY, ĕk'-kwў-tăb-lў. ad. ... ly, impartially.

EQUITY, ĕk'-kwĭ-tў. ſ. Juſtice, ri... honeſty; impartiality; in law, the ... of deciſion obſerved by the court ... Chancery.

EQUIVOLENCE, ē-kwĭv'-vă-lĕns.

EQUIVOLENCY, ē-kwĭv'-vă-lĕn-sў.

Equality of power or worth.

EQU

UIVALENT, ê-kwiv'-vâ-lênt. a. ual in value; equal in excellence; of ſame import or meaning.
UIVALENT, ê-kwiv'-vâ-lênt. ſ. A ing of the ſame weight, diguity, or ue.
UIVOCAL, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâl. a. Of ubtful ſignification, meaning different ngs; uncertain, doubtful.
UIVOCALLY, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâl-ỳ. ad. mbiguouſly, in a doubtful or double ſe; by uncertain or irregular birth, by eration out of the ſtated order.
UIVOCALNESS, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâl-nis. Ambiguity, double meaning.
EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâte. n. To uſe words of equal meaning, uſe ambiguous expreſſions.
UIVOCATION, ê-kwiv-vô-kâ'-ſhûn. Ambiguity of ſpeech, double mean-
.
UIVOCATOR, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâ-tûr. ſ. e who uſes ambiguous language.
, ê-râ. ſ. The account of time from particular date or epoch.
ADIATION, ê'-râ-dỳ-â'-ſhûn. ſ. iſſion of radiance.
ERADICATE, ê-râd'-ì-kâte. v. a. pull up by the root; to deſtroy, to
ADICATION, ê'-râd-ỳ-kâ''-ſhûn. ſ. e act of tearing up by the root, de- ction; the ſtate of being torn up by roots.
ADICATIVE, ê-râd'-ì-kâ-tiv. a. at which cures radically.
ERASE, ê-râ'ſe. v. a. To deſtroy, ub out; to expunge.
ASEMENT, ê-râſe-mènt. ſ. De- ction, devaſtation; expunction, abo- on.
, êre. a. Before, ſooner than.
LONG, êre-lông. ad. Before a long e had elapſed.
NOW, êre-now'. ad. Before this e.
WHILE, êre-hwî'le. } ad.
WHILES, êre-hwî'lz. }
ne time ago, before a little while.
ERECT, ê-rèkt'. v. a. To place pendicularly to the horizon; to raiſe, build; to elevate, to exalt; to ani- te, to encourage.
ERECT, ê-rèkt'. v. n. To riſe up- ht.
CT, ê-rèkt'. a. Upright; directed wards; bold, confident, vigorous.
CTION, ê-rèk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed up- ward; the act of building or raiſing edifices.
ERECTNESS, ê-rèkt'-nis. ſ. Uprightneſs of poſture.
EREMITE, êr'-ê-mîte. ſ. One who lives in a wilderneſs, an hermit.
EREMITICAL, êr-ê-mît'-ì-kâl. a. Religiouſly ſolitary.
EREPTATION, ê'-rèp-tâ''-ſhûn. ſ. A creeping forth.
EREPTION, ê-rèp'-ſhûn. ſ. A ſnatching or taking away by force.
ERGOT, êr'-gôt. ſ. A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint.
ERINGO, ê-ring'-gô. ſ. Sea-holly, a plant.
ERISTICAL, ê-rîs'-tì-kâl. a. Controverſial, relating to diſpute.
ERMINE, êr'-min. ſ. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur.
ERMINED, êr'-mind. a. Cloathed with ermine.
To ERODE, ê-rô'de. v. a. To canker, or eat away.
EROGATION, êr-rô-gâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of giving or beſtowing.
EROSION, ê-rô'-zhûn. ſ. The act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away.
To ERR, êr'. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miſs the right way, to ſtray; to deviate from any purpoſe; to commit errors, to miſtake.
ERRAND, êr'-rând. ſ. A meſſage, ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger.
ERRABLE, êr'-râbl. a. Liable to err.
ERRABLENESS, êr'-râbl-nis. ſ. Liableneſs to error.
ERRANT, êr'-rânt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
ERRANTRY, êr'-rânt-trỳ. ſ. An errant ſtate, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.
ERRATA, êr-râ'-tâ. ſ. The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.
ERRATICK, êr-rât'-ik. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.
ERRATICALLY, êr-rât'-ì-kâl-ỳ. ad. Without rule, without method.
ERRONEOUS, êr-rô'-nyûs. a. Wandering,

dering, unſettled; miſtaking, miſled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, ĕr-rō′-nyŭſ-lў. ad. By miſtake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō′-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Phyſical falſehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, ĕr′-rŭr. ſ. Miſtake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a miſtake committed; roving excurſion, irregular courſe.

ERST, ĕrſt′. ad. Firſt; at firſt, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ĕ′-rū-bĕs″-sĕns. }
ERUBESCENCY, ĕ′-rū-bĕs″-sĕn-sў. } ſ.

The act of growing red, redneſs.

ERUBESCENT, ĕ′-rū-bĕs″-sĕnt. a. Reddiſh, ſomewhat red.

To ERUCT, ē-rŭkt′. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTATION, ĕ′-rŭk-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the ſtomach; any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, ĕr-ū-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ē-rū′-jĭ-nŭs. a. Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ē-rŭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breaking or burſting forth; burſt, emiſſion; ſudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind; efflorescence, puſtules.

ERUPTIVE, ē-rŭp′-tĭv. a. Burſting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ĕr-ў-sĭp′-ē-lăs. ſ. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ĕs′-kā-lā′de. ſ. The act of ſcaling the walls.

ESCALOP, ĭs-kŏl′-lŭp. ſ. A ſhell-fiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

To ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. v. a. To fly, to avoid; to paſs unobſerved.

To ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. ſ. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint; overſight, miſtake.

ESCHALOT, ſhăl-lŏt′. ſ. A plant.

ESCHAR, ĕs′-kăr. ſ. A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ĕs-kă-rŏt′-ĭk. a. Cauſtick, having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCHEAT, ĕs-ſhē′te. ſ. Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial.

To ESCHEAT, ĕs-ſhē′te. v. a. To [forfeit] to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ĕs-ſhē′-tŭr. ſ. An [officer] cer that obſerves the eſcheats of the [lands] in the county whereof he is eſcheator.

To ESCHEW, ĕs-tſhō′. v. a. To [eſchew], avoid, to ſhun.

ESCUTCHEON, ĕs-kŭtſ′h-ŭn. ſ. [The] ſhield of the family, the picture of [the] enſigns armorial.

ESCORT, ĕs′-kŏrt. ſ. Convoy, [guard] from place to place.

To ESCORT, ĕs-kā′rt. v. a. To [con]voy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ĕs-krŭ-tŏ′r. ſ. A [box] with all the implements neceſſary [for] writing.

ESCUAGE, ĕs′-kū-ăje. ſ. A [kind] knight's ſervice.

ESCULENT, ĕs′-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Good [for] food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ĕs′-kŭ-lĕnt. ſ. Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ĕs-păl′-yĕr. ſ. Trees [plant]ed and cut ſo as to join.

ESPECIAL, ĕs-pĕſh′-ăl. a. Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ĕs-ſpĕſh′-ăl-ў. ad. [Eſ]pecipally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ĕs-pē-rănſe. ſ. [Hope].

ESPIAL, ĕs-pī′-ăl. ſ. A ſpy, a [ſpy].

ESPLANADE, ĕs-plă-nā′de. ſ. [An] empty ſpace between the glacis of a [ci]del and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ĕs-pou′-zăls. ſ. [Ufed] out a ſingular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to [each] other.

ESPOUSAL, ĕs-pou′-zăl. a. Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ĕs-pou′ze. v. a. To [con]tract or betroth to another; to marry [to] wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ĕs-ſpў′. v. a. To ſee [or] at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing [hid]ed to be hid; to ſee unexpectedly; to diſcover as a ſpy.

ESQUIRE, ĕs-kwī′re. ſ. The [ſhield] bearer or attendant on a knight; [the] of dignity, and next in degree [to] knight.

To ESSAY, ĕs-ſā′. v. a. To [at]tempt, to try, to endeavour; to make [an] ment of; to try the value and [purity] metals.

ESSAY, ĕs′-ſā. ſ. Attempt, [endeavour] a looſe performance; an irregular

…l piece; an eaſy free kind of com-
…ion; a trial, an experiment.
…NCE, ĕs'-sĕnſe. ſ. Exiſtence, the
…ty of being; conſtituent ſubſtance;
…nſe of exiſtence; the very nature
…y being; in medicine, the chief
…rties or virtues of any ſimple, or
…oſition collected in a narrow com-
… perfume, odour, ſcent.
…SSENCE, ĕs'-sĕnſe. v. a. To per-
…, to ſcent.
…NTIAL, ĕſ-sĕn'-ſhăl. a. Neceſſa-
… the conſtitution or exiſtence of any
…; important in the higheſt degree,
…pal; pure, highly rectified, ſub-
…elaborated.
…NTIAL, ĕſ-sĕn'-ſhăl. ſ. Exiſtence;
…or conſtituent principles; the chief
…
…NTIALLY, ĕſ-sĕn'-ſhăl-lў. ad.
…e conſtitution of nature.
…INE, ĕſ-ſoi'n. ſ. Allegement of an
…e for him that is ſummoned, or
…t for, to appear; excuſe, exemp-
…
…STABLISH, ĕſ-tăb'-lĭſh. v. a. To
… firmly, to fix unalterably; to
…, to build firmly, to fix immove-
… to make ſettlement of any inheri-
…
…BLISHMENT, ĕſ-tăb'-lĭſh-mĕnt.
…ettlement, fixed ſtate; ſettled re-
…on, form, model; allowance, in-
… ſalary.
…TE, ĕſ-tā'te. ſ. The general inte-
…he publick; condition of life; for-
… poſſeſſion in land.
…TEEM, ĕſ-tē'm. v. a. To ſet a
… whether high or low, upon any
…; to prize, to rate high; to hold in
…n, to think, to imagine.
…EM, ĕſ-tē'm. ſ. High value, re-
…ial regard.
…EMER, ĕſ-tē'm-ŭr. ſ. One that
… values, one that ſets a high rate
…any thing.
…MABLE, ĕs'-tĭ-măbl. a. Valuable,
… a large price; worthy of eſteem,
…y of honour.
…MABLENESS, ĕs'-tĭ-măbl-nĭs. ſ.
…uality of deſerving regard.
…TIMATE, ĕs'-tĭ-māte. v. a. To
… to adjuſt the value of; to judge of
…ing by its proportion to ſomething
…o calculate, to compute.
…MATE, ĕs'-tĭ-mĕt. ſ. Computa-
…calculation; value; valuation, aſ-
…nt of proportioned value; calcula-
…computation; opinion, judgment;
…y regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ĕſ-tĭ-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adjuſting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ĕs'-tĭ-mă-tĭv. a. Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ĕs'-tĭ-mā-tŭr. ſ. A ſetter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ĕs'-tĭ-văl. a. Pertaining to the ſummer; continuing for the ſummer.

To ESTRANGE, ĕſ-trā'nje. v. a. To keep at a diſtance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, ĕſ-trā'nje-mĕnt. ſ. Alienation, diſtance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ĕſ-trā-pā'de. ſ. The deſence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ĕſ-trē'p-mĕnt. ſ. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ŏs'-trĭtſh. ſ. The largeſt of birds.

ESTUARY, ĕs'-tū-ă-rў. ſ. An arm of the ſea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To ESTUATE, ĕs'-tū-āte. v. a. To ſwell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ĕſ-tū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of boiling, reciprocation of riſe and fall.

ESURIENT, ē-ſhŏ'-ryĕnt. a. Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, ĕ'-ſhŏ-rĭne. a. Corroding, eating.

ETC. ĕt-sĕt'-ĕ-rā. A contraction of the Latin words Et Cætera, which ſignifies And ſo on, and the reſt.

To ETCH, ĕtſh. v. a. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr'-năl. a. Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr'-năl. ſ. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ē-tĕr'-năl-lĭſt. ſ. One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ē-tĕr'-năl-līze. v. a. To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ē-tĕr'-năl-lў. ad. Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ē-tĕrn'. a. Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tў. ſ. Duration without

without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ē-tĕr'-nize. v. a. To make endleſs, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ē'-thĕr. ſ. An element more fine and ſubtile than air, air refined or ſublimed; the matter of the higheſt regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ē-thē'-ryăl. a. Formed of ether; celeſtial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ē-thē'-ryŭs. a. Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ĕth'-ĭ-kăl. a. Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ĕth'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ĕth'-ĭk. a. Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ĕth'-ĭks. ſ. Without the ſingular. The doctrine of morality, a ſyſtem of morality.

ETHNICK, ĕth'-nĭk. a. Heathen, Pagan, not Jewiſh, not Chriſtian.

ETHNICKS, ĕth'-nĭks. ſ. Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, ē'-thŏ-lŏdzh''-ĭ-kăl. a. Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, ē'-tў-ŏl''-ŏ-jў. ſ. An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ĕt-ў-mŏ-lŏdzh'-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ĕt-ў-mŏl'-ŏ-jĭſt. ſ. One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, ĕt-ў-mŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ē-vā'-kāte. v. a. To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ē-văk'-ū-āte. v. a. To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory paſſages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, ē-văk'-ū-ănt. ſ. Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUATION, ē-văk-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge; the practice of emptying the body by phyſick; diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ē-vā'de. v. a. To elude; to avoid; to eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

To EVADE, ē-vā'de. v. n. To eſcape, to ſlip away; to practiſe ſophiſtry [illegible] ſions.

EVAGATION, ē'-vă-gā''-ſhŭn. ſ. act of wandering, deviation.

EVANESCENT, ē'-vă-nĕs''-ſĕnt. a. niſhing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, ē'-văn-jĕl''-ĭ-kăl. Agreeable to goſpel, conſonant to Chriſtian law revealed in the holy [illegible] contained in the goſpel.

EVANGELISM, ē-văn'-jē-lĭzm. ſ. promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

EVANGELIST, ē-văn'-jē-lĭſt. ſ. writer of the hiſtory of our Lord [illegible] a promulgator of the Chriſtian law.

To EVANGELIZE, ē-văn'-jē-lize. v. a. To inſtruct in the goſpel, or [illegible] Jeſus.

EVANID, ē-văn'-ĭd. a. Faint, [illegible] evaneſcent.

EVAPORABLE, ē-văp'-ŏ-răbl. a. ly diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-văp'-ŏ-rāte. v. n. To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-văp'-ŏ-rāte. v. a. To drive away in fumes; to give [illegible] to; to let out in ebullition or fuſion.

EVAPORATION, ē'-văp-ŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying away in fumes or pours; the act of attenuating [illegible] as to make it fume away; in pharmacy an operation by which liquids are or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to [illegible] ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVASION, ē-vā'-zhŭn. ſ. Excuſe, terfuge, ſophiſtry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ē-vā'-ſĭv. a. Practiſing ſion, eluſive; containing an evaſion phiſtical.

EUCHARIST, ū'-kă-rĭſt. ſ. The giving thanks, the ſacramental commemorated with a thankful membrance; the ſacrament of the ſupper.

EUCHARISTICAL, ū-kă-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl. Containing acts of thankſgiving; ing to the ſacrament of the ſupper Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, ū-kŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. mulary of prayers.

EUCRASY, ū'-krā-ſў. ſ. An well proportioned mixture, body is in health.

EVE, ē've. } ſ.
EVEN ē'vn. }
The cloſe of the day; the vigil be obſerved before an holiday.

EVEN, ē'vn. a. Level, not

…m, ſmooth; equal on both ſides; …t any thing owed; calm, not ſub… elevation or depreſſion; capable to …ided into equal parts.

…EN, ē'vn. v. a. To make even; …e out of debt; to make level.

…, ē'vn. ad. A word of ſtrong aſ… , verily; ſuppoſing that; notwith…g.

…HANDED, ē'vn-hăn-dĭd. a. Im… , equitable.

…ING, ē'v-ning. ſ. The cloſe of …, the beginning of night.

…LY, ēv'n-lў. ad. Equally, uni… ; ſmoothly; impartially, without … or enmity.

…NESS, ē'vn-nĭs. ſ. State of being … uniformity, regularity; equality …face, levelneſs; freedom from in… on to either ſide; calmneſs, free… rom perturbation.

…TIDE, ē'vn-tide. ſ. The time of …g.

…T, ē-vĕnt'. ſ. An incident, any …hat happens; the conſequence of …on.

…NTERATE, ē-vĕn'-tē-rāte. v. a. … up, to open the belly.

…TFUL, ē-vĕnt'-fŭl. a. Full of in… .

…NTILATE, ē-vĕn'-tĭ-lāte. v. a. …now, to ſift out; to examine, to …

…TUAL, ē-vĕn'-tū-ăl. a. Happen… conſequence of any thing, conſe… l.

…TUALLY, ē-vĕn'-tū-ăl-ў. ad. In …t, in the laſt reſult.

…ēv'-ūr. ad. At any time; at all … for ever; a word of enforcement, … as ever he had done it; it is often …ed into e'er.

…UBBLING, ēv-ūr-bŭb'-blĭng. a. … up with perpetual murmurs.

…URNING, ēv-ūr-bŭr'-nĭng. a. …nguiſhed.

…URING, ēv-ūr-dū'-rĭng. a. Eter… during without end.

…REEN, ēv-ūr-grē'n. a. Verdant …out the year.

…REEN, ēv'-ūr-grēn. ſ. A plant …tains its verdure through all the …

…NOURED, ēv-ūr-ŏn'-nŭrd. a. … held in honour.

…ASTING, ēv-ūr-lăs'-tĭng. a. … or enduring without end, perpe… mortal.

…ASTING, ēv-ūr-lăs'-tĭng. ſ. …

EVERLASTINGLY, ēv-ūr-lăs'-tĭng-lў. ad. Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ēv-ūr-lăs'-tĭng-nĭs. ſ. Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, ēv-ūr-lĭv'-ĭng. a. Living without end.

EVERMORE, ēv-ūr-mō're. ad. Always, eternally.

To EVERSE, ē-vĕrs'e. v. a. To overthrow, to ſubvert.

To EVERT, ē-vĕrt'. v. a. To deſtroy.

EVERY, ēv'-ūr-ў. a. Each one of all.

EVESDROPPER, ē'vz-drŏp-pūr. ſ. Some mean fellow that ſkulks about the houſe in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, ē-vĕs'-tĭ-gāte. v. a. To ſearch out.

EUGH, yŏ'. ſ. A tree.

To EVICT, ē-vĭk't. v. a. To take away by a ſentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, ē-vĭk'-shŭn. ſ. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation of a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, ēv'-ĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs; teſtimony, proof; witneſs, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, ēv'-ĭ-dĕnſe. v. a. To prove, to make diſcovery of.

EVIDENT, ēv'-ĭ-dĕnt. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, ēv'-ĭ-dĕnt-lў. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ē'vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miſerable; miſchievous, deſtructive.

EVIL, ē'vl. ſ. Wickedneſs, a crime; injury, miſchief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, diſeaſe.

EVIL, ē'vl. ad. Not well in whatever reſpect; injuriouſly, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, ēvl-ăf-fĕk'-tĭd. a. Not kind, not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

EVILDOER, ēvl-dō'-ūr. ſ. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, ēvl-fā'-vūrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, ēvl-fā'-vūrd-nĭs. ſ. Deformity.

EVILMINDED, ēvl-mī'n-dĭd. a. Malicious, miſchievous.

EVILNESS, ē'vl-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to goodneſs, badneſs of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, ēvl-ſpē'-kĭng. ſ. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, ēvl-wĭſh'-ĭng. a. Wiſhing evil to, having no good will.

EVIL-

EVILWORKER, ēvl-wŭrk'-ŭr. ſ. One who does ill.

To **EVINCE**, ē-vin'ſe. v. a. To prove, to ſhow.

EVINCIBLE, ē-vin'-sibl. a. Capable of proof, demonſtrable.

EVINCIBLY, ē-vin'-sib-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To **EVISCERATE**, ē-vis'-sē-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, ēv'-ī-tābl. a. Avoidable, that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

To **EVITATE**, ēv'-ī-tāte. v. a. To avoid, to ſhun.

EVITATION, ēv-ī-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, ŭ'-lŏ-jў. ſ. Praiſe, encomium.

EUNUCH, ŭ'-nŭk. ſ. One that is caſtrated.

EVOCATION, ēv-ŏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling out.

EVOLATION, ē'-vŏ-lā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying away.

To **EVOLVE**, ē-vŏlv'. v. a. To unfold, to diſentangle.

To **EVOLVE**, ē-volv'. v. n. To open itſelf, to diſcloſe itſelf.

EVOLUTION, ēv-ŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacticks, the motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, ē'-vŏ-miſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, ŭ-fŏn'-ў-kăl. a. Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, ŭ'-fŏ-nў. ſ. An agreeable ſound, the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHORBIUM, ŭ-fā'r-byŭm. ſ. A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, ŭ'-frā-sў. ſ. The herb eye-bright.

EUROCLYDON, ŭ-rŏk'-lў-dŏn. ſ. A wind which blows between the Eaſt and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, ŭ-rŏ-pē'-ăn. a. Belonging to Europe.

EURUS, ŭ'-rŭs. ſ. The Eaſt wind.

EURYTHMY, ŭ'-rĭth-mў. ſ. Harmony, regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANASIA, ŭ-thăn-ā-sē'-ā. } ſ.
EUTHANASY, ŭ-thăn'-ā-sў. }
An eaſy death.

EVULGATION, ē'-vŭl-gā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ē-vŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of plucking out.

EWE, yō'. ſ. The ſhe-ſheep.

EWER, ū'-ŭr. ſ. A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

EWRY, ū'-rў. ſ. An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

To **EXACERBATE**, ĕkſ-ă-sĕr'-bāte. v. a. To embitter, to exaſperate.

EXACERBATION, ĕkſ-ă-sĕr-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Encreaſe of malignity, augmentation of force or ſeverity.

EXACERVATION, ĕkſ-ă-sĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt'. a. Nice; methodical; accurate; honeſt, ſtrict, punctual.

To **EXACT**, ĕgz-ăkt'. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To **EXACT**, ĕgz-ăkt'. v. n. To practiſe extortion.

EXACTER, ĕgz-ăk'-tŭr. ſ. Extortioner, one who claims more than is due; one who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, ĕgz-ăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Extortion, unjuſt demand; a toll, a tribute ſeverely levied.

EXACTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'-lў. ad. Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'-nĭs. ſ. Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners.

To **EXAGGERATE**, ĕgz-ădzh'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To heighten by repreſentation.

EXAGGERATION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of keeping up to hyperbolical amplification.

To **EXAGITATE**, ĕgz-ădzh'-ĭ-tāte. To ſhake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking.

To **EXALT**, ĕgz-ā'lt. v. a. To raiſe high; to elevate to power, wealth, dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praiſe, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or ſentiment.

EXALTATION, ĕgz-ăl-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of raiſing on high; elevation in power or dignity; moſt elevated ſtate, height of greatneſs or dignity.

EXAMEN, ĕgz-ā'-mĕn. ſ. Examination, diſquiſition.

EXAMINATE, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nāte. ſ. An perſon examined.

EXAMINATION, ĕgz-ăm-ĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of examining by queſtions or experiment.

EX

MINATOR, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. examiner, an enquirer.
XAMINE, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. v. a. To perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by in-gatories; to interrogate a witneſs; the truth or falſehood of any pro-ion; to try by experiment, to nar-y ſift, to ſcan; to make enquiry in-to ſearch into, to ſcrutiniſe.
MINER, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nŭr. ſ. One interrogates a criminal or evidence; who ſearches or tries any thing.
MPLE, ĕgz-ămp'l. ſ. Copy or rn, that which is propoſed to be bled; precedent, former inſtance of ike; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a rn; one puniſhed for the admonition hers; inſtances in which a rule is rated by an application.
NGUIOUS, ĕkſ-săng'-gwȳ-ŭs. a. ng no blood.
NIMATE, ĕgz-ăn'-ȳ-māte. a. Life-dead; ſpiritleſs, depreſſed.
NIMATION, ĕkſ-ăn-ȳ-mā'-ſhŭn deprivation of life.
NIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn'-ȳ-mŭs. a. Life-dead, killed.
NTHEMATA, ĕkſ-ăn-thĕ'-mā-tă. ruptions, puſtules.
NTHEMATOUS, ĕkſ-ăn-thĕm'-ă-. Puſtulous, eruptive.
XANTLATE, ĕgz-ănt'-lāte. v. a. raw out; to exhauſt, to waſte
NTLATION, ĕkſ-ănt-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ſt of drawing out.
RTICULATION, ĕkſ-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-ſ. The diſlocation of a joint.
XASPERATE, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-āte. To provoke, to enrage, to irri-to heighten a difference, to aggra-to embitter.
PERATER, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. t exaſperates or provokes.
PERATION, ĕgz-ăſ-pĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ggravation, malignant repreſenta-provocation, irritation.
AUCTORATE, ĕgz ăk-tŏ-rāte. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to de-f a benefice.
CTORATION, ĕkſ-ăk-tŏ-rā'-. Diſmiſſion from ſervice; depri-degradation.
NDESCENCE, ĕkſ-kăn-dĕs'-.
NDESCENCY, ĕkſ-kăn-ſĕn-ſy. } ſ. the ſtate of growing hot; anger, e of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ĕkſ-kăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.
To EXCARNATE, ĕkſ-kā'r-nāte. v. a. To clear from fleſh.
EXCARNIFICATION, ĕkſ-kăr-nȳ-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking away the fleſh.
To EXCAVATE, ĕkſ-kā'-vāte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollows.
EXCAVATION, ĕkſ-kă-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.
To EXCEED, ĕk-sē'd. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to ſurpaſs.
To EXCEED, ĕk-sē'd. v. n. To go too far, to paſs the bounds of fitneſs; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.
EXCEEDING, ĕk-sē'-dĭng. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
EXCEEDINGLY, ĕk-sē'-dĭng-lȳ. ad. To a great degree.
To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to ſurpaſs.
To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.
EXCELLENCE, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnſe. } ſ.
EXCELLENCY, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕn-sy. } ſ. Dignity, high rank; the ſtate of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors.
EXCELLENT, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.
EXCELLENTLY, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.
To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. a. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept or poſition.
To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.
EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. prep. Excluſively of, without incluſion of; unleſs.
EXCEPTING, ĕk-sĕp'-tĭng. prep. Without incluſion of, with exception of.
EXCEPTION, ĕk-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition; thing excepted or ſpecified in exception; objection, cavil; peeviſh diſlike, offence taken.
EXCEPTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'-ſhŭn-ăbl. a. Liable to objection.
EXCEPTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'-ſhŭs. a. Peeviſh, froward.
EXCEPTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Including an exception.
EXCEPTLESS, ĕk-sĕpt'-lĭs. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ĕk-sĕp'-tŭr. ſ. Objector.

To EXCERN, ĕk-sĕrn'. v. a. To ſtrain out, to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers.

EXCERPTION, ĕk-sĕrp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of gleaming, ſelecting; the thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCESS, ĕk-sĕs'. ſ. More than enough, ſuperfluity; intemperance, unreaſonable indulgence; tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCESSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv-lў. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, ĕkſ-tſhā'nje. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, ĕkſ-tſhā'nje. ſ. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, ĕkſ-tſhā'n-jŭr. ſ. One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHEQUER, ĕkſ-tſhĕk'-ŭr. ſ. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, ĕk-sī'ze. ſ. A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, ĕk-sī'ze. v. a. To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCISEMAN, ĕk-sī'ze-măn. ſ. An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCISION, ĕk-sĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. Extirpation, deſtruction.

EXCITATION, ĕk-sў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, ĕk-sī'te. v. a. To rouſe, to animate, to ſtir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ĕk-sī'te-mĕnt. ſ. The motive by which one is ſtirred up.

EXCITER, ĕk-sī'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, ĕkſ-klā'me. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, ĕkſ-klă-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLAMER, ĕkſ-klā'-mŭr. ſ. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, ĕkſ-klăm'-ă-tŭr-ў. a. Practiſing exclamation; [illegible] exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, ĕkſ-klū'de. v. a. [illegible] ſhut out; to debar, to hinder from [illegible] ticipation; to except.

EXCLUSION, ĕkſ-klū'-zhŭn. ſ. [illegible] of ſhutting out; the act of debar[illegible] from any privilege; exception; diſmiſſion of the young from the [illegible] womb.

EXCLUSIVE, ĕkſ-klū'-sĭv. a. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, ĕkſ-klū'-sĭv-lў. ad. Without admiſſion of another to participation; without comprehenſion in account or number.

To EXCOCT, ĕkſ-kŏkt'. v. a. To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, ĕkſ-kŏdzh'-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To invent, to ſtrike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, ĕkſ-kŏ-mū'-nĭ-kāte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the viſible church by eccleſiaſtical cenſure.

EXCOMMUNICATION, ĕkſ-kŏ-mў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An eccleſiaſtical anathema, excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

To EXCORIATE, ĕkſ-kŏ'-ryāte. v. a. To flay, to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIATION, ĕkſ-kŏ-ryā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Loſs of ſkin, privation of ſkin, the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, ĕkſ-kŏr-tĭ-ſhŭn. ſ. Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, ĕks'-krĕ-mĕnt. ſ. That which is thrown out as uſeleſs from the natural paſſages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, ĕkſ-krĕ-mĕn'-tăl. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, ĕkſ-krĕ-mĕn-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Containing excrements, conſiſting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, ĕkſ-krĕs'-ſĕnſe.

EXCRESCENCY, ĕkſ-krĕs'-sĕn-ſў. Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, ĕkſ-krĕs'-sĕnt. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

EXCRETION, ĕkſ-krē'-ſhŭn. ſ. Separation of animal ſubſtance.

EXCRETIVE, ĕks'-krē-tĭv. a. Having

power of ſeparating and ejecting ex-
ents.
RETORY, ĕks'-krĕ-tŭr-ў. a. Hav-
the quality of ſeparating and ejecting
rfluous parts.
RUCIABLE, ĕkſ-krō'-ſhăbl. a.
ble to torment.
XCRUCIATE, ĕkſ-krō'-ſhāte. v. a.
orture, to torment.
UBATION, ĕkſ-kū-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
act of watching all night.
XCULPATE, ĕkſ-kŭl'-pāte. v. a.
clear from the imputation of a
t.
URSION, ĕkſ-kŭr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act
deviating from the ſtated or ſettled
; an expedition into ſome diſtant
; digreſſion.
URSIVE, ĕkſ-kŭr'-ſiv. ă. Ram-
g, wandering, deviating.
USABLE, ĕkſ-kū'-zăbl. a. Par-
able.
USABLENESS, ĕkſ-kū'-zăbl-nis. ſ.
donableneſs, capability to be ex-
d.
USATION, ĕkſ-kū-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ex-
, plea, apology.
USATORY, ĕkſ-kū'-zā-tŭr-ў. a.
ding excuſe, apologetical.
XCUSE, ĕkſ-kūze. v. a. To ex-
ate by apology; to diſengage from
obligation; to remit, not to exact;
pardon by allowing an apology;
throw off imputation by a feigned
ogy.
USE, ĕkſ-kūſe. ſ. Plea offered in
enuation, apology; the act of excu-
; cauſe for which one is excuſed.
USELESS, ĕkſ-kūſe-lis. a. That
which no excuſe or apology can be
en.
USER, ĕkſ-kū'-zŭr. ſ. One who
ds for another; one who forgives
other.
XCUSS, ĕkſ-kŭs'. v. a. To ſeize
d detain by law.
USSION, ĕkſ-kŭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Seizure
law.
ECRABLE, ĕk'-sĕ-krăbl. a. Hate-
, deteſtable, accurſed.
ECRABLY, ĕk'-sĕ-krăb-lў. ad.
rſedly, abominably.
EXECRATE, ĕk'-sĕ-krāte. v. a.
curſe, to imprecate ill upon.
ECRATION, ĕk-sĕ-krā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
rſe, imprecation of evil.
EXECUTE, ĕk'-sĕ-kūte. v. a. To
in act, to do what is planned; to
to death according to form of juſ-
e.

EXECUTION, ĕk-sĕ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Performance, practice; the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods; capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law; deſtruction, ſlaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ĕk-sĕ-kū'-ſhŏ-nŭr. ſ. He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital puniſhment.

EXECUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tiv. a. Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legiſlative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr. ſ. He that performs or executes any thing; he that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.

EXECUTORSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-triks. ſ. A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator.

EXEGESIS, ĕkſ-ĕ'-jĕ-sis. ſ. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ĕkſ-ĕ-jĕt'-i-kăl. a. Explanatory, expoſitory.

EXEMPLAR, ĕgz-ĕm'-plăr. ſ. A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ĕgz''-ĕm-plăr'-i-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation; in ſuch a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ĕgz''-ĕm-plăr'-i-nis. ſ. State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ĕgz''-ĕm-plăr-ў. a. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation; ſuch as may give warning to others.

EXEMPLIFICATION, ĕgz-ĕm-plў-fi-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. A copy, a tranſcript; an illuſtration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'-pli-fў. v. a. To illuſtrate by example; to tranſcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmpt'. v. a. To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmpt'. a. Free by privilege; not ſubject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ĕgz-ĕmp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impoſts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ĕgz-ĕmp-tiſh'-ŭs. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-āte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. s. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ĕgz-ē'-kwŷ-ăl. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, ĕks'-ē-kwŷz. s. Without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'-sĕnt. a. Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. s. Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ĕks'-ĕr-sī-zŭr. s. He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, ĕks-ĕr-sŷ-tā'-shŭn. s. Exercise; practice, use.

To EXERT, ĕgz-ĕrt'. v. a. To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ĕgz-ĕr'-shŭn. s. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, ĕks-ē'-zhŭn. s. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, ĕks-ĕs-tŭ-ā'-shŭn. s. The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ĕks-fō'-lyāte. v. n. To shell off, separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, ĕks-fō-lyā'-shŭn. s. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ĕks-fō'-lyā-tĭv. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ĕks-hā'-lăbl. a. That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ĕks-hă-lā'-shŭn. s. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, ĕks-hā'le. v. a. To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

EXHALEMENT, ĕks-hā'le-mĕnt. s. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ĕks-hā'st. v. a. To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ĕks-hā's-tshŭn. s. The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ĕks-hā'st-lĕs. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, ĕks-hĭb'-ĭt. v. a. To offer to view or use, to offer or propose to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ĕks-hĭb'-ĭ-tŭr. s. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ĕks-hĭ-bĭsh'-ŭn. s. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth allowance, salary, pension.

To EXHILARATE, ĕks-hĭl'-ă-rāte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ĕks-hĭl-ă-rā'-shŭn. s. The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ĕks-hā'rt. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ĕks-hŏr-tā'-shŭn. s. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ĕks-hā'r-tă-tŭr-ŷ. a. Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, ĕks-hā'r-tŭr. s. One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'-kāte. v. a. To dry.

EXICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'-shŭn. s. The act of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. a. Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ĕk'-sŷ-jĕnse. } s.
EXIGENCY, ĕk'-sŷ-jĕn-sŷ. } Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ĕk'-sŷ-jĕnt. s. Pressingness, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ĕks-ŷ-gū'-ĭ-tŷ. s. Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'-ū-ŭs. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ĕks'-īle. s. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, ĕg-zī'le. a. Small, slender, full.

To EXILE, ĕg-zī'le. v. a. To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ĕg-zī'le-mĕnt. s. Banishment.

EXILITION, ĕks-ŷ-lĭsh'-ŭn. s. Slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'-yŭs. a. Excellent, eminent.

To EXIST, ĕg-zĭst'. v. n. To be, to have a being.

TENCE, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse. } f.
TENCY, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn-sў. }
of being, actual poſſeſſion of being.
TENT, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt. a. In being,
ſeſſion of being.
TIMATION, ĕg-zĭſ-tĭ-mā'-ſhŭn.
pinion; eſteem.
, ĕks'-ĭt. ſ. The term ſet in the
n of plays to mark the time at
the player goes off; departure, act
ſſing the theatre of life.
IAL, ĕgz-ĭſh'-ăl. } a.
IOUS, ĕgz-ĭſh'-ŭs. }
ſtive, fatal, mortal.
DUS, ĕks'-ō-dŭs. } ſ.
DY, ĕks'-ō-dў. }
rture, journey from a place: the
d book of Moſes is ſo called, be-
it deſcribes the journey of the
ites from Egypt.
LETE, ĕks'-ō-lēte. a. Obſolete.
f uſe.
XOLVE, ĕk-sŏlv'. v. a. To looſe,
y.
MPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'-fă-lŏs. ſ. A
rupture.
ONERATE, ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕ-rāte. v. a.
nload, to diſburthen.
NERATION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ſt of diſburthening.
RTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'-tăbl. a. Deſir-
to be ſought with eagerneſs or de-

ABLE, ĕks'-ō-răbl. a. To be
d by intreaty.
BITANCE, ĕgz-ă'r-bĭ-tănſe. }
BITANCY, ĕgz-ă'r-bĭ-tăn- } ſ.
nity, groſs deviation from rule or
extravagant demand; boundleſs
rity.
BITANT, ĕgz-ă'r-bĭ-tănt. a.
nous, beyond due proportion, ex-
.
ORCISE, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭze. v. a. To
by ſome holy name; to drive
by certain forms of adjuration;
fy from the influence of malignant
.
CISER, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭ-zŭr. ſ. One
practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.
CISM, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭzm. ſ. The form
uration, or religious ceremony by
evil and malignant ſpirits are
away.
CIST, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭſt. ſ. One who
urations, prayers, or religious acts,
away malignant ſpirits.
DIUM, ĕgz-ă'r-dyŭm. ſ. A for-
mal preface, the proemial part of a compoſition.
EXORNATION, ĕkſ-ŏr-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment.
EXOSSATED, ĕgz-ŏs'-sā-tĭd. a. Deprived of bones.
EXOSSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏs'-ſhŭs. a. Wanting bones, boneleſs.
EXOSTOSIS, ĕgz-ŏs'-tō-sĭs. ſ. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.
EXOTICK, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.
To EXPAND, ĕk-ſpănd'. v. a. To ſpread, to lay open as a net or ſheet; to dilate, to ſpread out every way.
EXPANSE, ĕk-ſpăn'ſe. ſ. A body widely extended without inequalities.
EXPANSIBILITY, ĕk-ſpăn-sў-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Capacity of extenſion, poſſibility to be expanded.
EXPANSIBLE, ĕk-ſpăn'-sĭbl. a. Capable to be extended.
EXPANSION, ĕkſ-păn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface; the act of ſpreading out; extent; pure ſpace.
EXPANSIVE, ĕkſ-păn'-sĭv. a. Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface.
To EXPATIATE, ĕk-ſpā'-ſhāte. v. n. To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
To EXPECT, ĕk-ſpĕkt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.
EXPECTABLE, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tăbl. a. To be expected.
EXPECTANCE, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tănſe. }
EXPECTANCY, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tăn-sў. } ſ.
The act or ſtate of expecting; ſomething expected; hope.
EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tănt. a. Waiting in expectation.
EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tănt. ſ. One who waits in expectation of any thing.
EXPECTATION, ĕk-ſpĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expecting; the ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear; proſpect of any thing good to come; a ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.
EXPECTER, ĕk-ſpĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One who has hopes of ſomething; one who waits for another.
To EXPECTORATE, ĕkſ-pĕk'-tō-rāte. v. a. To eject from the breaſt.
EXPECTORATION, ĕkſ-pĕk-tō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt; the diſcharge which is made by coughing.

EX-

EXPECTORATIVE, ĕkſ-pĕk'-tŏ-rā-tĭv. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕnſe. } ſ.
EXPEDIENCY, ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕn-ſy. }
Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs to an end; expedition, adventure; haſte, diſpatch.

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕnt. a. Proper, fit, convenient, ſuitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕnt. ſ. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a ſhift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕnt-lȳ. ad. Fitly, ſuitably, conveniently; haſtily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ĕks'-pĕ-dīte. v. a. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to haſten, to quicken; to diſpatch, to iſſue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ĕks'-pĕ-dīte. a. Quick, haſty, ſoon performed; eaſy diſencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ĕks'-pĕ-dīte-lȳ. ad. With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

EXPEDITION, ĕkſ-pĕ-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Haſte, ſpeed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

To EXPEL, ĕkſ-pĕl'. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to baniſh, to drive from the place of reſidence.

EXPELLER, ĕkſ-pĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ĕkſ-pĕnd'. v. a. To lay out, to ſpend.

EXPENSE, ĕkſ-pĕns'e. ſ. Coſt, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ĕkſ-pĕns'e-fŭl. a. Coſtly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ĕkſ-pĕns'e-lĭs. a. Without coſt.

EXPENSIVE, ĕkſ-pĕn'-sĭv. a. Given to expenſe, extravagant, luxurious; coſtly, requiring expenſe.

EXPENSIVELY, ĕkſ-pĕn'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. With great expenſe.

EXPENSIVENESS, ĕkſ-pĕn'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Addiction to expenſe, extravagance; coſtlineſs.

EXPERIENCE, ĕkſ pē'-ryĕnſe. ſ. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, ĕkſ-pē'-ryĕnce. v. a. To try, to practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ĕkſ-pē'-ryĕnſt. participial a. Made ſkilful by experience; wiſe by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ĕkſ pē'-ryĕn-ŭr. One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ĕkſ-pĕr'-ȳ-mĕnt. Trial of any thing, ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ĕkſ-pĕr-ȳ-mĕn'-tăl. a. Pertaining to experiment; built on experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ĕkſ pĕr-ȳ-mĕn'-tăl-lȳ. ad. By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ĕkſ-pĕr'-ȳ-mĕn-tŭr. ſ. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ĕkſ-pĕrt'. a. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ĕkſ-pĕrt'-lȳ. ad. With ſkilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ĕkſ-pĕrt'-nĭs. ſ. Skill, readineſs.

EXPIABLE, ĕks'-pȳ-ăbl. a. Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ĕks'-pȳ-āte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ĕkſ-pȳ-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes; atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ĕks''-pȳ-ā-tŭr-ȳ. a. Having the power of expiation.

EXPILATION, ĕkſ-pĭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ĕkſ-pȳ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs; the laſt emiſſion of breath, death; evaporation, act of breathing out; vapour, matter expired; concluſion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpīre. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to ſend out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpīre. v. n. To breathe the laſt; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ĕkſ-plāne. v. a. To expound, to illuſtrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ĕkſ-plā'ne-ăbl. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ĕkſ-plā'ne-ŭr. ſ. Expoſitor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ĕkſ-plă-nā'-ſhŭn. The act of explaining or interpreting; the ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ĕkſ-plăn'-ă-tŭr-ȳ. Containing explanation.

ETIVE, ĕks'-plĕ-tĭv. ſ. Some- uſed only to take up room.
ICABLE, ĕks'-plȳ-kăbl. a. Ex- able, poſſible to be explained.
XPLICATE, ĕks'-plĭ-kăte. v. a. nfold, to expand; to explain, to
ICATION, ĕkſ-plĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of opening, unfolding or ex- ng, the act of explaining, interpre- , explanation; the ſenſe given by plainer.
ICATIVE, ĕkſ-plik'-ă-tĭv. a. g a tendency to explain.
ICATOR, ĕks'-plĭ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Ex- ler, interpreter, explainer.
ICIT, ĕkſ-plis'-ĭt. a. Unfolded, clear, not merely by inference.
ICITLY, ĕkſ-plis'-ĭt-lȳ. ad. Plain- reſtly, not merely by inference.
XPLODE, ĕkſ-plōde. v. a. To out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe ttempt; to drive out with noiſe and ce.
ODER, ĕkſ-plō'-dŭr. ſ. An hiſ- ne who drives out with open con-
OIT, ĕkſ-ploi't. ſ. A deſign ac- liſhed, an atchievement, a ſucceſsful pt.
XPLORATE, ĕkſ-plō'-răte. v. a. arch out.
ORATION, ĕkſ-plō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. , examination.
ORATOR, ĕkſ-plō-rā'-tŭr. ſ. One arches, an examiner.
ORATORY, ĕkſ-plō'r-ă-tŭr-ȳ. a. ing, examining.
XPLORE, ĕkſ-plō're. v. a. To ſearch into, to examine by trial.
OREMENT, ĕkſ-plō're-mĕnt. ſ. , trial.
OSION, ĕkſ-plō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act ing out any thing with noiſe and ce.
OSIVE, ĕkſ-plō'-sĭv. a. Driving ith noiſe and violence.
PORT, ĕkſ-pō'rt. v. a. To carry a country.
RT, ĕks'-pōrt. ſ. Commodity car- t in traffick.
RTATION, ĕkſ-pŏr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. t or practice of carrying out com- s into other countries.
XPOSE, ĕkſ-pō'ze. v. a. To lay o make liable to; to lay open; e bare; to lay open to cenſure or ; to put in danger; to caſt out to

EXPOSITION, ĕkſ-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; explanation, interpretation.
EXPOSITOR, ĕkſ-pŏz'-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.
To EXPOSTULATE, ĕkſ-pŏs'-tū-lăte. v. n. To canvaſs with another, to debate; to remonſtrate in a friendly manner.
EXPOSTULATION, ĕkſ-pŏſ-tū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Debate, diſcuſſion of an affair; charge, accuſation.
EXPOSTULATOR, ĕkſ-pŏs'-tū-lā-tŭr. ſ. One that debates with another without open rupture.
EXPOSTULATORY, ĕkſ-pŏs'-tū-lă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Containing expoſtulation.
EXPOSURE, ĕkſ-pō'-zhŭr. ſ. The act of expoſing; the ſtate of being expoſed; the ſtate of being in danger; ſituation, as to ſun and air.
To EXPOUND, ĕkſ-pou'nd. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.
EXPOUNDER, ĕkſ-pou'n-dŭr. ſ. Explainer, interpreter.
To EXPRESS, ĕkſ-prĕs'. v. a. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, ſculpture, painting; to repreſent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.
EXPRESS, ĕkſ-prĕs'. a. Copied, reſembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpoſe, for a particular end.
EXPRESS, ĕkſ-prĕs'. ſ. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe; a meſſage ſent.
EXPRESSIBLE, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭbl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.
EXPRESSION, ĕkſ-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or power of repreſenting any thing; the form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phraſe, a mode of ſpeech; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.
EXPRESSIVE, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv. a. Having the power of utterance or repreſentation.
EXPRESSIVELY, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. In a clear and repreſentative way.
EXPRESSIVENESS, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.
EXPRESSLY, ĕkſ-prĕs'-lȳ. ad. In direct terms, not by implication.
EXPRESSURE, ĕkſ-prĕſh'-ŭr. ſ. Expreſſion, utterance; the form, the likeneſs

neſs repreſented; the mark, the impreſſion.

To EXPROBRATE, ĕkſ-prō'-brāte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ĕkſ-prō-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Scornful charge, reproachful accuſation.

To EXPROPRIATE, ĕkſ-prō'-pryāte. v. a. To relinquiſh one's property.

To EXPUGN, ĕkſ-pūne. v. a. To conquer, to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNATION, ĕkſ-pŭg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Conqueſt, the act of taking by aſſault.

To EXPULSE, ĕkſ-pŭl'ſe. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ĕkſ-pŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expelling or driving out; the ſtate of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ĕkſ-pŭl'-ſiv. a. Having the power of expulſion.

EXPUNCTION, ĕkſ-pŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Abſolution.

To EXPUNGE, ĕkſ-pŭn'je. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ĕkſ-pŭr-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of purging or cleanſing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falſehood.

EXPURGATORY, ĕkſ-pŭr'-gā-tŭr-ў. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, ĕks'-kwiz-it. a. Excellent, conſummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, ĕks'-kwiz-it-lў. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, ĕks'-kwiz-it-nis. ſ. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, ĕk'-ſkript. ſ. A copy, a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ĕk-ſik'-kănt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, ĕk-ſik'-kāte. v. a. To dry.

EXSICCATION, ĕk-ſik-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ĕk-ſik'-kā-tiv. a. Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, ĕk-ſpū-iſh'-ŭn. ſ. A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSUCTION, ĕk-ſŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſucking out.

EXSUDATION, ĕk-ſū-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſweating, an extillation.

To EXSUFFOLATE, ĕk-ſŭf'-fō-lāte. v. a. To whiſper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, ĕk-ſŭf-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A blaſt working underneath.

To EXSUSCITATE, ĕk-ſŭ- v. a. To rouſe up, to ſtir up.

EXTANCY, ĕk'-ſtăn-ſў. ſ. Pu ing up above the reſt.

EXTANT, ĕk'-ſtănt. a. Standi to view, ſtanding above the reſt being.

EXTATICAL, ĕk-ſtăt'-i-kăl. EXTATICK, ĕk-ſtăt'-ik. Rapturous.

EXTEMPORAL, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-răl. Uttered without premeditation, ready, ſudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō- ad. Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ĕkſ-tĕm-pō nyŭs. a. Without premeditation den.

EXTEMPORARY, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō- a. Uttered or performed without ditation, ſudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-rē. Without premeditation, ſuddenly, ily.

EXTEMPORINESS, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō nis. ſ. The faculty of ſpeaking ing without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō v. n. To ſpeak extempore, or premeditation.

To EXTEND, ĕkſ-tĕnd'. v. a. ſtretch out; to ſpread abroad; large; to increaſe in force or to impart, to communicate; to a courſe of law.

EXTENDER, ĕkſ-tĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Th ſon or inſtrument by which any extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ĕkſ-tĕn'-dĭbl. a. pable of extenſion.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ĕkſ-tĕnd' ſ. Unlimited extenſion.

EXTENSIBILITY, ekſ-tĕn-ſў-bĭl' ſ. The quality of being extenſible.

EXTENSIBLE, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſibl. a. pable of being ſtretched into len breadth; capable of being extended larger comprehenſion.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſib ſ. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of extending; the ſtate of be tended.

EXTENSIVE, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſiv. a. large.

EXTENSIVELY, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſiv-lў. Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ſiv-n Largeneſs, diffuſiveneſs, widenes ſibility to be extended.

TENSOR, ĕkſ-tĕn'-sŭr. ſ. The cle by which any limb is extended.
TENT, ĕkſ-tĕnt'. ſ. Space or de- to which any thing is extended; mmunication, diſtribution; execution ure.
XTENUATE, ĕkſ-tĕn'-ū-āte. v. a. leſſen, to make ſmall; to palliate; to te lean.
TENUATION, ĕkſ-tĕn-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of repreſenting things leſs ill they are, palliation; mitigation, viation of puniſhment; a general y in the muſcular fleſh of the whole y.
TERIOR, ĕkſ-tē'-ryŭr. a. Outward, rnal, not intrinſick.
TERIORLY, ĕkſ-tē'-ryŭr-lў. ad. wardly, externally.
XTERMINATE, ĕkſ-tĕr'-mĭ-nāte. To root out, to tear up, to drive y; to deſtroy.
TERMINATION, ĕkſ-tĕr-mĭ-nā'-. ſ. Deſtruction, exciſion.
TERMINATOR, ĕkſ-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tŭr. The perſon or inſtrument by which thing is deſtroyed.
XTERMINE, ĕkſ-tĕr'-mĭn. v. a. exterminate.
TERN, ĕkſ-tĕrn'. a. External, out- l, viſible; without itſelf, not inhe- not intrinſick.
TERNAL, ĕkſ-tĕr'-nāl. a. Outward, proceeding from itſelf, oppoſite to nal; having the outward appear-
TERNALLY, ĕkſ-tĕr'-nāl-ў. ad. wardly.
XTIL, ĕk-ſtĭl'. v. n. To drop or from.
TILLATION, ĕk-ſtĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of falling in drops.
XTIMULATE, ĕk-ſtĭm'-ū-lāte. To prick, to incite by ſtimula-
TIMULATION, ĕk-ſtĭm'-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ungency, power of exciting motion ſation.
TINCT, ĕk-ſtĭnkt'. a. Extinguiſhed, ched, put out; without ſucceſſion; ſhed, out of force.
TINCTION, ĕk-ſtĭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The f quenching or extinguiſhing; the of being quenched; deſtruction, ex- , ſuppreſſion.
TINGUISH, ĕk-ſtĭng'-gwĭſh. v. a. ut out, to quench; to ſuppreſs, to y.
TINGUISHABLE, ĕk-ſtĭng'-gwĭſh-ăbl. a. That may be quenched or deſtroyed.
EXTINGUISHER, ĕk-ſtĭng'-gwĭſh-ŭr. ſ. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.
EXTINGUISHMENT, ĕk-ſtĭng'-gwĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Extinction, ſuppreſſion, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or ſucceſſion.
To EXTIRP, ĕk-ſtĕrp'. v. a. To eradicate, to root out.
To EXTIRPATE, ĕk-ſtĕr'-pāte. v. a. To root out, to exſcind.
EXTIRPATION, ĕk-ſtĕr-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rooting out, exciſion.
EXTIRPATOR, ĕk-ſtĕr'-pā-tŭr. ſ. One who roots out, a deſtroyer.
To EXTOL, ĕk-ſtōl', v. a. To praiſe, to magnify, to celebrate.
EXTOLLER, ĕkſ-tōl'-lŭr. ſ. A praiſer, a magnifier.
EXTORSIVE, ĕkſ-tā'r-ſĭv. a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.
EXTORSIVELY, ĕkſ-tā'r-ſĭv-lў. ad. In an extorſive manner, by violence.
To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tā'rt. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wreſt, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppreſſion, or by uſury.
To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tā'rt. v. n. To practiſe oppreſſion and violence, or uſury.
EXTORTER, ĕkſ-tā'r-tŭr. ſ. One who practiſes oppreſſion.
EXTORTION, ĕkſ-tā'r-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or uſury; force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.
EXTORTIONER, ĕkſ-tā'r-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who practiſes extortion.
To EXTRACT, ĕkſ-trākt'. v. a. To draw out of ſomething; to draw by chemical operation; to take from ſomething; to ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.
EXTRACT, ĕkſ'-trākt. ſ. The ſubſtance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.
EXTRACTION, ĕkſ-trāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, deſcent.
EXTRACTOR, ĕkſ-trāk'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.
EXTRAJUDICIAL, ĕkſ-trā-jŏ-dĭſh'-ăl. a. Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ĕkſ-trȧ-jȯ-dĭſh'-ȧl-ȳ. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ĕkſ-trȧ-miſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ĕkſ-trȧ-mŭn-dȧ'ne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ĕkſ-trȧ'-nyŭs. a. Belonging to a different ſubſtance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ĕkſ-trȧ'r-dȳ-nȧr-ĭ-lȳ. ad. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ĕkſ-trȧ'r-dȳ-nȧr-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, eminence, remarkableneſs.

EXTRAORDINARY, ĕkſ-trȧ'r-dȳ-nȧr-ȳ. a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ĕkſ-trȧ-pȧr-ō'-kyȧl. a. Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ĕkſ-trȧ-prō-vĭn'-ſhȧl. a. Not within the ſame province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ĕkſ-trȧ-rĕg'-ū-lȧr. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧnſe.
EXTRAVAGANCY, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧn-ſȳ. } ſ. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits; irregularity, wildneſs; waſte, vain and ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRAVAGANT, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧnt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods; irregular, wild; waſteful, prodigal, vainly expenſive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧnt-lȳ. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expenſively, luxuriouſly, waſtefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧnt-nĭs. ſ. Exceſs, excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, ĕkſ-trȧv'-ȧ-gȧte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ĕkſ-trȧv'-vȧ-sȧ-tĭd. a. Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

EXTRAVASATION, ĕkſ-trȧ-vȧ-sȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRAVENATE, ĕkſ-trȧ-vē'-nȧte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ĕkſ-trȧ-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ĕkſ-trȧ't. part. Extracted.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trē'me. a. Greateſt, the higheſt degree; utmoſt; laſt, beyond which there is nothing; perfect, to the utmoſt degree.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trē'me. ſ. Utmoſt point, higheſt degree of any thing; point at the greateſt diſtance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ĕkſ-trē'me-lȳ. ad. In the utmoſt degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ĕkſ-trĕm'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The utmoſt point, the higheſt degree; the points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, remoteſt parts, parts at the greateſt diſtance; the utmoſt violence, rigour, diſtreſs.

To EXTRICATE, ĕks'-trĭ-kȧte. v. a. To diſembarraſs, to ſet free any one from a ſtate of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ĕks'-trĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ĕkſ-trĭn'-ſĭ-kȧl. a. External, outward; not intrinſick.

EXTRINSICALLY, ĕkſ-trĭn'-ſĭ-kȧl-ȳ. ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, ĕkſ-trĭn'-ſĭk. a. Outward, external.

To EXTRUCT, ĕk-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To build, to raiſe, to form.

EXTRUCTOR, ĕk-ſtrŭk'-tŭr. ſ. A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ĕkſ-trō'de. v. a. To thruſt off.

EXTRUSION, ĕkſ-trō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, ĕkſ-tū'-bē-rȧnſe. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ĕgz-ū'-bē-rȧnſe. Overgrowth, ſuperfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ĕgz-ū'-bē-rȧnt. a. Overabundant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous, overbounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ĕgz-ū'-bē-rȧnt-lȳ. ad. Abundantly.

To EXUBERATE, ĕgz-ū'-bē-rȧte. v. n. To abound in the higheſt degree.

EXUCCOUS, ĕk-ſŭk'-kŭs. a. Without juice, dry.

EXUDATION, ĕk-ſū-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of emitting in ſweat; the matter ſweating out by ſweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, ĕk-ſū'-dȧte. } v. a.
To EXUDE, ĕk-ſū'de. To ſweat out, to iſſue by ſweat.

EX

ULCERATE, ĕgz-ŭl'-sĕ-rāte. v. a. make ſore with an ulcer; to corrode, enrage.

ULCERATION, ĕkſ-ŭl-sĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. The beginning eroſion, which forms ulcer; exacerbation, corroſion.

ULCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl''-sĕ-rā-tŭr'-. Having a tendency to cauſe ul-

EXULT, ĕgz-ŭlt'. v. n. To rejoice e meaſure, to triumph.

ULTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl'-tănſe. ſ. Tranſ- joy, triumph.

ULTATION, ĕgz-ŭl-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. triumph, rapturous delight.

EXUNDATE, ĕgz-ŭn'-dāte. v. n. verflow.

NDATION, ĕkſ-ŭn-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. flow, abundance.

PERABLE, ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ăbl. a. Con- ble, ſuperable, vincible.

PERANCE, ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ănſe. ſ. balance, greater proportion.

XUSCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'-sў-tāte. v. a. ir up, to rouſe.

STION, ĕgz-ŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act rning up, conſumption by fire.

VIÆ, ĕgz-ŭ'-vyă. ſ. Caſt ſkin, ſhells, whatever is ſhed by ani-

S, ĭ'-ăs. ſ. A young hawk juſt from the neſt.

SMUSKET, ĭ'-ăſ-mŭs'-kĭt. ſ. A g unfledged male hawk; a raw young w.

l. plural Eyne, now Eyes. The of viſion; aſpect, regard; notice, tion, obſervation; ſight, view; any formed like an eye; any ſmall per- ion; a ſmall catch into which a goes; bud of a plant; a ſmall ſhade lour.

YE, ĭ'. v. a. To watch, to keep w.

To EYE, ĭ', v. n. To appear, to ſhow, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, ĭ'-bâl. ſ. The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, ĭ'-brīte. ſ. An herb.

EYEBROW, ĭ'-brow. ſ. The hairy arch over the eye.

EYEDROP, ĭ'-drŏp. ſ. Tear.

EYEGLANCE, ĭ'-glânſe. ſ. Quick notice of the eye.

EYEGLASS, ĭ'-glâs. ſ. Spectacles, glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

EYELESS, ĭ'-lĭs. a. Without eyes, ſightleſs, deprived of ſight.

EYELET, ĭ'-lĭt. ſ. A hole through which light may enter, any ſmall perforation.

EYELID, ĭ'-lĭd. ſ. The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

EYESERVANT, ĭ'-sĕr-vănt. ſ. A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, ĭ'-sĕr-vĭs. ſ. Service performed only under inſpection.

EYESHOT, ĭ'-ſhŏt. ſ. Sight, glance, view.

EYESIGHT, ĭ'-sīte. ſ. Sight of the eye.

EYESORE, ĭ'-sōre. ſ. Something offenſive to the ſight.

EYESPOTTED, ĭ'-ſpŏt-ĭd. a. Marked with ſpots like eyes.

EYESTRING, ĭ'-ſtrĭng. ſ. The ſtring of the eye.

EYETOOTH, ĭ'-tŏth. ſ. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders, the fang.

EYEWINK, ĭ'-wĭnk. ſ. A wink, as a hint or token.

EYEWITNESS, ĭ'-wĭt-nĭs. ſ. An ocular evidence, one who gives teſtimony of facts ſeen with his own eyes.

EYRE, âr. ſ. The court of juſtices itinerants.

EYRY, ĕ'-rў. ſ. The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

F.

FABACEOUS, fă-bā'-shŭs. a. Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, fā'bl. ſ. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction in general; the ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem; a lye.

To FABLE, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falſehoods.

To FABLE, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falſity.

FABLED, fā'bld. a. Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fā'-blŭr. ſ. A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE, făb'-rȳ-kāte. v. a. To build, to conſtruct; to forge, to deviſe falſely.

FABRICATION, făb-rȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of building.

FABRICK, făb'-rĭk. ſ. A building, an edifice; any ſyſtem or compages of matter.

To FABRICK, făb'-rĭk. v. a. To build, to form, to conſtruct.

FABULIST, făb'-ū-lĭſt. ſ. A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, făb-ū-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Lyingneſs, fulneſs of ſtories.

FABULOUS, făb'-ū-lŭs. a. Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, făb'-ū-lŭſ-lȳ. ad. In fiction.

FACE, fā'ſe. ſ. The viſage; countenance; the ſurface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; ſtate of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldneſs; diſtortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are preſent; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To FACE, fā'ſe. v. n. To carry a falſe appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fā'ſe. v. a. To meet in front, to oppoſe with confidence; to oppoſe with impudence; to ſtand oppoſite to; to cover with an additional ſuperficies.

FACELESS, fā'ſe-lĭs. a. Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fā'ſe-pān-tŭr. ſ. A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fā'ſe-pān-tĭng. ſ. The art of drawing portraits.

FACETIOUS, fă-sē'-shŭs. a. Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACETIOUSLY, fă-sē'-shŭſ-lȳ. ad. Gayly, cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fă-sē'-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, făs'-sĭl. a. Eaſy, performed with little labour; pliant, flexible, eaſily perſuaded.

To FACILITATE, fă-sĭl'-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To make eaſy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fă-sĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Eaſineſs to be performed, freedom from difficulty, readineſs in performing, dexterity; tractious ductility, eaſineſs to be perſuaded; eaſineſs of acceſs, affability.

FACINEROUS, făſ-ȳ-nē'-rŭs. a. Wicked.

FACING, fā'-sĭng. ſ. An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fă-sĭn'-ō-rŭs. a. Wicked, atrocious, deteſtably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, fă-sĭn'-ō-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT, făkt'. ſ. A thing done; reality, not ſuppoſition; action, deed.

FACTION, făk'-shŭn. ſ. A party in a ſtate; tumult, diſcord, diſſenſion.

FACTIONARY, făk'-shŭn-ēr-ȳ. ſ. A party man.

FACTIOUS, făk'-shŭs. a. Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, făk'-shŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a manner criminally diſſenſious.

FACTIOUSNESS, făk'-shŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTITIOUS, făk-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, făk'-tŭr. ſ. An agent for another, a ſubſtitute.

FACTORY, făk'-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A houſe, a diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country; the traders embodied in a place.

FACTOTUM, făk'-tō'-tŭm. ſ. A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs.

URE, fák'-tshúr. ſ. The act or
r of making any thing.
LTY, fák'-úl-tý. ſ. The power
ng any thing, ability; powers of
nd, imagination, reaſon, memory;
ck, dexterity; power, authority;
ge, right to do any thing; faculty,
niverſity, denotes the maſters and
ors of the ſeveral ſciences.
ND, fá-kúnd'. a. Eloquent.
DDLE, fád'l. v. n. To trifle, to
play.
DE, fá'de. v. n. To tend from
r to leſs vigour; to tend from a
er to a weaker colour; to wither,
egetable; to die away gradually;
aturally not durable, to be tran-
DE, fá'de. v. a. To wear away;
ce to languor.
DGE, fádzh'. v. n. To ſuit, to
agree, not to quarrel; to ſucceed,
S, fé'-sez. ſ. Excrements, lees,
nts and ſettlings.
G, fág'. v. a. To grow weary,
t with wearineſs.
ND, fág-énd'. ſ. The end of a
cloth; the refuſe or meaner part
thing.
T, fág'-ót. ſ. A bundle of ſticks
together for the fire; a ſoldier
ed in the muſter roll, but not
exiſting.
GOT, fág'-ót. v. a. To tie up,
dle.
IL, fá'le. v. n. To be deficient,
ſe from former plenty, to fall
to be extinct, to ceaſe to be pro-
; to periſh, to be loſt; to decay,
ine, to languiſh; to miſs, not to
e its effect; to miſs, not to ſucceed
ſign; to be deficient in duty.
IL, fá'le. v. a. To deſert, not
tinue to aſſiſt or ſupply; not to
o neglect, to omit to help; to omit,
perform; to be wanting to.
fá'le. ſ. Miſcarriage; omiſſion;
nce, want.
NG, fá'-ling. ſ. Deficiency, im-
ion, lapſe.
RE, fá'-lyúr. ſ. Deficience, ceſ-
omiſſion, non-performance, ſlip;
a ſlight fault.
fáne. a. Glad, merry, cheerful,
forced, obliged, compelled.
fáne. ad. Gladly, very deſir-
INT, fá'nt. v. n. To loſe the animal functions, to ſink motionleſs; to grow feeble; to ſink into dejection.

To FAINT, fá'nt. v. a. To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fá'nt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depreſſed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fá'nt-hárt-éd. a. Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fá'nt-hárt-éd-lý. ad. Timorouſly.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fá'nt-hárt-éd-nés. ſ. Cowardice, timorouſneſs.

FAINTING, fá'nt-ing. ſ. Deliquium, temporary loſs of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fá'nt-ísh-nés. ſ. Weakneſs in a ſlight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fá'nt-ling. a. Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fá'nt-lý. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorouſly, with dejection, without ſpirit.

FAINTNESS, fá'nt-nés. ſ. Languor, feebleneſs, want of ſtrength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorouſneſs, dejection.

FAINTY, fá'nt-ý. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

FAIR, fá're. a. Beautiful, handſome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear; not cloudy, not foul, not tempeſtuous; favourable, proſperous; likely to ſucceed; equal, juſt; not affected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulſory; mild, not ſevere; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fá're. ad. Gently, decently; civilly; ſucceſsfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fá're. ſ. A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honeſty, juſt dealing.

FAIR, fá're. ſ. An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers.

FAIRING, fá're-ing. ſ. A preſent given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fá're-lý? ad. Beautifully; commodiouſly, conveniently; honeſtly, juſtly; ingenuouſly, plainly, openly; candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficience.

FAIRNESS, fá're-nés. ſ. Beauty, elegance of form; honeſty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fá're-ſpókn. a. Civil in language and addreſs.

FAIRY, fá'-rý. ſ. A kind of fabled beings

beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantreſs.

FAIRY, fā'-rȳ. a. Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā'-rȳ-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, fā'th. ſ. Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; truſt in God; tenet held; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, unſhaken adherence; honour, ſocial confidence; ſincerity, honeſty, veracity; promiſe given.

FAITHBREACH, fā'th-brēthſh. ſ. Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fā'th-fūl. a. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honeſt, upright, without fraud; obſervant of compact or promiſe.

FAITHFULLY, fā'th-fūl-ȳ. ad. With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with ſtrict adherence to duty; ſincerely; honeſtly; confidently, ſteadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fā'th-fūl-nĭs. ſ. Honeſty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fā'th-lĭs. a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, diſloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā'th-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kā'de. ſ. A horſe is ſaid to make Falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl'-kā-tĭd. a. Hooked, bent like a ſcythe.

FALCATION, fāl-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Crookedneſs.

FALCHIN, fāl'-tſhŭn. ſ. A ſhort crooked ſword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fā'kn. ſ. A hawk trained for ſport; a ſort of cannon.

FALCONER, fā'k-nŭr. ſ. One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fā'l-cō-nĕt. ſ. A ſort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fā'ld-ſtōl. ſ. A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fā'l. v. n. pret. I Fell, compound pret. I have Fallen or Faln. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone poſture; to drop from the tree; to paſs at the outlet, river; to apoſtatiſe, to depart from or goodneſs; to die by violence; degraded from an high ſtation; into any ſtate worſe than the former; decreaſe in value, to bear leſs price; happen, to befal; to come by chance; light on; to come by any miſchief; any new poſſeſſor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promiſe or purpoſe, to recede, to give way; To fall down, to proſtrate himſelf in adoration, to ſink, not to ſtand, to kneel as a ſuppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to ſeparate, to apoſtatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly, to do any thing, to make an aſſault; To fall over, to revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befal; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himſelf to; To fall under, to be ſubject to, to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to ruſh againſt.

To FALL, fā'l. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to ſink, to depreſs; to diminiſh in value, to let ſink in price; to cut down; to fell; to yean, to bring forth.

FALL, fā'l. ſ. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect poſture; death, overthrow; diſſolution; downfal, loſs of greatneſs, declenſion from eminence, degradation, diminution, decreaſe of price; deduction or diminution of ſound, cloſe of a ſick; declivity, ſteep deſcent; cataract, caſcade; the outlet of a current or other water; Autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fāl-lā'-ſhŭs. a. Inducing miſtakes, ſophiſtical; deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fāl-lā'-ſhŭſ-lȳ. ad. Sophiſtically, with purpoſe to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fāl-lā'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fāl'-lā-ſȳ. ſ. Sophiſtical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fāl-lȳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fāl'-lĭbl. a. Liable to error.

NGSICKNESS, fâ'l-lîng-sîk''- The epilepſy, a diſeaſe in which ient is without any warning de- at once of his ſenſes, and falls

OW, fâl'-lô. a. Pale red, or pale ; unſowed, left to reſt after the f tillage; plowed, but not ſowed; ed, uncultivated; unoccupied, ne-

OW, fâl'-lô. ſ. Ground plowed r to be plowed again; ground ly- reſt.

LLOW, fâl'-lô. v. n. To plow r to a ſecond plowing.

OWNESS, fâl'-lô-nîs. ſ. Barren- e ſtate of being fallow.

, fâlſe. a. Not morally true, ex- that which is not thought; not lly true, conceiving that which ot exiſt; treacherous, perfidious, ous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not

HEARTED, fâlſe-hâ'rt-îd. a. erous, perfidious, deceitful, hol-

HOOD, fâ'lſe-hûd. ſ. Want of want of veracity; want of honeſty, ry; a lie, a falſe aſſertion.

LY, fâ'lſe-lŷ. ad. Contrarily to not truly; erroneouſly, by miſ- perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.

NESS, fâ'lſe-nîs. ſ. Contrariety ; want of veracity, violation of ; duplicity, deceit; treachery, , traiterouſneſs.

FIABLE, fâ'lſe-ŷ-fî-âbl. a. to be counterfeited.

FICATION, fâlſe-ŷ-fî-kâ'-ſhûn. e act of counterfeiting any thing make it appear what it is not.

FIER, fâ'lſe-ŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. One unterfeits, one that makes any ſeem what it is not; a liar.

LSIFY, fâ'lſe-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To feit, to forge.

LSIFY, fâ'lſe-ŷ-fŷ. v. n. To

TY, fâ'lſe-î-tŷ. ſ. Falſehood, ietv to truth; a lye, an error.

LTER, fâ'l-tûr. v. n. To he- in the utterance of words; to

RINGLY, fâ'l-tûr-îng-lŷ. ad. eſitation, with difficulty.

fâ'me. ſ. Celebrity, renown; rumour.

D, fâ'md. a. Renowned, cele- much talked of.

FAMELESS, fâ'me-lîs. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'-yâr. a. Domeſtick, relating to a family; affable, eaſy in converſation; well known; well acquainted with, accuſtomed; eaſy, unconſtrained.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'-yâr. ſ. An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fâ-mîl-yâr'-î-tŷ. ſ. Eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; eaſy intercourſe.

To FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mîl'-yâr-îze. v. a. To make eaſy by habitude; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mîl'-yâr-lŷ. ad. Unceremoniouſly, with freedom; eaſily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fâ-mî'l. ad. In a family way.

FAMILY, fâm'-îl-ŷ. ſ. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe, houſehold; thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a claſs, a tribe, a ſpecies.

FAMINE, fâm'-în. ſ. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fâm'-îſh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to ſtarve; to kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary.

To FAMISH, fâm'-îſh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fâm'-îſh-mênt. ſ. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fâ-mŏs'-î-tŷ. ſ. Renown.

FAMOUS, fâ'-mûs. a. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fâ'-mûſ-lŷ. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fân'. ſ. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves; any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan; the inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FAN, fân'. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANATACISM, fâ-nât'-ŷ-sizm. ſ. Enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'-îk. a. Enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'-îk. ſ. An enthuſiaſt, a man mad with wild notions.

FAN-

FANCIFUL, fân'-sȳ-fûl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reaſon; directed by the imagination not the reaſon.

FANCIFULLY, fân'-sȳ-fûl-ȳ. ad. According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fân'-sȳ-fûl-nis. ſ. Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination.

FANCY, fân'-sȳ. ſ. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle ſcheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fân'-sȳ. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fân'-sȳ. v. a. To pourtray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleaſed with.

FANCYMONGER, fân'-sȳ-mûng-gûr. ſ. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fân'-sȳ-sik. a. One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fâ'ne. ſ. A temple conſecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fân'-fâ-rôn. ſ. A bully, a hector; a bluſterer, a boaſter of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ô-nâ'de. ſ. A bluſter, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fâng'. v. a. To ſeize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng'. ſ. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fângd'. a. Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth, furniſhed with any inſtruments in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fâng'-gl. ſ. Silly attempt, trifling ſcheme.

FANGLED, fâng'-gld. a. It is ſcarcely uſed but in New fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fâng'-lis. a. Toothleſs, without teeth.

FANNEL, fân'-nil. ſ. A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FANNER, fân'-nûr. ſ. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fân'-tâ-sȳd. a. Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fân'-tâzm. ſ. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'-tȳ-kâl.

FANTASTICK, fân-tâs'-tik. Irrational, bred only in the imagination, ſubſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humourous, unſteady; fantaſtical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fân-tâs'-tȳ-kâl-ȳ. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciouſly, humouroufly; whimſically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâs'-tȳ-kâl-nis.

FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tâs'-tik-nis. Humouroufneſs, mere compliance with fancy; whimſicalneſs, unreaſonableneſs, caprice, unſteadineſs.

FANTASY, fân'-tâ-sȳ. ſ. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; image of the mind; humour, whim; caprice.

FAP. fâp'. a. Fuddled, drunk. A cant word.

FAR, fâ'r. ad. To great extent; at a great diſtance; remotely, at a great diſtance; in a great part, in a great portion; to a great height; to a great degree.

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fêtſh'. ſ. A ſtratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêtſht'. a. Brought from places remote; ſtudiouſly and elaborately ſtrained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêr'-sing. a. Piercing, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-ſhô'-ting. Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR, fâ'r. a. Diſtant, remote; far, from a remote place.

To FARCE, fâ'rſe. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to make to ſwell out.

FARCE, fâ'rſe. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity.

FARCICAL, fâ'rſe-i-kâl. a. Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fâr'-sȳ. ſ. The leproſy in horſes.

FARDEL, fâ'r-dil. ſ. A bundle, a pack.

To FARE, fâ're. v. n. To go, to paſs; to travel; to be in any ſtate good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fâ're. ſ. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, proviſions.

FAREWELL, fâr-wêl'. ad. The parting compliment, adieu; it is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſlight without kindneſs.

WELL, fär-wĕl'. ſ. Leave, act parture.

NACEOUS, fär-ſh-nā'-ſhŭs. a. ly, taſting like meal.

M, fā'rm. ſ. Ground let to a tenant; te of lands let out to the culture of ts.

ARM, fā'rm. v. a. To let out to ts at a certain rent; to take at a n rate; to cultivate land.

MER, fā'r-mŭr. ſ. One who cul- s hired ground; one who cultivates d.

MOST, fā'r-mŭſt. ſ. Moſt diſtant.

NESS, fā'r-nis. ſ. Diſtance, remote-

RAGINOUS, fär-rădzh'-ĭ-nŭs. a. ed of different materials.

RAGO, fär-rā'-gō. ſ. A maſs d confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients, ttley.

RIER, fär'-yŭr. ſ. A ſhoer of ; one who profeſſes the medicine rſes.

ROW, fär'-rō. ſ. A little pig.

RROW, fär'-rō. v. a. To bring

T, fā'rt. ſ. Wind from behind.

ART, fā'rt. v. a. To break wind d.

THER, fā'r-thĕr. ad. At a greater ce, to a greater diſtance, more re- y.

THER, fā'r-thĕr. a. More remote; r, tending to greater diſtance.

THERANCE, fā'r-thĕr-ănſe. ſ. ragement, promotion.

THERMORE, fär-thĕr-mō're. ad. s, over and above, likewiſe.

RTHER, fā'r-thĕr. v. a. To te, to facilitate, to advance.

THEST, fā'r-thĭſt. ad. At the t diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

THEST, fā'r-thĭſt. a. Moſt diſtant, ſt.

THING, fā'r-thing. ſ. The fourth enny; copper money.

THINGALE, fā'r-thing-gāl. ſ. A ſed to ſpread the petticoat.

THINGSWORTH, fā'r-thingz- . ſ. As much as is ſold for a far-

ES, fās'-sēz. ſ. Rods anciently before the conſuls.

IA, fās'-ſyă. ſ. A fillet, a bandage.

ATED, fās'-ſyā-tĭd. a. Bound illets.

ATION, fās-sy-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ban-

SCINATE, fās'-sy-nāte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FASCINATION, fās-sy-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fās-sĭ'ne. ſ. A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fās'-sy-nŭs. a. Cauſed or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fāſh'-ŭn. ſ. Form, make, ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of cloaths; manner, ſort, way; cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments; cuſtom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way eſtabliſhed by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fāſh'-ŭn. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to caſt into external appearance; to make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

FASHIONABLE, fāſh'-ŭn-ăbl. a. Approved by cuſtom, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom; made according to the mode; obſervant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, fāſh'-ŭn-ăbl-nis. ſ. Modiſh elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fāſh'-ŭn-ăb-lў. ad. In a manner conformable to cuſtom, with modiſh elegance.

FASHIONIST, fāſh'-ŭn-ĭſt. ſ. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To FAST, fāſt'. v. n. To abſtain from food; to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST, fāſt'. ſ. Abſtinence from food; religious mortification by abſtinence.

FAST, fāſt'. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; ſpeedy, quick, ſwift; Faſt and looſe, uncertain, variable, inconſtant.

FAST, fāſt'. ad. Firmly, immoveably; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fās'n. v. a. To make faſt, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fās'n. v. n. To fix himſelf.

FASTENER, fās'-nŭr. ſ. One that makes faſt or firm.

FASTER, fās'-tŭr. ſ. He who abſtains from food.

FASTHANDED, fāſt'-hănd-ĭd. a. Avaricious, cloſehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fās-tĭd-yŏs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Diſdainfulneſs.

FASTIDIOUS, fās-tĭd'-yŭs. a. Diſdainful, ſqueamiſh, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tîd'-yûs-lỳ. ad. Disdainfully, squeamishly.
FASTINGDAY, fâst'-ing-dâ. s. Day of mortification by abstinence.
FASTNESS, fâst'-nis. s. Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
FASTUOUS, fâs'-tû-ûs. a. Proud, haughty.
FAT, fât'. a. Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.
FAT, fât'. s. The unctuous part of animal flesh.
FAT, fât'. s. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
To FAT, fât'. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.
To FAT, fât'. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.
FATAL, fâ'-tâl. a. Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
FATALIST, fâ'-tâ-list. s. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.
FATALITY, fâ-tâl'-i-tỳ. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
FATALLY, fâ'-tâl-lỳ. ad. Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.
FATALNESS, fâ'-tâl-nis. s. Invincible necessity.
FATE, fâte. s. Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.
FATED, fâ'-tid. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
FATHER, fâ'-thêr. s. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'-thêr-in-lâ'. s. The father of one's husband or wife.
To FATHER, fâ'-thêr. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
FATHERHOOD, fâ'-thêr-hûd. s. The character of a father.
FATHERLESS, fâ'-thêr-lis. a. Without a father.
FATHERLINESS, fâ'-thêr-lỳ-nis. The tenderness of a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'-thêr-lỳ. a. Paternal, like a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'-thêr-lỳ. ad. In manner of a father.
FATHOM, fâth'-ûm. s. A measure length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.
To FATHOM, fâth'-ûm. v. a. To compass with the arms; to sound, with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.
FATHOMLESS, fâth'-ûm-lis. a. Of which no bottom can be found; of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
FATIDICAL, fâ-tîd'-i-kâl. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretel.
FATIFEROUS, fâ-tîf'-fê-rûs. a. Deadly, mortal.
FATIGABLE, fât'-i-gâbl. a. Liable to be wearied.
To FATIGATE, fât'-i-gâte. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.
FATIGUE, fâ-tê'g. s. Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
To FATIGUE, fâ-tê'g. v. a. To harass, to weary.
FATKIDNEYED, fât-kîd'-nỳd. a. Fat.
FATLING, fât'-ling. s. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
FATNER, fât'-nûr. s. That which makes fatness.
FATNESS, fât'-nis. s. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
To FATTEN, fât'n. v. a. To fat, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to manure grossly, to increase.
To FATTEN, fât'n. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.
FATUOUS, fât'-û-ûs. a. Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.
FATUITY, fât-û'-i-tỳ. s. Foolishness, weakness of mind.
FATWITTED, fât'-wit-id. a. Heavy, dull.
FATTY, fât'-tỳ. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
FAUCET, fâs'-sit. s. The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

UCHION, fâ'l-tshûn. ſ. A crooked ord.

VILLOUS, fâ-vil'-lûs. a. Conſiſting aſhes.

ULCON, fâ'kn. ſ. See FALCON.

ULT, fâ't. ſ. Offence, ſlight crime, newhat liable to cenſure; defect, want; rzle, difficulty.

ULTFINDER, fâ't-find-ûr. ſ. A nſurer.

ULTILY, fâ'-til-ỳ. ad. Not right- improperly.

ULTINESS, fâ'-tin-ìs. ſ. Badneſs, ioufneſs; delinquency.

ULTLESS, fâ't-lis. a. Without lt, perfect.

ULTY, fâ'-tỳ. a. Guilty of a fault, meable, erroneous, defective.

FAVOUR, fâ'-vûr. v. a. To ſup- t, to regard with kindneſs; to aſſiſt h advantages or conveniencies; to re- ble in feature; to conduce to, to tribute.

VOUR, fâ'-vûr. ſ. Countenance, dneſs; ſupport, defence; kindneſs ated; lenity, mitigation of puniſh- t; leave, good will, pardon; object favour, perſon or thing favoured; ething given by a lady to be worn; thing worn openly as a token; fea- , countenance.

VOURABLE, fâ'-vûr-ebl. a. Kind, pitious, affectionate; palliative, ten- averſe from cenſure; conducive to, tributing to; accommodate, conve- t; beautiful, well favoured.

VOURABLENESS, fâ'-vûr-ebl-nis. Kindneſs, benignity.

VOURABLY, fâ'-vûr-eb-lỳ. ad. dly, with favour.

VOURED, fâ'-vûrd. particip. a. Re- ed with kindneſs; featured, with ll or Ill.

VOUREDLY, fâ'-vûrd lỳ. ad. With ll or Ill, in a fair or foul way.

VOURER, fâ'-vûr-ûr. ſ. One who urs; one who regards with kindneſs nderneſs.

VOURITE, fâ'-vûr-ît. ſ. A perſon ing beloved, one regarded with fa- ; one choſen as a companion by his rior.

VOURLESS, fâ'-vûr-lis. a. Unfa- ed, not regarded with kindneſs; un- aring, unpropitious.

TOR, fâ'-tôr. ſ. Favourer, coun- cer.

TRESS, fâ'-très. ſ. A woman that urs or ſhows countenance.

WN, fâ'n. ſ. A young deer.

To FAWN, fâ'n. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by friſking before one, as a dog; to court ſervilely.

FAWNER, fâ'-nûr. ſ. One that fawns, one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FAWNINGLY, fâ'-ning-lỳ. ad. In a cringing ſervile way.

FAY, fâ'. ſ. A fairy, an elf; faith.

To FEAGUE, fê'g. v. a. To whip, to chaſtiſe.

FEALTY, fê'l-tỳ. ſ. Duty due to a ſuperior lord.

FEAR, fê'r. ſ. Dread, horrour, apprehenſion of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, ſolicitude; that which cauſes fear; ſomething hung up to ſcare deer.

To FEAR, fê'r. v. a. To dread, to conſider with apprehenſions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To FEAR, fê'r. v. n. To live in horrour, to be afraid; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fê'r-fûl. a. Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.

FEARFULLY, fêr'-fûl-ỳ. ad. Timorouſly, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fêr'-fûl nis. ſ. Timorouſneſs, habitual timidity; ſtate of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESLY, fê'r-lès-lỳ. ad. Without terrour.

FEARLESNESS, fê'r-lès-nis. ſ. Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fê'r-lès. a. Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fê'-zỳ-bil"-l-tỳ. ſ. A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fê'-zibl. a. Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fê'-zib-lỳ. ad. Practicably.

FEAST, fê'st. ſ. An entertainment of the table, a ſumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniverſary day of rejoicing; ſomething delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, fê'st. v. n. To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST, fê'st. v. a. To entertain ſumptuouſly; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, fê'ſ-tûr. ſ. One that fares deliciouſly; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fê'ſt-fûl. a. Feſtive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fê'ſt-rîte. ſ. Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

FEAT, fê't. ſ. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fê't. a. Ready, ſkilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fē'-tyŭs. a. Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fē'-tyŭs-lў. ad. Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fĕth'-ŭr. ſ. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horſe, a ſort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fĕth'-ŭr. v. a. To dreſs in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's neſt, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fĕth'-ĕr-bĕd. ſ. A bed ſtuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fĕth'-ĕr-drī-vŭr. ſ. One who cleanſes feathers.

FEATHERED, fĕth'-ĕrd. a. Cloathed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fĕth'-ĕr-ĕdzh. ſ. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called feather-edge ſtuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fĕth'-ĕr-ĕdzhd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fĕth'-ĕr-fū. ſ. A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fĕth'-ĕr-lĭs. a. Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fĕth'-ĕr-sĕl-ŭr. ſ. One who ſells feathers.

FEATHERY, fĕth'-ĕr-ў. a. Cloathed with feathers.

FEATLY, fē't-lў. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fē't-nĭs. ſ. Neatneſs, dexterity.

FEATURE, fē'-tſhŭr. ſ. The caſt or make of the face; any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FEAZE, fēz. v. a. To untwiſt the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fĕb'-rў-fūje. ſ. Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fē'-brīle. a. Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fĕb'-rū-ĕr-ў. ſ. The name of the ſecond month in the year.

FECES, fē'-sēz. ſ. Dregs, lees, ſediment, ſubſidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fĕk'-ū-lĕnſe. } ſ.
FECULENCY, fĕk'-ū-lĕn-sў. }
Muddineſs, quality of abounding with lees or ſediment; lees, feces, ſediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fĕk'-ū-lĕnt. a. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fē-kŭnd'. a. Fruitful, prolifick.

FECUNDATION, fē'-kŭn-dā''-ſhŭn. The act of making prolifick.

To FECUNDIFY, fē-kŭn'-dў-fў. v. To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fē-kŭn'-dў-tў. ſ. Fruitfulneſs, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fĕd'. Preterite and participle paſſive of To Feed.

FEDARY, fĕd'-ăr-ў. ſ. A partner, a dependant.

FEDERAL, fĕd'-ē-răl. a. Relating to league or contract.

FEDERARY, fĕd'-ē-răr-ў. ſ. A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fĕd'-ē-rāte. a. Leagued.

FEE, fē'. ſ. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord; recompence, payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office; reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

FEEFARM, fē'-fărm. ſ. Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord.

To FEE, fē'. v. a. To reward, to hire, to bribe; to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, fē'bl. a. Weak, debilitated, ſickly.

FEEBLEMINDED, fē'bl-mī'nd-ĕd. a. Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nĭs. ſ. Weakneſs, imbecillity, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fē'b-lў. ad. Weakly, without ſtrength.

To FEED, fē'd. v. a. To ſupply with food; to graze, to conſume by eating; to nouriſh, to cheriſh; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fē'd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fē'd. ſ. Food, that which is eaten; paſture.

FEEDER, fē'd-ŭr. ſ. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats; one that eats nicely.

To FEEL, fē'l. pret. Felt. part. paſſ. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to ſearch by feeling; to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, to appear to the touch.

To FEEL, fē'l. v. a. To perceive by the touch; to try, to ſound; to have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fē'l. ſ. The ſenſe of feeling, touch.

LER, fĕl'-ûr. ſ. One that feels; horns or antennæ of inſects.
LING, fĕl'-ing. particip. a. Exve of great ſenſibility; ſenſibly
LING, fĕl'-ing. ſ. The ſenſe of ; ſenſibility, tenderneſs, percep-
LINGLY, fĕl'-ing-lȳ. ad. With eſſion of great ſenſibility; ſo as to nſibly felt.
T, fĕ't. ſ. The plural of Foot.
TLESS, fĕ't-lĭs. a. Without feet.
EIGN, fă'ne. v. a. To invent; to a ſhew of, to do upon ſome falſe nce; to diſſemble, to conceal.
EIGN, fă'ne. v. n. To relate falſe- o image from the invention.
NEDLY, fă'ne-ĕd-lȳ. ad. In n, not truly.
NER, fă'ne-ûr. ſ. Inventer, con- of a fiction.
T, fă'nt. ſ. A falſe appearance; ck aſſault.
LICITATE, fĕ-lĭs'-ȳ-tâte. v. a. ake happy; to congratulate.
CITATION, fĕ-lĭſ-ȳ-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. gratulation.
CITOUS, fĕ-lĭs'-ȳ-tŭs. a. Hap-
CITY, fĕ-lĭs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Happineſs, erity, bliſsfulneſs.
NE, fĕ'-līne. a. Like a cat, per- g to a cat.
, fĕl'. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhu- ; ſavage, ravenous, bloody.
, fĕl'. ſ. The ſkin, the hide.
LL, fĕl'. v. a. To knock down, ing to the ground; to hew down, t down.
, fĕl'. The preterite of To Fall.
ER, fĕl'-ûr. ſ. One that hews
LIFLUOUS, fĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ŭs. a. Flow- with gall.
MONGER, fĕl'-mŭng-gûr. ſ. A r in hides.
NESS, fĕl'-nĭs. ſ. Cruelty, ſavage-
OE, fĕl'-lō. ſ. The circumference wheel.
OW, fĕl'-lō. ſ. An aſſociate, one d in the ſame affair; one of the kind; one thing ſuited to another, f a pair; a familiar appellation uſed imes with fondneſs, ſometimes with mpt; mean wretch, ſorry raſcal; mber of a college that ſhares its re-

To FELLOW, fĕl'-lō. v. a. To ſuit with, to pair with.
FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl-lō-kŏm'-ŭn-ûr. ſ. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lō krē'-tſhûr. ſ. One that has the ſame Creator.
FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lō-ā're. ſ. Coheir.
FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl-lō-hĕlp'-ûr. ſ. Coadjutor.
FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl-lō-lā'-bûr-ûr. ſ. One who labours in the ſame deſign.
FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lō-sĕr'-vŭnt. ſ. One that has the ſame maſter.
FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl-lō-sō'l-jûr. ſ. One who fights under the ſame commander.
FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lō-ſtū'-dĕnt. ſ. One who ſtudies in company with another.
FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl-lō-sŭf'-ûr-ûr. ſ. One who ſhares the ſame evils.
FELLOW-FEELING, fĕl-lō-fē'-ling. ſ. Sympathy; combination, joint intereſt.
FELLOWLIKE, fĕl'-lō-līke. } a.
FELLOWLY, fĕl'-lō-lȳ. } a.
Like a companion, on equal terms.
FELLOWSHIP, fĕl'-lō-ſhip. ſ. Companionſhip; aſſociation; equality; partnerſhip; frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure; fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments; an eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.
FELLY, fĕl'-lȳ. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, ſavagely.
FELO-DE-SE, fē'-lō-dē-sē". ſ. In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.
FELON, fĕl'-ŭn. ſ. One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.
FELON, fĕl'-ŭn. a. Cruel, traiterous, inhuman.
FELONIOUS, fē-lō'-nyŭs. a. Wicked, traiterous, villanous, malignant.
FELONIOUSLY, fē-lō'-nyŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a felonious way.
FELONY, fĕl'-ŭn-ȳ. ſ. A crime denounced capital by the law.
FELT, fĕlt'. The preterite of Feel.
FELT, fĕlt'. ſ. Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or ſkin.

FELUCCA,

FELUCCA, fĕ-lŭk'-ă. ſ. A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.
FEMALE, fē'-mâle. ſ. A ſhe, one of the ſex which brings young.
FEMALE, fē'-mâle. a. Not maſculine, belonging to a ſhe.
FEMINALITY, fĕm-în-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Female nature.
FEMININE, fĕm'-în-în. a. Of the ſex that brings young, female; ſoft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emaſculated.
FEMORAL, fĕm'-ŭr-ăl. a. Belonging to the thigh.
FEN, fĕn'. ſ. A marſh, low flat and moiſt ground, a moor, a bog.
FENBERRY, fĕn'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. A kind of blackberry.
FENCE, fĕn'ſe. ſ. Guard, ſecurity, outwork, defence; incloſure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; ſkill in defence.
To FENCE, fĕn'ſe. v. a. To incloſe, to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge; to guard.
To FENCE, fĕn'ſe. v. n. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to guard againſt, to act on the defenſive; to fight according to art.
FENCELESS, fĕns'-lis. a. Without incloſure, open.
FENCER, fĕn'-ſŭr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons.
FENCIBLE, fĕn'-ſibl. a. Capable of defence.
FENCINGMASTER, fĕn'-ſing-mâſ tŭr. ſ. One who teaches the uſe of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL, fĕn'-ſing-ſkōl. ſ. A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.
To FEND, fĕnd'. v. a. To keep off, to ſhut out.
To FEND, fĕnd'. v. n. To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge.
FENDER, fĕn'-dŭr. ſ. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.
FENERATION, fĕn-ĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Uſury, the gain of intereſt.
FENNEL, fĕn'-nil. ſ. A plant of ſtrong ſcent.
FENNELFLOWER, fĕn'-nil-flowr. ſ. A plant.
FENNELGIANT, fĕn'-nil-jī'-ânt. ſ. A plant.
FENNY, fĕn'-nȳ. a. Marſhy, boggy, mooriſh; inhabiting the marſh.
FENNYSTONES, fĕn'-nȳ-ſtōnz. ſ. plant.
FENSUCKED, fĕn'-sŭkt. a. Sucked out of marſhes.
FEOD, fū'd. ſ. Fee, tenure.
FEODAL, fū'-dăl. a. Held from another.
FEODARY, fū'-dă-rȳ. ſ. One holds his eſtate under the tenure and ſervice to a ſuperior lord.
To FEOFF, fĕf'. v. a. To put in poſſion, to inveſt with right.
FEOFFEE, fĕf'-fē. ſ. One put in poſſeſſion.
FEOFFER, fĕf'-fŭr. ſ. One who poſſeſſion of any thing.
FEOFFMENT, fĕf'-mĕnt. ſ. The of granting poſſeſſion.
FERACITY, fē-răs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Fruneſs, fertility.
FERAL, fē'-răl. a. Funereal, ful.
FERIATION, fē-ryā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of keeping holiday.
FERINE, fē'-rine. a. Wild, ſav
FERINENESS, fē-rī'ne-nis. ſ. rity, ſavageneſs.
FERITY, fĕr'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Barbarity, ty, wildneſs.
To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. a. exalt or rarify by inteſtine mo parts.
To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. n. have the parts put into inteſtine tion.
FERMENT, fĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. That cauſes inteſtine motion; the motion, tumult.
FERMENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'-bl. Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'-ăl. a. ing the power to cauſe fermentation.
FERMENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā' ſ. A ſlow motion of the inteſtin ticles of a mixt body, ariſing from the operation of ſome active matter.
FERMENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'-tă-t Cauſing fermentation.
FERN, fĕrn'. ſ. A plant.
FERNY, fĕrn'-ȳ. a. Overgrown fern.
FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'-ſhŭs. a. fierce.
FEROCITY, fē-rŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. neſs, fierceneſs.
FERREOUS, fĕr'-ryŭs. a. Con iron, belonging to iron.
FERRET, fĕr'-rĭt. ſ. A quadru

weaſel kind, uſed to catch rabbits; a
d of narrow ribband.
FERRET, fĕr'-rĭt. v. a. To drive
t of lurking places.
RRETER, fĕr'-rĭt-tŭr. ſ. One that
nts another in his privacies.
RRIAGE, fĕr'-rȳ-ĭdzh. ſ. The fare
d at a ferry.
RRUGINOUS, fĕr-rū'-jĭn-ŭs. a. Par-
ing of the particles and qualities of
n.
RRULE, fĕr'-rŭl. ſ. An iron ring
round any thing to keep it from
cking.
FERRY, fĕr'-rȳ. v. a. To carry
r in a boat.
RRY, fĕr'-rȳ. ſ. A veſſel of carriage;
paſſage over which the ferryboat
es.
RRYMAN, fĕr'-rȳ-măn. ſ. One who
ps a ferry, one who for hire tranſ-
rts goods and paſſengers.
RTILE, fĕr'-tĭl. a. Fruitful, abun-
nt.
RTILENESS, fĕr'-tĭl-nĭs. ſ. Fruit-
neſs, fecundity.
RTILITY, fĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Abun-
ce, fruitfulneſs.
RTILIZE, fĕr'-tĭl-līze. v. a. To
ke fruitful, to make plenteous, to
ke productive.
RTILY, fĕr'-tĭl-ȳ. ad. Fruitfully,
nteouſly.
RVENCY, fĕr'-vĕn-sȳ. ſ. Heat of
d, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.
RVENT, fĕr'-vĕnt. a. Hot, boiling;
in temper, vehement; ardent in piety,
n in zeal,
RVENTLY, fĕr'-vĕnt-lȳ. ad. Eager-
vehemently; with pious ardour.
RVID, fĕr'-vĭd. a. Hot, burning,
ing; vehement, eager, zealous.
RVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Heat,
, ardour.
RVIDNESS, fĕr'-vĭd-nĭs. ſ. Ardour
ind, zeal.
RULA, fĕr'-ŭ-lă. ſ. An inſtrument
which young ſcholars are beaten on
hand.
RVOUR, fĕr'-vŭr. ſ. Heat, warmth,
of mind, zeal.
SCUE, fĕs'-kū. ſ. A ſmall wire by
ch thoſe who teach to read point out
letters.
STER, fĕs'-tŭr. v. n. To rankle,
orrupt, to grow virulent.
STINATE, fĕs'-tĭ-nāte. a. Haſty,
ied.
STINATELY, fĕs'-tĭ-nāt-lȳ. ad.
ily, ſpeedily.

FESTINATION, fĕs-tĭ-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Haſte, hurry.
FESTIVAL, fĕs'-tĭ-văl. a. Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.
FESTIVAL, fĕs'-tĭ-văl. ſ. Time of feaſt, anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.
FESTIVE, fĕs'-tĭv. a. Joyous, gay.
FESTIVITY, fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Feſtival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulneſs.
FESTOON, fĕs-tōn. ſ. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together.
To FETCH, fĕtsh'. v. a. To go and bring; to ſtrike at a diſtance; to produce by ſome kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.
To FETCH, fĕtsh'. v. n. To move with a quick return.
FETCH, fĕtsh'. ſ. A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
FETCHER, fĕtsh'-ŭr. ſ. One that fetches.
FETID, fĕt'-ĭd. a. Stinking, rancid.
FETIDNESS, fĕt'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of ſtinking.
FETLOCK, fĕt'-lŏk. ſ. A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern-joint.
FETTER, fĕt'-tŭr. ſ. It is commonly uſed in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.
To FETTER, fĕt'-tŭr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie.
To FETTLE, fĕt'l. v. n. To do trifling buſineſs.
FETUS, fē'-tŭs. ſ. Any animal in embrio, any thing yet in the womb.
FEUD, fūde. ſ. Quarrel, contention.
FEUDAL, fū'-dăl. a. Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.
FEUDAL, fū'-dăl. ſ. A dependance, ſomething held by tenure.
FEUDATORY, fū'-dă-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure.
FEVER, fē'-vŭr. ſ. A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.
FEVERET, fē-vŭr-ĕt'. ſ. A ſlight fever, febricula.
FEVERFEW, fē'-vŭr-fū. ſ. An herb.
FEVERISH, fē'-vŭr-ĭsh. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconſtant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVER-

FEVERISHNESS, fē'-vŭr-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.
FEVEROUS, fē'-vŭr-ŭs. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.
FEVERY, fē'-vŭr-ў. a. Diſeaſed with a fever.
FEW, fū. a. Not many, not a great number.
FEWEL, fū'-ĭl. ſ. Combuſtible matter, as firewood, coal.
FEWNESS, fū-nĭs. ſ. Smallneſs of number.
FIB, fĭb'. ſ. A lie, a falſehood.
To FIB, fĭb'. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.
FIBBER, fĭb'-bŭr. ſ. A teller of fibs.
FIBRE, fī'-bŭr. ſ. A ſmall thread or ſtring.
FIBRIL, fī'-brĭl. ſ. A ſmall fibre or ſtring.
FIBROUS, fī'-brŭs. a. Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.
FIBULA, fĭb'-ū-lă. ſ. The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia.
FICKLE, fĭk'l. a. Changeable, unconſtant, unſteady; not fixed, ſubject to viciſſitude.
FICKLENESS, fĭk'l-nĭs. ſ. Inconſtancy, uncertainty, unſteadineſs.
FICKLY, fĭk'-lў. ad. Without certainty or ſtability.
FICTILE, fĭk'-tĭl. a. Manufactured by the potter.
FICTION, fĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falſehood, a lie.
FICTIOUS, fĭk'-ſhŭs. a. Fictitious, imaginary.
FICTITIOUS, fĭk-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.
FICTITIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Falſely, counterfeitly.
FIDDLE, fĭd'l. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick, a violin.
To FIDDLE, fĭd'l. v. n. To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing.
FIDDLEFADDLE, fĭd'l-făd'l. ſ. Trifles. A cant word.
FIDDLER, fĭd'-lŭr. ſ. A muſician, one that plays upon the fiddle.
FIDDLESTICK, fĭd'l-ſtĭk. ſ. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.
FIDDLESTRING, fĭd'l-ſtring. ſ. The ſtring of a fiddle.
FIDELITY, fĭ-dĕl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Honeſty faithful adherence.
To FIDGE, fĭdzh'.
To FIDGET, fĭdzh'-ĭt. } v. n. To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.
FIDUCIAL, fĭ-jū'-ſhăl. a. Confident undoubting.
FIDUCIARY, fĭ-jū'-ſhă-rў. ſ. One who holds any thing in truſt; one who depends on faith without works.
FIDUCIARY, fĭ-jū'-ſhă-rў. a. Confident, ſteady, undoubting.
FIFE, fī'f. ſ. A fee, a manor, a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperior.
FIELD, fēld. ſ. Ground not inhabited not built on; cultivated tract of ground the open country, oppoſed to quarters the ground of battle; the ground occupied by an army; a wide expanſe; ſpace compaſs, extent; in heraldry, the ſurface of a ſhield.
FIELDED, fēl'-dĭd. a. Being in the field of battle.
FIELD-BASIL, fēld-bāz-ll. ſ. A plant.
FIELDBED, fēld-bĕd. ſ. A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.
FIELDFARE, fēl'-fāre. ſ. A bird.
FIELDMARSHAL, fēld-mā'r-ſhăl. Commander of an army in the field.
FIELDMOUSE, fēld-mouſe. ſ. A mouſe that burrows in banks.
FIELDOFFICER, fēld-ŏf'-fĭ-ſŭr. An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FIELDPIECE, fēld-pēſe. a. Small cannon uſed in battles, but not ſieges.
FIEND, fēnd. ſ. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.
FIERCE, fērs'. a. Savage, ravenous vehement; outrageous; angry, furious ſtrong, forcible.
FIERCELY, fērs'-lў. ad. Violently riouſly.
FIERCENESS, fērs'-nĭs. ſ. Ferocity ſavageneſs; violence, outrageous ſion.
FIERIFACIAS, fī-ĕ-rў-fā'-ſhĭas. In law, a judicial writ for him that has covered in an action of debt or damages to the ſheriff, to command him to the debt, or the damages.
FIERINESS, fī'-ĕ-rў-nĭs. ſ. Hot lities, heat, acrimony; heat of intellectual ardour.

RY, fī'-ā-rў. a. Conſiſting of fire; like fire; vehement, ardent, active; ionate, outrageous, eaſily provoked; eſtrained, fierce; heated by fire.

, fīfe. ſ. A pipe blown to the n.

TEEN, fīf'-tēn. a. Five and ten.

TEENTH, fīf'-tēnth. a. The fifth the tenth.

TH, fīfth. a. The next to the ith.

THLY, fīfth-lў. ad. In the fifth e.

TIETH, fīf'-tўth. a. The next to forty-ninth.

TY, fīf'-tў. a. Five tens.

, fig. ſ. A tree that bears figs; fruit of the fig-tree.

APPLE, fig'-āpl. ſ. A fruit.

MARIGOLD, fig'-mā'-rў-gōld. ſ. lant.

IGHT, fīte. v. n. preter. Fought, paſſ. Fought. To contend in bat- to make war; to contend in ſingle ; to contend.

IGHT, fīte. v. a. To war againſt, mbat againſt.

T, fīte. ſ. Battle; combat, duel; thing to ſcreen the combatants in .

TER, fī'-tur. ſ. Warrior, duel-

TING, fī'-ting. particip. a. Qua- for war, fit for battle; occupied by

ENT, fig'-ment. ſ. An inven- a fiction, the idea feigned.

ECKER, fig'-pek-ur. ſ. A bird.

LATE, fig'-ū-lāt. a. Made of a clay.

RABLE, fig'-ū-rābl. a. Capa- f being brought to certain form, tained in it. Thus lead is Figu- but not water.

RABILITY, fig'-ū-rā-bil''-i-tў. he quality of being capable of a and ſtable form.

RAL, fig'-ū-rāl. a. Belonging to

RATE, fig'-ū-rāt. a. Of a cer- ad determinate form; reſembling ing of a determinate form.

RATION, fig-ū-rā'-ſhun. ſ. De- ation to a certain form; the act of a certain form.

RATIVE, fig'-ū-rā-tiv. a. Re- ing ſomething elſe, typical; not ; full of rhetorical exornations.

RATIVELY, fig'-ū-rā-tiv-lў. ad. By a figure, in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fig'-ure. ſ. The figure of any thing as determined by the outlines; ſhape; perſon, external form, appearance mean or grand; diſtinguiſhed appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a ſtatue, an image; repreſentations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoſcope, the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes; in theology, type, repreſentative; in rhetorick, any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FIGURE, fig'-ure. v. a. To form into any determinate ſhape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diverſify; to repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance; to imagine in the mind; to form figuratively, to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

FIGWORT, fig'-wurt. ſ. A plant.

FILACEOUS, fī-lā'-ſhus. a. Conſiſting of threads.

FILACER, fīl'-ā-sur. ſ. An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs.

FILAMENT, fīl'-ā-ment. ſ. A ſlender thread, a body ſlender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fīl'-burt. ſ. A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH, fīltſh'. v. n. To ſteal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, fīltſh'-ur. ſ. A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, fīle. ſ. A thread; a line on which papers are ſtrung; a catalogue, roll; a line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another; an inſtrument to ſmooth metals.

FILECUTTER, fīle-kut-ur. ſ. A maker of files.

To FILE, fīle. v. a. To ſtring upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to ſully, to pollute.

To FILE, fīle. v. n. To march in file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, fīl'-ē-mŏt. ſ. A brown or yellow-brown colour.

FILER, fī'-lur. ſ. One who files, one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fīl'-yal. a. Pertaining to a ſon, befitting a ſon; bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

FILIATION, fil-yā'-shŭn. ſ. The relation of a ſon to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, fī'-lingz. ſ. Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fĭl'. v. a. To ſtore till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a veſſel till it reaches the top; to ſatisfy, to content; to glut, to ſurfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink; to extend by ſomething contained; To fill up, to make full, to ſupply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fĭl'. v. n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to ſatiate.

FILL, fĭl'. ſ. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction; the place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fĭl'-lŭr. ſ. Any thing that fills up room without uſe; one whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

FILLET, fĭl'-lit. ſ. A band tied round the head or other part; the fleſhy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To FILLET, fĭl'-lit. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an aſtragal.

To FILLIP, fĭl'-lip. v. a. To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring.

FILLIP, fĭl'-lip. ſ. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fĭl'-lȳ. ſ. A young mare; a young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FILM, fĭlm'. ſ. A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To FILM, fĭlm'. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

FILMY, fĭl'-mȳ. a. Compoſed of thin pellicles.

To FILTER, fĭl'-tŭr. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTER, fĭl'-tŭr. ſ. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drops from it; a ſtrainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, fĭlth'. ſ. Dirt, naſtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, fĭlth'-ȳ-lȳ. ad. Naſtily, foully, groſsly.

FILTHINESS, fĭlth'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Naſtineſs, foulneſs, dirtyneſs; corrupti pollution.

FILTHY, fĭlth'-ȳ. a. Naſty, foul, ty; groſs, polluted.

To FILTRATE, fĭl'-trāte. v. a. ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fĭl-trā'-shŭn. ſ. method by which liquors are procu fine and clear.

FIN, fĭn'. ſ. The wing of a fiſh.

FIN-FOOTED, fĭn'-fŭt-ĭd. a. H ing feet with membranes between toes.

FINABLE, fī'ne-ăbl. a. That adm fine.

FINAL, fī'-năl. a. Ultimate, laſt; c cluſive; mortal; reſpecting the end motive.

FINALLY, fī'-năl-lȳ. ad. Ultima in concluſion; completely, without re very.

FINANCE, fĭn-năns'e. ſ. Revenue, come, profit.

FINANCIER, fĭn-năn-sē'r. ſ. One collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fī'-nă-rȳ. ſ. The fe forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, fĭnt'sh. ſ. A ſmall bird which we have three kinds, the goldfi the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, fī'nd. v. a. To obtain ſearching or ſeeking; to obtain ſ thing loſt; to meet with, to fall u to know by experience; to diſcover ſtudy; to diſcover what is hidden hit on by chance, to perceive by dent; to detect, to deprehend, to ca to determine by judicial verdict; to ply, to furniſh, as he Finds m money; in law, to approve, as To a bill; To find himſelf, to fare wi gard to eaſe or pain; To find ou unriddle, to ſolve; to diſcover ſome hidden, to obtain the knowledge o invent.

FINDER, fī'nd-ŭr. ſ. One that or falls upon any thing; one that up any thing loſt.

FINDFAULT, fī'nd-fălt. ſ. A ſurer, a caviller.

FINE, fī'ne. a. Refined, pure, free droſs; ſubtle, thin, as the fine ſ evaporate; refined; keen, ſmoothly clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; delicate; artful, dexterous; el with elevation; beautiful with di accompliſhed, elegant of manners; ſplendid.

FINE, fī'ne. ſ. A mulct, a pe

unishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, concluſion.

To FINE, fi'ne. v. a. To refine; to purify; to make tranſparent; to puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fi'ne. v. n. To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fi'ne-drâ. v. a. To ſew up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fi'ne-drâ-ûr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fi'ne-fing-gûrd. a. Nice, artful, exquiſite.

FINELY, fi'ne-lŷ. ad. Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, ſharply; in ſmall parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fi'ne-nis. ſ. Elegance, delicacy; ſhow, ſplendour; artfulneſs, ingenuity; purity, freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

FINERY, fi'ne-ûr-ŷ. ſ. Show, ſplendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fŷ-nes'. ſ. Artifice, ſtratagem.

FINER, fi'nûr. ſ. One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fing'-gûr. ſ. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the hand, the inſtrument of work.

To FINGER, fing'-gûr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly; to touch an inſtrument of muſick; to perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fing'l-fâng'l. ſ. A fiddle.

FINICAL, fin'-i-kâl. a. Nice, foppiſh.

FINICALLY, fin'-i-kâl-ŷ. ad. Foppiſhly.

FINICALNESS, fin'-i-kâl-nis. ſ. Superfluous, nicety.

To FINISH, fin'-iſh. v. a. To bring to the end propoſed; to perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fin'-iſh-ûr. ſ. One that finiſhes.

FINITE, fi-ni'te. a. Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fi-ni'te-lis. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fi-ni'te-lŷ. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fi-ni'te-nis. ſ. Limitation, confinement within certain bounaries.

FINITUDE, fin'-i-tûde. ſ. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fin'-lis. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fin'-like. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, find'. a. Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FINNY, fin'-nŷ. a. Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fin'-tôd. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fin-ô'-tſhô. ſ. Fennel.

FIR, fûr'. ſ. The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fi're. ſ. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the puniſhment of the damned; any thing that inflames the paſſions; ardour of temper; livelineſs of imagination, vigour of fancy, ſpirit of ſentiment; the paſſion of love; eruptions or impoſthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fi're-ârmz. ſ. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fi're-bâl. ſ. Grenado, ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fi're-brûſh. ſ. The bruſh which hangs by the fireſide to ſweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fi're-drâke. ſ. A fiery ſerpent.

FIRENEW, fi're-nû. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-houſe.

FIREPAN, fi're-pân. ſ. Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

FIRER, fi're-ûr. ſ. An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fi're-ſi'de. ſ. The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fi're-ſtik. ſ. A lighted ſtick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fi're-wûrks. ſ. Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for ſhow or publick rejoicing.

To FIRE, fi're. v. a. To ſet on fire, to kindle; to inflame the paſſions, to animate.

To FIRE, fi're. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with paſſion; to diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND, fi're-brând. ſ. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fi're-krôs. ſ. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fi're-lôk. ſ. A ſoldier's gun, a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

FIREMAN, fi're-mân. ſ. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

FIREPAN, fī're-păn. ſ. A pan for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fī're-ſhip. ſ. A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fī're-ſhŭvl. ſ. The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fī're-ſtōne. ſ. A hearth ſtone, ſtone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fī're-wŭd. ſ. Wood to burn, fewel.

FIRING, fī'r-ing. ſ. Fewel.

To FIRK, fĕrk'. v. a. To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fĕr'-kin. ſ. A veſſel containing nine gallons; a ſmall veſſel.

FIRM, fĕrm'. a. Strong, not eaſily pierced or ſhaken, hard, oppoſed to ſoft; conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, fixed, unſhaken.

To FIRM, fĕrm'. v. a. To ſettle, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fĕr'-mă-mĕnt. ſ. The ſky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fĕr-mă-mĕn'-tăl. a. Celeſtial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fĕrm'-lў. ad. Strongly, impenetrably, immoveably; ſteadily, conſtantly.

FIRMNESS, fĕrm'-nĭs. ſ. Stability, compactneſs; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

FIRST, fŭrſt'. a. The ordinal of one; earlieſt in time; higheſt in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fŭrſt'. ad. Before any thing elſe, earlieſt; before any other conſideration; at the beginning, at firſt.

FIRST-GOT, fŭrſt'-gŏt.
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fŭrſt'-bĕ-gŏtn. } ſ.
The eldeſt of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fŭrſt'-frōts. ſ. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind; the firſt profits of any thing; the earlieſt effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fŭrſt'-ling. ſ. The firſt produce or offſpring; the thing firſt thought or done.

FISCAL, fĭs'-căl. ſ. Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fĭſh'. ſ. An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fĭſh'. v. n. To be employed in catching fiſhes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fĭſh'. v. a. To ſearch in queſt of fiſh.

FISH-HOOK, fĭſh'-hŏk. ſ. A hook catching fiſh.

FISHPOND, fĭſh'-pŏnd. ſ. A pool for fiſh.

FISHER, fĭſh'-ŭr. ſ. One who is employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERBOAT, fĭſh'-ŭr-bōt. ſ. A employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERMAN, fĭſh'-ŭr-măn. ſ. whoſe employment and livelihood catch fiſh.

FISHERY, fĭſh'-ŭr-ў. ſ. The of catching fiſh.

FISHFUL, fĭſh'-fŭl. a. Abounding fiſh.

To FISHIFY, fĭſh'-ў-fў. v. a. To to fiſh.

FISHING, fĭſh'-ing. ſ. Commonly taking fiſh.

FISHKETTLE, fĭſh'-kĕtl. ſ. A dron made long for the fiſh to be without bending.

FISHMEAL, fĭſh'-mēl. ſ. Diet fiſh.

FISHMONGER, fĭſh'-mŭng-gŭr. dealer in fiſh.

FISHY, fĭſh'-ў. a. Conſiſting of having the qualities of fiſh.

FISSILE, fĭs'-ſĭl. a. Having the in a certain direction, ſo as to cleft.

FISSILITY, fĭs-ſĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The lity of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fĭſh'-ſhŭr. ſ. A cleft, row chaſm where a breach has made.

FIST, fĭſt'. ſ. The hand clenched the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fĭs-tў-kŭfs. ſ. with the fiſt.

FISTULA, fĭs'-tŭ-lă. ſ. A ſinuous cer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'-tŭ-lăr. a. Hollow a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'-tŭ-lŭs. a. the nature of a fiſtula.

FIT, fĭt'. ſ. A paroxiſm of any mittent diſtemper; any ſhort return intermiſſion; diſorder, diſtemper the hyſterical diſorders of women the convulſions of children.

FIT, fĭt'. a. Qualified, proper; nient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt'. v. a. To ſuit one to another; to accommodate with any thing; to be adapted to any thing; To fit out, to furn

; To fit up, to furniſh, to make
r for uſe.
T, fĭt. v. n. To be proper, to be

H, fĭtſh'. ſ. A ſmall kind of wild

HAT, fĭt'ſh-ĭt. } ſ.
HEW, fĭt'-tſhō. }
king little beaſt, that robs the hen-
and warren.
UL, fĭt'-fŭl. a. Varied by parox-

Y, fĭt'-lў. ad. Properly, juſtly,
ably; commodiouſly, meetly.
ESS, fĭt'-nĭs. ſ. Propriety, meet-
juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs; conve-
e, commodity, the ſtate of being

ENT, fĭt'-mĕnt. ſ. Something
ed to a particular purpoſe.
ER, fĭt'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or
that confers fitneſs for any thing.
, fĭ've. a. Four and one, half of

LEAVED Graſs, fĭ've-lēvd. ſ.
efoil, a ſpecies of clover.
S, fĭvz. ſ. A kind of play with
; a diſeaſe of horſes.
X, flks'. v. a. To make faſt; to
; to direct without variation; to
e of volatility; to transfix; to
old from motion.
X, flks'. v. n. To determine the
tion; to reſt, to ceaſe to wander;
e volatility, ſo as to be malleable.
TION, flk-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Stability,
eſs; confinement; want of vola-
; reduction from fluidity to firm-

DLY, flk'-sĕd-lў. ad. Certainly,
y.
DNESS, flk'-sĕd-nĭs. ſ. Stability;
or loſs of volatility; ſteadineſs, ſet-
opinion or reſolution.
DITY, flk-sĭd'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Coherence
rts.
TY, flk'-sĭ-tў. ſ. Coherence of

RE, flk'-ſhŭr. ſ. Firmneſs, ſtable

IG, flz'-gig. ſ. A kind of dart
arpoon, with which ſeamen ſtrike

BY, flăb'-bў. a. Soft, not firm.
CID, flăk'-sĭd. a. Weak, limber,
iff, lax, not tenſe.
CIDITY, flăk-sĭd'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Laxi-
mberneſs, want of tenſion.
AG, flăg'. v. n. To hang looſe
at ſtiffneſs or tenſion; to grow ſpi-
ritleſs or dejected; to grow feeble, to loſe vigour.

To FLAG, flăg'. v. a. To let fall, to ſuffer to droop; to lay with broad ſtone.

FLAG, flăg'. ſ. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or enſign of a ſhip or land-forces; a ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'-brōm. ſ. A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'-ŏf-fĭ-sŭr. ſ. A commander of a ſquadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'-wŭrm. ſ. A grub bred in watry places among flags or ſedge.

FLAGELET, flădzh'-ĭ-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall flute.

FLAGELLATION, flădzh-ĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLAGGINESS, flăg'-gў-nĭs. ſ. Laxity, limberneſs.

FLAGGY, flăg'-gў. a. Weak, lax, limber; inſipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flă-jĭſh'-ŭs. a. Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flă-jĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, villany.

FLAGGON, flăg'-ŭn. ſ. A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flā'-grăn-sў. ſ. Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flā'-grănt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flă-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flăg'-ſtăf. ſ. The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flāl. ſ. The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flāke. ſ. Any thing that appears looſely held together; a ſtratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flā'-kў. a. Looſely hanging together; lying in layers or ſtrata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flăm'. ſ. A falſehood, a lye, an illuſory pretext.

To FLAM, flăm'. v. a. To deceive with a lye.

FLAMBEAU, flăm'-bō. ſ. A lighted torch.

FLAME, flāme. ſ. Light emitted from fire; a ſtream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightneſs of fancy; ardour of inclination; paſſion of love.

To

To FLAME, flā'me. v. n. To ſhine as fire, to burn with emiſſion of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flā'me-kŭl-lŭrd. a. Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flā'-mĕn. ſ. A prieſt in ancient times, one that officiated in ſolemn offices.

FLAMMATION, flăm-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flăm'-mў-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flăm-mĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flăm-mĭv'-vŏ-mŭs. a. Vomiting out flame.

FLAMMY, flă'-mў. a. Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flank'. ſ. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the ſide of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flănk'. v. a. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet; to be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide, to be on the ſide.

FLANKER, flănk'-ŭr. ſ. A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLANNEL, flăn'-nĭl. ſ. A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

FLAP, flăp'. ſ. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe; the noiſe made by that motion; a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLAP, flăp'. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noiſe.

To FLAP, flăp'. v. n. To ply the wings with noiſe; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flăp'-drăg-ŭn. ſ. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flăp'-ērd. a. Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLARE, flā're. v. n. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow; to glitter with tranſient luſtre; to glitter offenſively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flăſh'. ſ. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze; ſudden burſt of wit or merriment; a ſhort tranſient
body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flăſh'. v. n. To
with a quick and tranſient
burſt out into any kind of violence;
break out into wit, merriment, or
thought.

To FLASH, flăſh'. v. a. To
large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flăſh'-ŭr. ſ. A man of
appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flăſh'-ў-lў. ad. With
ty ſhow.

FLASHY, flăſh'-ў. a. Empty,
ſhowy without ſubſtance; inſipid,
out force or ſpirit.

FLASK, flăſk'. ſ. A bottle,
a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flăſk'-ĭt. ſ. A
which viands are ſerved.

FLAT, flăt'. a. Horizontally
ſmooth, without protuberances;
elevation; level with the ground;
horizontally proſtrate, lying
painting, without relief, without
nence of the figures; taſteleſs,
dull, unanimated; ſpiritleſs,
peremptory, abſolute, downright;
ſharp in ſound.

FLAT, flăt'. ſ. A level,
plane; even ground, not
a ſmooth low ground expoſed to
tions; ſhallow, ſtrand, place in
where the water is not deep; the
ſide of a blade; depreſſion of
or language; a mark or character
ſick.

To FLAT, flăt'. v. a. To level,
preſs, to make broad and
make vapid.

To FLAT, flăt'. v. n. To
oppoſed to ſwell; to become
or vapid.

FLATLONG, flăt'-lŏng. ad.
flat downwards, not edgewiſe.

FLATLY, flăt'-lў. ad.
without inclination; without
or elevation; without ſpirit,
gidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flăt'-nĭs. ſ.
vel extenſion; want of relief
nence; deadneſs, inſipidity,
dejection of ſtate; dejection
want of life; dulneſs, inſipidity,
dity; the contrary to ſhrilneſs
neſs of ſound.

To FLATTEN, flăt'n. v. a.
even or level, without
vation; to beat down to the

ke vapid; to deject, to depreſs, to
f.

ATTEN, flăt'n. v. n. To grow
or level; to grow dull and in-

TER, flăt'-tûr. ſ. The work-
r inſtrument by which bodies are
ed.

ATTER, flăt'-tûr. v. a. To ſooth
praiſes, to pleaſe with blandiſh-
; to praiſe falſely; to raiſe falſe

TTERER, flăt'-tĕr-rûr. ſ. One who
s, a fawner, a wheedler.

TTERY, flăt'-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. Falſe praiſe,
obſequiouſneſs.

TTISH, flăt'-tiſh. a. Somewhat
pproaching to flatneſs.

TULENCY, flăt'-û-lĕn-sȳ. ſ.
ineſs, turgidneſs; emptineſs, va-

TULENT, flăt'-û-lĕnt. a. Turgid
ir, windy; empty, vain, big with-
bſtance or reality, puffy.

TUOSITY, flăt-û-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ.
ineſs, fulneſs of air.

TUOUS, flăt'-û-ûs. a. Windy,
f wind.

TUS, flā'-tûs. ſ. Wind gathered in
vities of the body.

TWISE, flăt'-wīze. ad. With the
wnwards, not the edge.

AUNT, flânt'. v. n. To make a
ing ſhow in apparel; to be hung
omething looſe and flying.

NT, flânt'. ſ. Any thing looſe and

OUR, flā'-vûr. ſ. Power of pleaſ-
e taſte; ſweetneſs to the ſmell,
fragrance.

OUROUS, flā'-vûr-ûs. a. De-
l to the palate; fragrant, odo-

, flā'. ſ. A crack or breach in
ing; a fault, a defect; a ſudden
a violent blaſt; a tumult, a tem-
us uproar; a ſudden commotion of

AW, flā'. v. a. To break, to
to damage with fiſſure.

LESS, flā'-lĭs. a. Without cracks,
t defects.

Y, flā'-ȳ. a. Full of flaws.

, flăk's. ſ. The fibrous plant of
the fineſt thread is made; the fibres
cleanſed and combed from the
.

COMB, flăk's-kōm. ſ. The in-
nt with which the fibres of flax
anſed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flăk'ſ-drĕſ-sûr. ſ. He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLAXEN, flăk's-ĭn. a. Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWEED, flăk's-wēd. ſ. A plant.

To FLAY, flā'. v. a. To ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

FLAYER, flā'-ûr. ſ. He that ſtrips the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA, flē'. ſ. A ſmall inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flē'. v. a. To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flē'-bāne. ſ. A plant.

FLEABITE, flē'-bīte. } ſ.
FLEABITING, flē'-bī-tĭng. } Red marks cauſed by fleas; a ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flē'-bĭtn. a. Stung by fleas; mean, worthleſs.

FLEAK, flē'k. ſ. A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

FLEAM, flē'm. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flē'-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

To FLECK, flĕk'. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtreak, to ſtripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flĕk'-ûr. v. a. To ſpot, to mark with ſtrokes or touches.

FLED, flĕd'. The preterite and participle of Flee.

FLEDGE, flĕdzh'. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flĕdzh'. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to ſupply with feathers.

To FLEE, flē'. v. n. pret. Fled. To run from danger, to have recourſe to ſhelter.

FLEECE, flē'ſe. ſ. As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

To FLEECE, flē'ſe. v. a. To clip the fleece off a ſheep; to ſtrip, to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool.

FLEECED, flēſt'. a. Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flē'-sȳ. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flē'r. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jeſt with inſolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flē'r. ſ. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flē'r-ûr. ſ. A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flē't. ſ. A ompany of ſhips, a navy.

FLEET,

FLEET, flē't. ſ. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flē't. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; ſkimming the ſurface.

To FLEET, flē't. v. n. To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh; to be in a tranſient ſtate.

To FLEET, flē't. v. a. To ſkim the water; to live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flē't-lў. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with ſwift pace.

FLEETNESS, flē't-nĭs. ſ. Swiftneſs of courſe, nimbleneſs, celerity.

FLESH, flĕſh'. ſ. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul; the muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons; animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable; the body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type The Fleſh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To FLESH, flĕſh'. v. a. To imitate; to harden, to eſtabliſh in any practice; to glut, to ſatiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flĕſh'-kŭl-ŭr. ſ. The colour of fleſh.

FLESHFLY, flĕſh'-flў. ſ. A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flĕſh'-hŏk. ſ. A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flĕſh'-lĭs. a. Without fleſh.

FLESHLINESS, flĕſh'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Carnal paſſions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flĕſh'-lў. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flĕſh'-mēt. ſ. Animal food, the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flĕſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flĕſh'-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One who deals in fleſh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flĕſh'-pŏt. ſ. A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked, thence plenty of fleſh.

FLESHQUAKE, flĕſh'-kwāke. ſ. A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flĕſh'-ў. a. Plump, full of fleſh; pulpous.

FLEW, flū'. The preterite of Fly.

FLEW, flū'. ſ. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flū'd. a. Chapped, ed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flĕks-ăn'-ĭ-mŭs. Having power to change the diſpoſi of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flĕk-ſ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. quality of admitting to be bent, cy; eaſineſs to be perſuaded, ance.

FLEXIBLE, flĕk's-ĭbl. a. Poſſible to bent, pliant; complying, obſequi ductile, manageable; that may be commodated to various forms and poſes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flĕk'ſ-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. bility to be bent, eaſineſs to be obſequiouſneſs, compliance; manageableneſs.

FLEXILE, flĕk'ſ-ĭl. a. Pliant, bent, obſequious to any power or pulſe.

FLEXION, flĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The a bending; a double, a bending; towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flĕk'ſ-ŏr. ſ. The general of the muſcles which act in contra the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flĕk's-ū-ŭs. a. Wi tortuous; variable, not ſteady.

FLEXURE, flĕk'-ſhŭr. ſ. The fo direction in which any thing is b the act of bending; the part be joint; obſequious or ſervile cring

To FLICKER, flĭk'-ŭr. v. a. To ter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flī'-ŭr. ſ. A fugitive, a away; that part of a machine whi being put into a more rapid motion the other parts, equalizes and reg the motion of the reſt.

FLIGHT, flīte. ſ. The act of fly running from danger; the act of wings; removal from place to pla means of wings; a flock of birds together; the birds produced in the ſeaſon, as the harveſt Flight of pig a volley, a ſhower; the ſpace p flying; heat of imagination, ſally ſoul.

FLIGHTY, flī't-ў. a. Fleeting, wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flĭm'-zў. a. Weak, mean, ſpiritleſs, without force.

To FLINCH, flĭnt'ſh. v. n. To from any ſuffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flĭnt'ſh-ŭr. ſ. He ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, flĭng'. v. a. pret. part. Flung or Flong. To caſt fro

d, to throw; to dart, to caſt with ence; to ſcatter; to drive by vio- e; to caſt reproach; To fling down, emoliſh, to ruin; To fling off, to e in the chace.

FLING, fling'. v. n. To flounce, vince, to fly into violent motions; fling out, to grow unruly or outra- us.

NG, fling'. ſ. A throw, a caſt; a , a ſneer, a contemptuous remark.

GER, fling'-ûr. ſ. He who throws.

T, flint'. ſ. A kind of ſtone uſed ezelocks; any thing eminently or pro- ally hard.

NTY, flint'-ỳ. a. Made of flint, g; hard of heart, inexorable.

P, flip'. ſ. A liquor much uſed in , made by mixing beer with ſpirits ſugar. A cant word.

PANT, flip'-pânt. a. Nimble, eable: it is uſed only of the act of h; pert, talkative.

PANTLY, flip'-pânt-lỳ. ad. In a ng prating way.

LIRT, flûrt'. v. a. To throw any with a quick elaſtick motion; to with quickneſs.

LIRT, flûrt'. v. n. To jeer, to one; to run about perpetually, to nſteady and fluttering; to coquet men.

T, flûrt'. ſ. A quick elaſtick mo- ; a ſudden trick; a pert huſſey; a ette.

TATION, flûr-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. A ſprightly motion; coquettry.

LIT, flit'. v. n. To fly away; move; to flutter; to be flux or un- .

CH, filtſh'. ſ. The ſide of a hog and cured.

TERMOUSE, flût'-tûr-mouſe. ſ. bat.

TING, flit'-ting. ſ. An offence, a , a flying away.

fliks'. ſ. Down, fur, ſoft hair.

OAT, flô'te. v. n. To ſwim on rface of the water; to paſs with a irregular courſe.

OAT, flô'te. v. a. To cover with .

T, flô'te. ſ. The act of flowing; dy ſo contrived or formed as to on the water; the cork or quill by the angler diſcovers the bite.

TY, flô'-tỳ. a. Buoyant and ſwim- a-top.

K, flôk'. ſ. A company of birds ; a company of ſheep, diſtin- guiſhed from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flôk'. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flôg'. v. a. To laſh, to whip.

FLOOD, flûd'. ſ. A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flûd'. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flûd'-gâte. ſ. Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

FLOOK, flô'k. ſ. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flô'r. ſ. The pavement, that part of a room on which we tread; a ſtory, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flô'r. v. a. The cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flô'-ring. ſ. Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flôp'. v. a. To clap the wings with noiſe.

FLORAL, flô'-râl. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flôr'-ênſe. ſ. A kind of cloth.

FLORET, flô'-rit. ſ. A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLORID, flôr'-îd. a. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, fluſhed with red; embelliſhed, ſplendid.

FLORIDITY, flô-rîd'-î-tỳ. ſ. Freſhneſs of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flôr'-îd-nis. ſ. Freſhneſs of colour; embelliſhment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flô-rîf'-fê-rûs. a. Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, flôr'-în. ſ. A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four ſhillings and ſixpence, that of Spain four ſhillings and fourpence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two ſhillings and ſixpence, that of Holland two ſhillings.

FLORIST, flô'-rîſt. ſ. A cultivator of flowers.

FLORULENT, flôr'-û-lênt. a. Flowery, bloſſoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flôs'-kû-lûs. a. Compoſed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flô'te. v. a. To ſkim.

To FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. v. n. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with paſſionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. v. a. To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. ſ. Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. ſ. The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

To FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. v. n. To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flûr'-riſh. v. n. To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to uſe florid language; to deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to boaſt, to brag; in muſick, to play ſome prelude.

To FLOURISH, flûr'-riſh. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embelliſhments of language.

FLOURISH, flûr'-riſh. ſ. Bravery, beauty; an oſtentatious embelliſhment, ambitious copiouſneſs; figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flûr'-riſh-ûr. ſ. One that is in prime or in proſperity.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. a. To mock, to inſult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. n. To practiſe mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flou't. ſ. A mock, an inſult.

FLOUTER, flou't-ûr. ſ. One who jeers.

To FLOW, flô'. v. n. To run or ſpread as water; to run, oppoſed to ſtanding waters; to riſe, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to iſſue; to glide ſmoothly, as a Flowing period; to write ſmoothly, to ſpeak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang looſe and waving.

To FLOW, flô'. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flô'. ſ. The riſe of water, not the ebb; a ſudden plenty or abundance; a ſtream of diction.

FLOWER, flow'-ûr. ſ. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds; an ornament, an embelliſhment; the prime, the flouriſhing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER DE LUCE, flow'-ûr-dê-lû'ſe. ſ. A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flow'-ûr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in bloſſom; to be in the prime, to flouriſh; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from ſurface.

To FLOWER, flow'-ûr. v. a. To with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flow'-ûr-ît. ſ. A a ſmall flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, flow'-ûr-gâ ſ. A garden in which flowers are cipally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flow'-ûr-ŷ-nîs. ſ. ſtate of abounding in flowers; flori of ſpeech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flow'-ûr-ing- ſ. A plant.

FLOWERY, flow'-ûr-ŷ. a. Fu flowers, adorned with flowers r fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flô'-ing-lŷ. ad. volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flû'ke. ſ. A flounder.

FLOWN, flô'ne. participle of Fl Flee. Gone away, eſcaped; elate.

FLUCTUANT, flûk'-tû-ânt. a. W ing, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flûk'-tû-âte. To roll to and again as water in tion; to float backward and for to move with uncertain and hal tion; to be in an uncertain ſtate; irreſolute.

FLUCTUATION, flûk-tû-â'-ſhûn The alternate motion of the water certainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flû'. ſ. A ſmall pipe or ch to convey air; ſoft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flû'-ên-ſŷ. ſ. The of flowing, ſmoothneſs; readine pouſneſs, volubility.

FLUENT, flû'-ênt. a. Liquid; fl in motion, in flux; ready, copio luble.

FLUENT, flû'-ênt. ſ. Stream, r water.

FLUID, flû'-îd. a. Having part ſeparable, not ſolid.

FLUID, flû'-îd. ſ. In phyſick, mal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flû-îd'-î-tŷ. ſ. T lity in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity.

FLUIDNESS, flû'-îd-nîs. ſ. T lity in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

FLUMMERY, flûm'-ûr-ŷ. ſ. of food made by coagulation of flower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flûng'. participle and of Fling.

FLUOR, flû'-ôr. ſ. A fluid ſtr tamenia.

RRY, flŭr'-rȳ. ſ. A guſt or ſtorm ind, a haſty blaſt; hurry.

LUSH, flŭſh'. v. n. To flow with nce; to come in haſte; to glow in kin.

LUSH, flŭſh'. v. a. To colour, to en; to elate, to elevate.

SH, flŭſh'. a. Freſh, full of vigour; nt, abounding.

SH, flŭſh'. ſ. Afflux, ſudden im-, violent flow; cards all of a ſort.

LUSTER, flŭs'-tŭr. v. a. To make nd roſy with drinking.

TE, flūte. ſ. A muſical pipe, a with ſtops for the fingers; a chan- furrow in a pillar.

LUTE, flūte. v. a. To cut co- s into hollows.

LUTTER, flŭt'-tŭr. v. n. To take flights with great agitation of the s; to move with great ſhow and e; to be moved with quick vibra- or undulations; to move irregu-

LUTTER, flŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To in diſorder, like a flock of birds nly rouſed; to hurry the mind; to er the poſition of any thing.

TTER, flŭt'-tŭr. ſ. Hurry, tumult, der of mind; confuſion, irregula-

TATICK, flŭ-vȳ-ăt'-ĭk. a. Be- ng to rivers.

, flŭks'. ſ. The act of flowing; low or iſſue of matter; dyſentery, e in which the bowels are excoriated bleed, bloody flux; concourſe, in- ce; the ſtate of being melted; that mingled with a body makes it

, flŭks'. a. Unconſtant, not dur- maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion rts.

LUX, flŭks'. v. a. To melt; to te, to evacuate by ſpitting.

ILITY, flŭkſ-ĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Eaſineſs aration of parts.

ION, flŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of g; the matter that flows; in ma- ticks, the arithmetick or analyſis finitely ſmall variable quantities.

LY, flȳ. v. n. pret. Flew or Fled, Fled or Flown. To move through with wings; to paſs through the to paſs away; to paſs ſwiftly; to with violence, to fall on ſudden- to move with rapidity; to burſt aſun- with a ſudden exploſion; to break, ver; to run away, to attempt eſ- To fly in the face, to inſult, to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burſt into paſſion; to fly out, to break out into licence, to ſtart violently from any direction; To let fly, to diſcharge.

To FLY, flȳ'. v. a. To ſhun, to avoid, to decline; to refuſe aſſociation with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flȳ'. ſ. A ſmall winged inſect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt; Fly in a compaſs, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flȳ'-blō. v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flȳ'-bōte. ſ. A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCATCHER, flȳ'-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flȳ'-ŭr. ſ. One that flies or runs away; one that uſes wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flȳ'-fĭſh. v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fō'le. ſ. The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen.

To FOAL, fō'le. v. a. To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fō'le-bĭt. ſ. A plant.

FOAM, fō'me. ſ. The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, ſpume.

To FOAM, fō'me. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fō'-mȳ. a. Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, fŏb'. ſ. A ſmall pocket.

To FOB, fŏb'. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; To fob off, to ſhift off, to put aſide with an artifice.

FOCAL, fō'-kăl. a. Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, fō'-kŭs. ſ. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glaſs; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and croſs each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fŏd'-dŭr. ſ. Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FODDER, fŏd'-dŭr. v. a. To feed with dry food.

FODDERER, fŏd'-dĕr-rŭr. ſ. He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fō. ſ. An enemy in war; a perſecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wiſher.

FOEMAN, fō'-măn. ſ. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fē'-tŭs. ſ. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fŏg'. ſ. A thick miſt, a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water; aftergraſs.

FOGGILY, fŏg'-gў-lў. ad. Miſtily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fŏg'-gў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being dark or miſty, cloudineſs, miſtineſs.

FOGGY, fŏg'-gў. a. Miſty, cloudy, dank; cloudy in underſtanding, dull.

FOH, fōh'. interject. An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, foi'bl. ſ. A weak ſide, a blind ſide.

To FOIL, foi'l. v. a. To put to the worſt, to defeat.

FOIL, foi'l. ſ. A defeat, a miſcarriage; leaf, gilding; ſomething of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

FOILER foi'-lŭr. ſ. One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, foi'n. v. n. To puſh in fencing.

FOISON, foi'zn. ſ. Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, foi'ſt. v. a. To inſert by forgery.

FOLD, fōld. ſ. The ground in which ſheep are confined; the place where ſheep are houſed; the flock of ſheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of Fold in compoſition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fōld. v. a. To ſhut ſheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to incloſe, to include, to ſhut.

To FOLD, fōld. v. n. To cloſe over another of the ſame kind.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-lyā'-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of lamina or leaves.

FOLIAGE, fō'-lyādzh. ſ. Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To FOLIATE, fō'-lyāte. v. a. To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIATION, fō-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fō'-lyā-tŭre. ſ. The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fō'-lyō. ſ. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, fōke. ſ. People in familiar language; nations, mankind.

FOLLICLE, fŏl'-lĭkl. ſ. A [illegible] any body with ſtrong coats; a [illegible] ſeed-veſſel.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'-lō. v. a. To [illegible] after, not before, or ſide by ſide; to [illegible] tend as a dependant; to purſue; to [illegible] ceed in order of time; to be conſequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; obey, to obſerve; to attend to, to [illegible] buſied with.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'-lō. v. n. To [illegible] after another; to be poſterior in [illegible] to be conſequential; to continue [illegible] vours.

FOLLOWER, fŏl'-lō-ŭr. ſ. One [illegible] comes after another, not before him, ſide by ſide; a dependant; an attend[illegible] an aſſociate; an imitator, a copyer.

FOLLY, fŏl'-lў. ſ. Want of [illegible] ſtanding, weakneſs of intellect; [illegible] nal weakneſs, depravity of mind; [illegible] negligence or paſſion unbecoming [illegible] dom.

To FOMENT, fō-mĕnt'. v. a. [illegible] cheriſh with heat; to bathe with [illegible] lotions; to encourage, to ſupport, cheriſh.

FOMENTATION, fō-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. [illegible] A fomentation is partial bathing, [illegible] alſo ſtuping; the lotion prepared to [illegible] ment the parts.

FOMENTER, fō-mĕn'-tŭr. ſ. An [illegible] courager, a ſupporter.

FOND, fŏnd'. a. Fooliſh, ſilly; [illegible] ly tender, injudiciouſly indulgent; [illegible] ed in too great a degree, fooliſhly [illegible] lighted.

To FONDLE, fŏnd'l. v. a. To [illegible] with great indulgence, to careſs, cocker.

FONDLER, fŏnd'-lŭr. ſ. One [illegible] fondles.

FONDLING, fŏnd'-ling. ſ. A per[illegible] thing much fondled or careſſed, [illegible] thing regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fŏnd'-lў. ad. Fooliſhly, [illegible] ly; with great or extreme tenderne[illegible]

FONDNESS, fŏnd'-nĭs. ſ. Fooli[illegible] weakneſs; fooliſh tenderneſs; [illegible] paſſion; unreaſonable liking.

FONT, fŏnt'. ſ. A ſtone veſſel in [illegible] the water for holy baptiſm is con[illegible] in the church.

FOOD, fōd. ſ. Victuals, provi[illegible] the mouth; any thing that nouri[illegible]

FOODFUL, fōd-fŭl. a. Fruitful [illegible] of food.

FOOL, fōl. ſ. One to whom natu[illegible] denied reaſon, a natural, an idiot, Scr[illegible]

ture, a wicked man; a term of in-
y and reproach; one who counter-
folly, a buffoon, a jeſter.

OOL, fōl. v. n. To trifle, to

OOL, fōl. v. a. To treat with
mpt, to diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to
ate; to cheat.

LBORN, fōl-bārn. a. Fooliſh from
irth.

LERY, fōl-ēr-ȳ. ſ. Habitual folly;
of folly, trifling practice; object
ly.

LHARDINESS, fōl-hā'r-dȳ-nis. ſ.
raſhneſs.

LHARDY, fōl-hā'r-dȳ. a. Dar-
without judgment, madly adventu-

LTRAP, fōl-trāp. ſ. A ſnare to
fools in.

LISH, fōl-iſh. a. Void of under-
ng, weak of intellect; imprudent,
reet; in Scripture, wicked, ſin-

LISHLY, fōl-iſh-lȳ. ad. Weak-
without underſtanding; in Scripture,
edly.

LISHNESS, fōl-iſh-nis. ſ. Folly,
of underſtanding; fooliſh practice,
l deviation from the right.

T, fūt. ſ. plural Feet. The part
which we ſtand; that by which any
is ſupported; the lower part, the
; infantry; ſtate, character, condi-
; ſcheme, plan, ſettlement; a cer-
number of ſyllables conſtituting a
t part of a verſe; a meaſure con-
g twelve inches; ſtep.

OOT, fūt. v. n. To dance, to
wantonly, to trip; to walk, not

OOT, fūt. v. a. To ſpurn, to
; to tread.

TBALL, fūt-bāl. ſ. A ball driven
e foot.

TBOY, fūt-boy. ſ. A low menial,
endant in livery.

TBRIDGE, fūt-bridzh. ſ. A bridge
hich paſſengers walk.

TCLOTH, fūt-klāth. ſ. A ſump-
loth.

THOLD, fūt-hōld. ſ. Space to
the foot.

TING, fūt-ting. ſ. Ground for the
; foundation, baſis, ſupport; tread,
; dance; entrance, beginning, eſta-
ment; ſtate, condition, ſettlement.

TLICKER, fūt-lik-ur. ſ. A ſlave,
umble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fūt'-mān. ſ. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial ſervant in livery; one who practiſes to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fūt'-mān-ſhip. ſ. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fūt'-pāſe. ſ. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOOTPAD, fūt'-pād. ſ. A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fūt'-pāth. ſ. Narrow way which will not admit horſes.

FOOTPOST, fūt'-pōſt. ſ. A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fūt'-ſtāl. ſ. A woman's ſtirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fūt'-ſtēp. ſ. Trace, track, impreſſion left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fūt'-ſtōl. ſ. Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP, fōp'. ſ. A coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation, one fond of dreſs.

FOPPERY, fōp'-ēr-ȳ. ſ. Folly, impertinence; affectation of ſhow or importance, ſhowy folly; fondneſs of dreſs.

FOPPISH, fōp'-piſh. a. Fooliſh, idle, vain; vain in ſhow, vain of dreſs.

FOPPISHLY, fōp'-piſh-lȳ. ad. Vainly, oſtentatiouſly.

FOPPISHNESS, fōp'-piſh-nis. ſ. Vanity, ſhowy vanity.

FOPPLING, fōp'-ling. ſ. A petty fop.

FOR, fōr'. prep. Becauſe of; with reſpect to; conſidered as, in the place of; for the ſake of; in comparative reſpect; after O an expreſſion of deſire; in account of, in ſolution of; inducing to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, inſtead of; in ſupply of, to ſerve in the place of; through a certain duration; in ſearch of, in queſt of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithſtanding; to the uſe of; in conſequence of; in recompenſe of.

FOR, fōr'. conj. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before; becauſe, on this account that; For as much, in regard that, in conſideration of.

To FORAGE, fōr'-idzh. v. n. To wander far, to rove at a diſtance; to wander in ſearch of proviſions; to ravage, to feed on ſpoil.

To

To FORAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. v. a. To plunder, to ſtrip.

FORAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. ſ. Search of proviſions, the act of feeding abroad; proviſions ſought abroad; proviſions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fŏ-răm'-ў-nŭs. a. Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bē'r. v. n. pret. I Forbore, anciently Forbare; part. Forborn. To ceaſe from any thing, to intermit; to pauſe, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abſtain; to reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bē'r. v. a. To decline, to omit voluntarily; to ſpare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fŏr-bē'r-ăns. ſ. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; intermiſſion of ſomething; command of temper; lenity, delay of puniſhment, mildneſs.

FORBEARER, fŏr-bē'r-ŭr. ſ. An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fŏr-bĭd'. v. a. pret. I Forbade, part. Forbidden or Forbid. To prohibit; to oppoſe, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'-dăns. ſ. Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'n-lў. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fŏr-bĭd'-dŭr. ſ. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fŏr-bĭd'-dĭng. particip. a. Raiſing abhorrence.

FORCE, fŏ'rſe. ſ. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validneſs, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; deſtiny, neceſſity, fatal compulſion.

To FORCE, fŏ'rſe. v. a. To compel, to conſtrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to ſtorm, to take or enter by violence; to raviſh, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fŏ'r-sĕd-lў. ad. Violently, conſtrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fŏ'rſe-fŭl. a. Violent, ſtrong, impetuous,

FORCEFULLY, fŏ'rſe-fŭl-ў. ad. Violently, impetuouſly.

FORCELESS, fŏ'rſe-lĭs. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fă'r-sĕps. ſ. Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs, but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fŏ're-ſŭr. ſ. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains; the ſu... lus of a pump working by pulſion.

FORCIBLE, fŏ're-ſĭbl. a. Str... mighty; violent, impetuous; efficaci... powerful; prevalent, of great influ... done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fŏ're-ſĭbl-nĭs. Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fŏ're-ſĭb-lў. ad. Str... ly, powerfully; impetuouſly; by v... lence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fă'r-ſў-pă-tĭd. a. L... a pair of pincers to open and incloſe.

FORD, fŏ'rd. ſ. A ſhallow part o... river; the ſtream, the current.

To FORD, fŏ'rd. v. a. To paſs with... ſwimming.

FORDABLE, fŏ'rd-ăbl. a. Paſ... without ſwimming.

FORE, fŏ're. a. Anteriour, that w... comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE, fŏ're. ad. Anteriourly; F... a word much uſed in compoſition... mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fŏre-ă'rm. v. a. ... provide for attack or reſiſtance before... time of need.

To FOREBODE, fŏre-bŏ'de. v. a. ... prognoſticate, to foretel; to foreb...

FOREBODER, fŏre-bŏ'de-ŭr. ſ. ... prognoſticator, a ſoothſayer; a ... knower.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kă'ſt. v. a. ... ſcheme, to plan before execution... adjuſt, to contrive; to foreſee, to ... vide againſt.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kă'ſt. v. n. ... form ſchemes, to contrive beforeh...

FORECAST, fŏ're-kă'ſt. ſ. Contr... beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fŏ're-kă'ſt-ŭr. ſ. ... who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fŏ're-kă'ſl. ſ. ... ſhip, that part where the fo... ſtands.

FORECHOSEN, fŏre-tſhŏ'zn. part. ... elected.

FORECITED, fŏre-sĭ'-tĭd. part. ... ed before.

To FORECLOSE, fŏre-klŏ'ze. ... To ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent... foreclоſe a mortgage, is to cut ... power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fŏ're-dĕk. ſ. The ... riour part of the ſhip.

To FOREDESIGN, fŏre-dĕ-ſĭ'ne. ... To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fŏre-dŏ'. v. a. To ... to deſtroy; to overdo, to weary, ... raſs.

OREDOOM, fôre-dô'm. v. a. To
eſtinate, to determine beforehand.
EEND, fô're-ênd. ſ. The anteri-
part.
EFATHER, fôre-fâ'-thûr. ſ. An-
r, one who in any degree of aſcend-
genealogy precedes another.
OREFEND, fôre-fênd'. v. a. To
ibit, to avert; to provide for, to
re.
EFINGER, fô're-fing-gûr. ſ. The
r next to the thumb, the index.
EFOOT, fô're-fût. ſ. plural Fore-
. The anterior foot of a quadru-
OREGO, fôre-gô'. v. a. To quit,
ve up; to go before, to be paſt.
EGOER, fôre-gô'-ûr. ſ. Anceſtor,
enitor.
EGROUND, fô're-ground. ſ. The
of the field or expanſe of a picture
h ſeems to lie before the figures.
EHAND, fô're-hând. ſ. The part
horſe which is before the rider; the
part.
EHAND, fô're-hând. a. A thing
too ſoon.
EHANDED, fô're-hând-id. a. Ear-
mely; formed in the foreparts.
EHEAD, fôr'-rid. ſ. That part of
ace which reaches from the eyes up-
to the hair; impudence, confidence,
ance.
EHOLDING, fôre-hô'ld-ing. ſ.
ictions, ominous accounts.
EIGN, fôr'-rin. a. Not of this
ry, not domeſtick; alien, remote,
elonging; excluded; extraneous.
EIGNER, fôr'-rin-ûr. ſ. A man
comes from another country, a
er.
EIGNNESS, fôr'-rin-nis. ſ. Re-
ſs, want of relation to ſome-
EREIMAGINE, fôre-im-mâdzh'-
. a. To conceive or fancy before
OREJUDGE, fôre-jûdzh'. v. a.
dge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſ-
OREKNOW, fôre-nô'. v. a. To
reſcience of, to foreſee.
KNOWABLE, fôre-nô'-âbl. a.
le of being foreknown.
KNOWLEDGE, fôre-nôl'-lidzh.
reſcience, knowledge of that which
t yet happened.
LAND, fô're-lând. ſ. A pro-
y, headland, high land jutting
e ſea, a cape.

To FORELAY, fôre-lâ'. v. a. To lay wait for, to intrap by ambuſh.
To FORELIFT, fôre-lift'. v. a. To raiſe aloft any anteriour part.
FORELOCK, fô're-lôk. ſ. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
FOREMAN, fô're-mân. ſ. The firſt or chief perſon on a jury; the firſt ſervant in a ſhop.
FOREMENTIONED, fôre-mên'-ſhûnd. a. Mentioned or recited before.
FOREMOST, fô're-môſt. a. Firſt in place; firſt in dignity.
FORENAMED, fôre-nâ'md. a. Nominated before.
FORENOON, fô're-nôn. ſ. The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.
FORENOTICE, fôre-nô'-tis. ſ. Information of an event before it happens.
FORENSICK, fô-rên'-sik. a. Belonging to courts of judicature.
To FOREORDAIN, fôre-ôr-dâ'ne. v. a. To predeſtinate, to predetermine, to preordain.
FOREPART, fô're-pârt. ſ. The anteriour part.
FOREPAST, fôre-pâſt'. a. Paſt beyond a certain time.
FOREPOSSESSED, fôre-pôz-zêſt'. a. Preoccupied, prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged.
FORERANK, fô're-rânk. ſ. Firſt rank, front.
FORERECITED, fôre-rê-sî'-tid. a. Mentioned or enumerated before.
To FORERUN, fôre-rûn'. v. a. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to precede, to have the ſtart of.
FORERUNNER, fôre-rûn'-nûr. ſ. An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow; a prognoſtick, a ſign foreſhowing any thing.
To FORESAY, fôre-sâ'. v. a. To predict, to prophefy.
To FORESEE, fôre-sê'. v. a. To ſee beforehand, to ſee what has not yet happened.
To FORESHAME, fôre-ſhâ'me. v. a. To ſhame, to bring reproach upon.
FORESHIP, fô're-ſhip. ſ. The anteriour part of the ſhip.
To FORESHORTEN, fôre-ſhâ'rtn. v. a. To ſhorten the forepart.
To FORESHOW, fôre-ſhô'. v. a. To predict; to repreſent before it comes.

FORE-

FORESIGHT, fō're-sīte. ſ. Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.
FORESIGHTFUL, fōre-sī'te-fūl. a. Preſcient, provident.
To FORESIGNIFY, fōre-sig'-nī-fy. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreſhow.
FORESKIN, fō're-ſkin. ſ. The prepuce.
FORESKIRT, fō're-ſkĕrt. ſ. The looſe part of the coat before.
To FORESLOW, fōre-ſlō'. v. a. To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.
To FORESPEAK, fōre-ſpē'k. v. n. To predict, to foreſay; to forbid.
FORESPENT, fōre-ſpĕnt'. a. Waſted, tired, ſpent; forepaſſed, paſt; beſtowed before.
FORESPURRER, fōre-ſpŭr'-rŭr. ſ. One that rides before.
FOREST, fŏr'-rĭſt. ſ. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.
To FORESTAL, fōre-ſtă'l. v. a. To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another.
FORESTALLER, fōre-ſtă'l-ŭr. ſ. One that anticipates the market, one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.
FORESTBORN, fŏr'-rĭſt-bărn. a. Born in a wild.
FORESTER, fŏr'-rĭſ-tŭr. ſ. An officer of the foreſt; an inhabitant of the wild country.
To FORETASTE, fōre-tă'ſte. v. a. To have antepaſt of, to have preſcience of; to taſte before another.
FORETASTE, fō're-tāſte. ſ. Anticipation of.
To FORETEL, fōre-tĕl'. v. a. To predict, to propheſy, to foreſhow.
FORETELLER, fōre-tĕl'-lŭr. ſ. Predicter, foreſhower.
To FORETHINK, fōre-thĭnk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of.
To FORETHINK, fōre-thĭnk'. v. n. To contrive beforehand.
FORETHOUGHT, fōre-thă't. part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.
FORETHOUGHT, fō're-thăt. ſ. Preſcience, anticipation; provident care.
To FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'kn. v. a. To foreſhow, to prognoſticate as a ſign.
FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'kn. ſ. Prevenient ſign, prognoſtick.
FORETOOTH, fō're-tōth. ſ. The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth, one of the inciſors.
FORETOP, fō're-tŏp. ſ. That part a woman's head-dreſs that is forw or the top of a periwig.
FOREVOUCHED, fōre-vouth'-ĕd, Affirmed before, formerly told.
FOREWARD, fō're-wărd. ſ. The the front.
To FOREWARN, fōre-wă'rn. v. a. admoniſh beforehand; to inform ouſly of any future event; to againſt any thing beforehand.
To FOREWISH, fōre-wĭſh'. part. deſire beforehand.
FOREWORN, fōre-wō'rn. part. out, waſted by time or uſe.
FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. ſ. Something by the commiſſion of a crime, a mulct.
To FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. v. a. T by ſome breach of condition, to ſome offence.
FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. a. Liable to ſeizure, alienated by a crime.
FORFEITABLE, fŏr'-fĭt-ăbl. a. ſeſſed on conditions, by the which any thing may be loſt.
FORFEITURE, fŏr'-fĭt-ūre. ſ. act of forfeiting; the thing forfei mulct, a fine.
To FOREFEND, fōre-fĕnd'. v. a. prevent, to forbid.
FORGAVE, fŏr-gā've. The pret Forgive.
FORGE, fō'rje. ſ. The place wher is beaten into form; any place any thing is made or ſhaped.
To FORGE, fō'rje. v. a. To for the hammer; to make by any mea counterfeit, to falſify.
FORGER, fō're-jŭr. ſ. One who or forms; one who counterfeit thing.
FORGERY, fō're-jĕ-rȳ. ſ. The of falſification; ſmith's work, the the forge.
To FORGET, fŏr-gĕt'. v. a. Forgot, part. Forgotten or Forgot. loſe memory of, to let go from membrance; not to attend, to n
FORGETFUL, fŏr-gĕt'-fūl. a. taining the memory of; oblivious tentive, negligent.
FORGETFULNESS, fŏr-gĕt'-fūl- Oblivion, loſs of memory; neg inattention.
FORGETTER, fŏr-gĕt'-tŭr. ſ. O forgets; a careleſs perſon.
To FORGIVE, fŏr-gĭv'. v. a. pret gave, p. p. Forgiven. To pard remit, not to exact debt or penal

GIVENESS, fŏr-gĭv'-nĭs. ſ. The
f forgiving; pardon; tenderneſs,
gneſs to pardon; remiſſion of a
r penalty.
GIVER, fŏr-gĭv'-ŭr. ſ. One who
ons.
GOT, fŏr-gŏt'. } part. paſſ.
GOTTEN, fŏr-gŏt'n. } of Forget.
emembered.
K, fā'rk. ſ. An inſtrument divided
e end into two or more points or
s; a point.
ORK, fā'rk. v. n. To ſhoot into
s, as corn does out of the ground.
KED, fā'r-kĭd. a. Opening into
r more parts.
KEDLY, fā'r-kĭd-lў. ad. In a
d form.
KEDNESS, fā'r-kĭd-nĭs. ſ. The
y of opening into two parts.
KHEAD, fā'rk-hĕd'. ſ. Point of
row.
KY, fā'r-kў. a. Forked, opening
wo parts.
LORN, fŏr-lā'rn. a. Deſerted, de-
, forſaken, wretched, helpleſs; loſt,
ate; ſmall, deſpicable.
LORNNESS, fŏr-lā'rn-nĭs. ſ. Mi-
olitude.
M, fā'rm. ſ. The external appear-
f any thing, ſhape; particular mo-
modification; beauty, elegance of
rance; ceremony, formality, order;
al appearance without the eſſential
ies, empty ſhow; external rites;
method, eſtabliſhed practice; a
eat; a claſs, a rank of ſtudents;
t or bed of a hare.
RM, fā'rm. v. a. To make; to
; to ſcheme, to plan; to arrange;
uit; to contrive, to join; to mo-
education.
AL, fā'r-măl. a. Ceremonious,
, preciſe; regular, methodical;
al, having the appearance but not
ence; depending upon eſtabliſh-
or cuſtom.
ALIST, fā'r-mă-lĭſt. ſ. One who
appearance to reality.
ALITY, fŏr-măl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Cere-
eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour;
order, habit, or dreſs.
RMALIZE, fā'r-mă-lĭze. v. a.
del, to modify; to affect forma-
ALLY, fā'r-măl-lў. ad. Ac-
g to eſtabliſhed rules; ceremoni-
ſtiffly, preciſely; in open appear-
eſſentially, characteriſtically.

FORMATION, fŏr-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.
FORMATIVE, fā'r-mă-tĭv. a. Having the power of giving form, plaſtick.
FORMER, fā'r-mŭr. ſ. He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.
FORMER, fā'r-mŭr. a. Before another in time; mentioned before another; paſt.
FORMERLY, fā'r-mŭr-lў. ad. In times paſt.
FORMIDABLE, fā'r-mĭ-dăbl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.
FORMIDABLENESS, fā'r-mĭ-dăbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of exciting terrour or dread; the thing cauſing dread.
FORMIDABLY, fā'r-mĭ-dăb-lў. ad. In a terrible manner.
FORMLESS, fā'rm-lĭs. a. Shapeleſs, without regularity of form.
FORMULARY, fā'r-mŭ-lăr-ў. ſ. A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.
FORMULE, fā'r-mūle. ſ. A ſet or preſcribed model.
To FORNICATE, fā'r-nў-kāte. v. n. To commit lewdneſs.
FORNICATION, fŏr-nў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry.
FORNICATOR, fā'r-nў-kā-tŭr. ſ. One that has commerce with unmarried women.
FORNICATRESS, fā'r-nў-kā-trĭs. ſ. A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.
To FORSAKE, fŏr-sā'ke. v. a. pret. Forſook, part. paſſ. Forſook or Forſaken. To leave in reſentment or diſlike; to leave, to go away from; to deſert, to fail.
FORSAKER, fŏr-sā'-kŭr. ſ. Deſerter, one that forſakes.
FORSOOTH, fŏr-sŭth'. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in addreſs to women.
To FORSWEAR, fŏr-ſwā'r. v. a. pret. Forſwore, part. Forſworn. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forſwear himſelf, to be perjured, to ſwear falſely.
To FORSWEAR, fŏr-ſwā'r. v. n. To ſwear falſely, to commit perjury.
FORSWEARER, fŏr-ſwā'r-ŭr. ſ. One who is perjured.
FORT, fō'rt. ſ. A fortified houſe, a caſtle.

FORTED, fôr'-tid. a. Furniſhed, or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fôrth. ad. Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view; on to the end.

FORTH, fôrth. prep. Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fôrth-kûm'-ing. a. Ready to appear, not abſconding.

FORTHISSUING, fôrth-is'-ſhû-ing. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rî'te. ad. Strait forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fôrth-with'. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, ſtrait.

FORTIETH, fâ'r-tŷ-ëth. a. The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fâr-tŷ-fî'-âbl. a. What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tŷ-fi-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The ſcience of military architecture; a place built for ſtrength.

FORTIFIER, fâ''r-tŷ-fî'-ûr. ſ. One who erects works for defence; one who ſupports or ſecures.

To FORTIFY, fâ'r-ti-fŷ. v. a. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

FORTIN, fôr't-in. ſ. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fâ'r-ti-tûde. ſ. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; ſtrength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fâ'rt-nîte. ſ. The ſpace of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fâ'r-trîs. ſ. A ſtrong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû'-i-tûs. a. Accidental, caſual.

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû'-i-tûſ-lŷ. ad. Accidentally, caſually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'-i-tûſ-nîs. ſ. Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fâ'r-tû-nât. a. Lucky, happy, ſucceſsful.

FORTUNATELY, fâ'r-tû-nât-lŷ. ad. Happily, ſucceſsfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fâ'r-tû-nât-nîs. ſ. Happineſs, good luck, ſucceſs.

FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûne. ſ. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befals man; the chance of life, means of living; event, ſucceſs good or bad; eſtate, poſſeſſions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûne. v. n. To befal, to happen, to come caſually to paſs.

FORTUNED, fâ'r-tûnd. a. Sup by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fâ'r-tûn-bo'. ſ. book conſulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fâ'r-tûn-h tûr. ſ. A man whoſe employment i enquire after women with great por to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

FORTUNETELLER, fâ''r-tûn-tël' ſ. One who cheats common people pretending to the knowledge of fu rity.

FORTY, fâ'r-tŷ. a. Four times te

FORUM, fô'-rûm. ſ. Any pub place.

FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. ad. Tow onward, progreſſively.

FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. a. W earneſt; ardent, eager; confident, ſumptuous; premature, early, quick, ready, haſty.

To FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. v. a. haſten, to quicken; to patroniz vance.

FORWARDER, fôr'-wâr-dûr. ſ. who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fôr'-wârd-lŷ. ad. gerly, haſtily.

FORWARDNESS, fôr'-wârd-nîs. Readineſs to act; quickneſs; ear early ripeneſs; confidence, aſſuranc

FORWARDS, fôr'-wârds. ad. Sy before, progreſſively.

FOSSE, fôs'. ſ. A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fôs'-wâ. ſ. One o great Roman roads through Englan called from the ditches on each ſid

FOSSIL, fôs'-sîl. a. Dug out o earth.

FOSSIL, fôs'-sîl. ſ. That which is out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fôs'-tûr. v. a. To to feed, to ſupport; to pamper, courage; to cheriſh, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fôs'-tûr-îdzh. ſ. charge of nurſing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'-tûr-brû ſ. One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fôs'-tûr-tſhîld. child nurſed by a woman not the m or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'-tûr-dâm. ſ. nurſe, one that performs the office mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fôs'-tûr-ërth. Earth by which the plant is nou though it did not grow firſt in it.

FOSTERER, fôs'-tûr-ûr. ſ. A one who gives food in the place of rent.

TERFATHER, fŏs″-tŭr-fä′-thŭr. ſ. e who trains up the child of another if it were his own.
TERMOTHER, fŏs″-tŭr-mŭth′-ŭr. A nurſe.
TERSON, fŏs′-tŭr-sŭn. ſ. One fed educated as a child, though not the by nature.
GHT, fät. The preterite and iciple of Fight.
GHTEN, fä′tn. The paſſive parti- e of Fight.
L, fou′l. a. Not clean, filthy; im- , polluted; wicked, deteſtable; un- ; coarſe, groſs; full of groſs hu- rs, wanting purgation, cloudy, ıy; not bright, not ſerene; with h force, with unſeaſonable violence; ng ſeamen, entangled, as a rope is of the anchor.
OUL, fou′l. v. a. To daub, to be- , to make filthy.
LFACED, fou′l-fäſt. a. Having gly or hateful viſage.
LY, fou′l-ў. ad. Filthily, naſtily, ully.
LMOUTHED, fou′l-mouthd. a. rilous, habituated to the uſe of op- rious terms.
LNESS, fou′l-nĭs. ſ. Filthineſs, neſs; pollution, impurity; hateful- ; injuſtice; ugline ſs; diſhoneſty.
ND, fou′nd. The preterite and par- le paſſive of Find.
OUND, fou′nd. v. a. To lay the of any building; to build, to raiſe; tabliſh, to erect; to give birth or inal to; to raiſe upon, as on a prin- or ground; to fix firm.
OUND, fou′nd. v. a. To form by ing and pouring into moulds, to
NDATION, foun-dä′-ſhŭn. ſ. The or lower parts of an edifice; the act ixing the baſis; the principles or nd on which any notion is raiſed; inal, riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſta- ed for any purpoſe, particularly cha- ; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement.
NDER, fou′n-dŭr. ſ. A builder, who raiſes an edifice; one who eſta- es a revenue for any purpoſe; one whom any thing has its original or nning; a caſter, one who forms es by caſting melted matter into lds.
OUNDER, fou′n-dŭr. v. a. To ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a 's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to ground.

To FOUNDER, fŏu′n-dŭr. v. n. To ſink to the bottom; to fail, to miſcarry.
FOUNDERY, fou′n-drў. ſ. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a caſting-houſe.
FOUNDLING, fou′nd-lĭng. ſ. A child expoſed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.
FOUNDRESS, fou′n-drĭs. ſ. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing; a woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.
FOUNT, fou′nt. } ſ.
FOUNTAIN, fou′n-tĭn. }
A well, a ſpring; a ſmall baſin of ſpringing water; a jet, a ſpout of water; the head or ſpring of a river; original, firſt principle, firſt cauſe.
FOUNTAINLESS, fou′n-tĭn-lĕs. a. Without a fountain.
FOUNTFUL, fou′nt-fŭl. a. Full of ſprings.
FOUR, fō′re. a. Twice two.
FOURBE, fō′rb. ſ. A cheat, a tricking fellow.
FOURFOLD, fō′re-fōld. a. Four times told.
FOURFOOTED, fō′re-fŭt-ĭd. a. Quadruped.
FOURSCORE, fō′re-ſkōre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years.
FOURSQUARE, fō′re-ſkwâre. a. Quadrangular.
FOURTEEN, fō′re-tēn. a. Four and ten.
FOURTEENTH, fō′re-tēnth. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH, fō′rth. a. The ordinal of four, the firſt after the third.
FOURTHLY, fō′rth-lў. ad. In the fourth place.
FOURWHEELED, fō′re-hwēld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.
FOWL, fow′l. ſ. A winged animal, a bird.
To FOWL, fow′l. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.
FOWLER, fow′l-ŭr. ſ. A ſportſman who purſues birds.
FOWLINGPIECE, fow′l-ĭng-pēs. ſ. A gun for birds.
FOX, fŏks′. ſ. A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE, fŏks′-kâſe. ſ. A fox's ſkin.

FOXCHASE, fŏks'-tshāse. ſ. The purſuit of the fox with hounds.
FOXGLOVES, fŏks'-glŭvz. ſ. A plant.
FOXHUNTER, fŏks'-hŭnt-ŭr. ſ. A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes.
FOXSHIP, fŏks'-ſhip. ſ. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
FOXTRAP, fŏks'-trăp. ſ. A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.
To FRACT, frăkt'. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.
FRACTION, frăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
FRACTIONAL, frăk'-ſhŭn-ăl. a. Belonging to a broken number.
FRACTURE, frăk'-tſhŭr. ſ. Breach, ſeparation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.
To FRACTURE, frăk'-tſhŭr. v. a. To break a bone.
FRAGILE, frădzh'-il. a. Brittle, eaſily ſnapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
FRAGILITY, frā-jil'-i-tў. ſ. Brittleneſs, weakneſs; frailty, liableneſs to fault.
FRAGMENT, frăg'-mĕnt. ſ. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
FRAGMENTARY, frăg'-mĕn-tăr-ў. a. Compoſed of fragments.
FRAGOR, frā'-gŏr. ſ. A noiſe, a crack, a craſh.
FRAGRANCE, frā'-grăns. } ſ.
FRAGRANCY, frā'-grăn-sў. }
Sweetneſs of ſmell, pleaſing ſcent.
FRAGRANT, frā'-grănt. a. Odorous, ſweet of ſmell.
FRAGRANTLY, frā'-grănt-lў. ad. With ſweet ſcent.
FRAIL, frā'le. ſ. A baſket made of ruſhes; a ruſh for weaving baſkets.
FRAIL, frā'le. a. Weak, eaſily deſtroyed; weak of reſolution, liable to errour or ſeduction.
FRAILNESS, frā'le-nĭs. ſ. Weakneſs, inſtability.
FRAILTY, frā'le-tў. ſ. Weakneſs of reſolution, inſtability of mind; fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity.
FRAISE, frā'ze. ſ. A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME, frā'me. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compoſe; to regulate, to adjuſt; to plan; to invent.
FRAME, frā'me. ſ. Any thing made as to incloſe or admit ſomething; order, regularity; ſcheme, order; contrivance; mechanical conſtruction; form, proportion.
FRAMER, frā'me-ŭr. ſ. Maker, former, contriver, ſchemer.
FRANCHISE, frăn'-tſhĭz. ſ. Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; diſtrict, extent of juriſdiction.
To FRANCHISE, frăn'-tſhĭz. v. a. To enfranchiſe, to make free.
FRANGIBLE, frăn'-jibl. a. Frail, brittle, eaſily broken.
FRANK, frănk'. a. Liberal, generous, open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved, without conditions, without payment, not reſtrained.
FRANK, frănk'. ſ. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; a letter which paſſes poſtage; a French coin.
To FRANK, frănk'. v. a. To ſhut in a frank or ſty; to feed high, to cram; to exempt letters from poſtage.
FRANKINCENSE, frănk'-ĭn-sēnſe'. An odoriferous kind of reſin.
FRANKLIN, frănk'-lĭn. ſ. A freeholder, a bailiff of land.
FRANKLY, frănk'-lў. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
FRANKNESS, frănk'-nĭs. ſ. Plainneſs of ſpeech, openneſs, ingenuouſneſs; liberality, bounteouſneſs.
FRANTICK, frăn'-tĭk. a. Mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent paſſion, outrageouſly and turbulently tranſported by violence of paſſion.
FRANTICKLY, frăn'-tik-lў. ad. Madly, outrageouſly.
FRANTICKNESS, frăn'-tik-nĭs. Madneſs, fury of paſſion.
FRATERNAL, frā-tĕr'-năl. a. Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
FRATERNALLY, frā-tĕr'-năl-ў. In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY, frā-tĕr'-ni-tў. ſ. ſtate or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, ſociety; of the ſame claſs or character.
FRATRICIDE, frăt'-tri-ſide. ſ. murder of a brother.
FRAUD, frā'd. ſ. Deceit, cheat, artifice.
FRAUDFUL, frā'd-fŭl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickiſh.
FRAUDFULLY, frā'd-fŭl-lў. ad. ceitfully, artfully.

UDULENCE, frâ'-dû-lêns. } f.
UDULENCY, frâ'-dû-lên-sỳ. }
eitfulneſs, trickiſhneſs, proneneſs to
ice.
UDULENT, frâ'-dû-lênt. a. Full
rtifice, trickiſh, deceitful.
UDULENTLY, frâ'-dû-lênt-lỳ. ad.
raud, by artifice, deceitfully.
UGHT, frâ't. part. paſſ. Laden,
ged; filled, ſtored, thronged.
Y, frâ'. ſ. A broil, a battle; a
bat.
RAY, frâ'. v. a. To rub, to wear
by rubbing.
AK, frê'k. ſ. A ſudden fancy, a
ir, a capricious prank.
REAK, frê'k. v. a. To varie-

AKISH, frê'k-iſh. a. Capricious,
ourſome.
AKISHLY, frê'k-iſh-lỳ. ad. Ca-
iouſly, humourſomely.
AKISHNESS, frê'k-iſh-nis. ſ. Ca-
iouſneſs, whimſicalneſs.
CKLE, frêk'l. ſ. A ſpot raiſed in
ſkin by the ſun; any ſmall ſpot or
oloration.
CKLED, frêk'ld. a. Spotted, ma-
ted.
CKLY, frêk'-lỳ. a. Full of
kles.
E, frê'. a. At liberty; uncompelled,
ſtrained; permitted; converſing with-
reſerve; liberal; frank; guiltleſs;
upt; inveſted with franchiſes, poſſeſ-
any thing without vaſſalage; with-
expence.
REE, frê'. v. a. To ſet at liberty;
d from, to clear from any thing ill;
xempt.
EBOOTER, frê-bô'-tûr. ſ. A rob-
, a plunderer.
EBOOTING, frê-bô'-ting. ſ. Rob-
, plunder.
EBORN, frê'-bôrn. ſ. Inheriting
rty.
ECHAPEL, frê-tſhâp'-il. ſ. A
el of the king's foundation.
ECOST, frê-kôſt'. ſ. Without ex-
ce.
EDMAN, frê'd-mân. ſ. A ſlave
umitted.
EDOM, frê'-dûm. ſ. Liberty, in-
ndence; privilege, franchiſes, im-
ities; unreſtraint; eaſe or facility in
g or ſhowing any thing.
EFOOTED, frê-fût'-id. a. Not
ained in the march.
EHEARTED, frê-hâ'r-tid. a. Li-
l, unreſtrained.

FREEHOLD, frê'-hôld. ſ. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.
FREEHOLDER, frê'-hôl-dûr. ſ. One who has a freehold.
FREELY, frê'-lỳ. ad. At liberty; without reſtraint; without reſerve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; ſpontaneouſly, of its own accord.
FREEMAN, frê'-mân. ſ. One not a ſlave, not a vaſſal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.
FREEMINDED, frê-mî'nd-id. a. Unconſtrained, without load of care.
FREENESS, frê'-nis. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being free; openneſs, unreſervedneſs, liberality.
FREESCHOOL, frê'-ſkôl. ſ. A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.
FREESPOKEN, frê-ſpô'kn. a. Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.
FREESTONE, frê'-ſtône. ſ. Stone commonly uſed in building.
FREETHINKER, frê-thînk'-ûr. ſ. A libertine, a contemner of religion.
FREEWILL, frê-wîl'. ſ. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity of fate; voluntarineſs.
FREEWOMAN, frê'-wûm-ûn. ſ. A woman not enſlaved.
To FREEZE, frê'z. v. n. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.
To FREEZE, frê'z. v. a. pret. Froze, part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loſs of power or motion.
To FREIGHT, frâ'te. v. a. pret. Freighted, part. Fraught, Freighted. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation; to load with a burthen.
FREIGHT, frâ'te. ſ. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded; the money due for tranſportation of goods.
FREIGHTER, frâ'te-ûr. ſ. He who freights a veſſel.
FRENCH CHALK, frênt'ſh-tſhâ'k. ſ. An indurated clay.
To FRENCHIFY, frênt'ſh-i-fỳ. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.
FRENETICK, frên'-ê-tik. a. Mad, diſtracted.
FRENZY, frên'-zỳ. ſ. Madneſs, diſtraction of mind.
FREQUENCE, frê'-kwêns. ſ. Crowd, concourſe, aſſembly.
FREQUENCY, frê'-kwên-sỳ. ſ. Common

mon occurrence, the condition of being often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

FREQUENT, frē'-kwĕnt. a. Often done, often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

To FREQUENT, frē-kwĕnt'. v. a. To viſit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē-kwĕnt'-ăbl. a. Converſable, acceſſible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwĕn'-tă-tĭv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē-kwĕnt'-ŭr. ſ. One who often reſorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē'-kwĕnt-lў. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frĕs'-kō. ſ. Coolneſs, ſhade, duſkineſs; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

FRESH, frĕſh'. a. Cool; not ſalt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loſs or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance, ruddy; free from ſaltneſs; ſweet, oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'n. v. a. To make freſh.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'n. v. n. To grow freſh.

FRESHET, frĕſh'-ĭt. ſ. A pool of freſh water.

FRESHLY, frĕſh'-lў. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former ſtate renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frĕſh'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being freſh.

FRET, frĕt'. ſ. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cauſe; that ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring; work riſing in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, paſſion.

To FRET, frĕt'. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raiſed work; to variegate, to diverſify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frĕt'. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peeviſh.

FRETFUL, frĕt'-fŭl. a. Angry, peeviſh.

FRETFULLY, frĕt'-fŭl-ў. ad. Peeviſhly.

FRETFULNESS, frĕt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs.

FRETTY, frĕt'-tў. a. Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABILITY, frī-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frī'-ăbl. a. Eaſily crumbled, eaſily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frī'-ĕr. ſ. A religious, a brother of ſome regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frī'-ĕr-lĭke. a. Monaſtick, unſkilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frī'-ĕr-lў. ad. Like a friar, like a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frī'-ĕr-ў. ſ. A monaſtery, a convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frĭb'l. v. n. To trifle.

FRIBBLER, frĭb'-lŭr. ſ. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frĭk-ă-sē'. ſ. A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICATION, frī-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRICTION, frĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleſh-bruſh or cloth.

FRIDAY, frī'-dā. ſ. The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frĕnd'. ſ. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar appellation.

FRIENDLESS, frĕnd'-lĭs. a. Without friends, wanting ſupport.

FRIENDLINESS, frĕnd'-lў-nĭs. ſ. The diſpoſition to friendſhip; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frĕnd'-lў. a. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend, kind, favourable; diſpoſed to union; voluntary.

FRIENDSHIP, frĕnd'-ſhĭp. ſ. The union of minds united by mutual benevolence, the higheſt degree of intimacy; favour, perſonal kindneſs; aſſiſtance, help.

FRIEZE, frēze. ſ. A coarſe woollen cloth.

FRIEZE, frēze. } ſ.
FRIZE, frēz. }
In architecture, a large flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGAT, frĭg'-ăt. ſ. A ſmall ſhip, a ſhip of war; any veſſel on the water.

FRIGEFACTION, frĭ-jĕ-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making cold.

RIGHT, frī'te. v. a. To terrify, ſturb with fear.
HT, frī'te. ſ. A ſudden ter-

RIGHTEN, frī'tn. v. a. To ter- to ſhock with dread.
GHTFUL, frī'te-fūl. a. Terrible, dful, full of terrour.
GHTFULLY, frī'te-fūl-ȳ. ad. dfully, horribly.
GHTFULNESS, frī'te-fūl-nīs. ſ. power of impreſſing terrour.
GID, fridzh'-īd. a. Cold; without th of affection; impotent, without th of body; dull, without fire of y.
GIDITY, frī-jīd'-ī-tȳ. ſ. Coldneſs, of warmth; dulneſs, want of intel- al fire; want of corporeal warmth; neſs of affection.
GIDLY, fridzh'-īd-lȳ. ad. Coldly, , without affection.
GIDNESS, fridzh'-īd-nīs. ſ. Cold- dulneſs, want of affection.
GORIFICK, frī-gō-rif'-īk. a. Cauſ- old.
RILL, frīl'. v. n. To quake or with cold. Uſed of a hawk, as awk Frills.
NGE, frindzh'. ſ. Ornamental ap- ges added to dreſs or furniture.
RINGE, frindzh'. v. a. To adorn fringes, to decorate with ornamen- pendages.
PERY, frīp'-ēr-ȳ. ſ. The place e old clothes are ſold; old clothes, dreſſes, tattered rags.
RISK, frīsk'. v. n. To leap, to to dance in frolick or gaiety.
K, frīsk'. ſ. A frolick, a fit of on gaiety.
KER, frīsk'-ūr. ſ. A wanton, one onſtant or ſettled.
KINESS, frīsk'-ȳ-nīs. ſ. Gaiety, neſs.
KY, frīsk'-ȳ. a. Gay, airy.
, frīt'. ſ. Among chymiſts, aſhes e.
H, frīth'. ſ. A ſtrait of the ſea; a of net.
TER, frīt'-tūr. ſ. A ſmall piece o be fried; a fragment; a cheeſe-

RITTER, frīt'-tūr. v. a. To cut into ſmall pieces to be fried; to into ſmall particles or fragments.
OLOUS, friv'-ō-lūs. a. Slight, g, of no moment.
OLOUSNESS, friv'-ō-lūs-nīs. ſ. of importance, triflingneſs.

FRIVOLOUSLY, friv'-ō-lūs-lȳ. ad. Triflingly, without weight.
To FRIZLE, friz'l. v. a. To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.
FRIZLER, friz'-lūr. ſ. One that makes ſhort curls.
FRO, frō'. ad. Backward, regreſſively; To and Fro, backwards and forwards.
FROCK, frōk'. ſ. A dreſs, a coat for children; a kind of cloſe coat for men.
FROG, frōg'. ſ. A ſmall animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horſe's hoof.
FROGBIT, frōg'-bit. ſ. An herb.
FROGFISH, frōg'-fīsh. ſ. A kind of fiſh.
FROGGRASS, frōg'-grās. ſ. A kind of herb.
FROGLETTUCE, frōg'-lēt'-tis. ſ. A plant.
FROLICK, frōl'-īk. a. Gay, full of levity.
FROLICK, frōl'-īk. ſ. A wild prank, a flight of whim.
To FROLICK, frōl'-īk. v. n. To play wild pranks.
FROLICKLY, frōl'-īk-lȳ. ad. Gaily, wildly.
FROLICKSOME, frōl'-īk-sūm. a. Full of wild gaiety.
FROLICKSOMENESS, frōl'-īk-sūm-nīs. ſ. Wildneſs of gaiety, pranks.
FROLICKSOMELY, frōl'-īk-sūm-lȳ. ad. With wild gaiety.
FROM, frōm'. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting proceſſion; deſcent, or birth; out of; noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences; noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought; becauſe of; not near to; noting ſeparation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a diſtance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as From above, from the parts above; From afar; From behind; From high.
FRONDIFEROUS, frōn-dīf'-fē-rūs. a. Bearing leaves.
FRONT, frūnt'. ſ. The face; the face as oppoſed to an enemy; the part or place oppoſed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the moſt conſpicuous part; boldneſs, impudence.
To FRONT, frūnt'. v. a. To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.
To FRONT, frūnt'. v. n. To ſtand foremoſt.

FRONTAL,

FRONTAL, frŏnt'-ăl. ſ. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frŏn'-tă-tĭd. a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated.

FRONTBOX, frŏnt'-bŏk's. ſ. The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

FRONTED, frŏnt'-ĭd. a. Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frŏn'-tyĕr. ſ. The marches, the limit, the utmoſt verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frŏn'-tyĕr. a. Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frŏn'-tĭs-pēs. ſ. That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frŏnt'-lĭs. a. Without bluſhes, without ſhame.

FRONTLET, frŏnt'-lĭt. ſ. A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frŏnt'-rōm. ſ. An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

FRORE, frō're. a. Frozen.

FROST, frŏſt'. ſ. The laſt effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frŏſt'-bĭtn. a. Nipped or withered by the froſt.

FROSTED, frŏs'-tĭd. a. Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

FROSTILY, frŏs'-tĭ-lў. ad. With froſt, with exceſſive cold.

FROSTINESS, frŏs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frŏſt'-nāle. ſ. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frŏſt'-wûrk. ſ. Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

FROSTY, frŏs'-tў. a. Having the power of congelation, exceſſive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, reſembling froſt.

FROTH, frâ'th. ſ. Spume, foam, the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation; any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

To FROTH, frâ'th. v. n. To foam, to throw out ſpume.

FROTHILY, frŏth'-ĭ-lў. ad. With foam, with ſpume; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, frŏth'-ў. a. Full of froth ſpume; ſoft, not ſolid, waſting; v empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, froun'ſe. ſ. A diſtem in which ſpittle gathers about the ha bill.

To FROUNCE, froun'ſe. v. a. To fr or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frou'-zў. a. Dim, fe muſty. A cant word.

FROWARD, frō'-wĕrd. a. Peeviſh, governable, perverſe.

FROWARDLY, frō'-wĕrd-lў. Peeviſhly, perverſely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'-wĕrd-nĭs. Peeviſhneſs, perverſeneſs.

To FROWN, frown'. v. a. To ex diſpleaſure by contracting the fac wrinkles.

FROWN, frown'. ſ. A wicked loo look of diſpleaſure.

FROZEN, frō'zn. part. paſſ. of Fre

FRUCTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭ Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'-tў-fў. v. a. make fruitful, to fertiliſe.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'-tў-fў. v. n. bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frŭk-tў-fĭ-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cauſing or of ing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frŭk'-tū-ŭs. a. F ful, fertile, impregnating with ferti

FRUGAL, frō'-găl. a. Thrifty, ing, parſimonious.

FRUGALITY, frō-găl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. T parſimony, good huſbandry.

FRUGALLY, frō'-găl-ў. ad. Par niouſly, ſparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frō-jĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. ing fruit.

FRUIT, frō't. ſ. The product of a or plant in which the ſeeds are co ed; that part of a plant which is for food; production; the offſpri the womb; advantage gained by enterpriſe or conduct; the effect or ſequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frō't-ĭdzh. ſ. Fruit lectively, various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, frō't-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frō't-bĕr-ĭng Having the quality of producing fr

FRUITERER, frō't-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. O trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, frō't-ĕr-ў. ſ. Fru lectively taken; a fruit loft, a rep for fruit.

UITFUL, frō't-fūl. a. Fertile, abun-tly productive; actually bearing fruit; olifick, childbearing; plenteous, a-nding in any thing.

UITFULLY, frō't-fūl-ȳ. ad. In e manner as to be prolifick; plente-y, abundantly.

ITFULNESS, frō't-fūl-nĭs. ſ. Fer-y, plentiful production; the quality eing prolifick.

ITGROVES, frō't-grōvz. ſ. Shades, oſe plantations of fruit-trees.

ITION, frō-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Enjoyment, eſſion, pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or

ITIVE, frō'-ĭ-tĭv. a. Enjoying, eſſing, having the power of enjoy-.

ITLESS, frō't-lĭs. a. Barren of ; vain, idle, unprofitable; without ing.

ITLESSLY, frō't-lĭſ-lȳ. ad. Vain-lly, unprofitably.

IT-TIME, frō't-tīme. ſ. The ason.

T-TREE, frō't-trē. ſ. A tree of kind whoſe principal value ariſes the fruit produced by it.

MENTACIOUS, frō-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭs. ade of grain.

MENTY, frō'-mĕn-tȳ. ſ. Food of wheat boiled in milk.

RUMP, frŭmp'. v. a. To mock, ow-beat.

RUSH, frŭſh'. v. a. To break, , or cruſh.

TRANEOUS, frŭſ-trā'-nyŭs. a. uſeleſs, unprofitable.

USTRATE, frŭs'-trāte. v. a. To , to diſappoint, to balk; to make

TRATE, frŭs'-trēte. part. a. Vain, tual, uſeleſs, unprofitable, null,

TRATION, frŭſ-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſ-tment, defeat.

TRATIVE, frŭs'-trā-tĭv. a. Fal-, diſappointing.

TRATORY, frŭs''-trā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. hich makes any procedure void.

TUM, frŭs'-tŭm. ſ. A piece cut n a regular figure. A term of

Y. ſ. The ſwarm of little fiſhes duced from the ſpawn; any ſwarm nals, or young people in con-

Y, frȳ'. v. a. To dreſs food by it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frȳ'. v. n. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire; to ſuffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frȳ'. ſ. A diſh of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frȳ'-ĭng-păn. ſ. The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB, fŭb'. v. a. To put off.

FUB, fŭb'. ſ. A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'-kā-tĭd. a. Painted, diſguiſed with paint; diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS, fū'-kŭs. ſ. Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'l. v. a. To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'l. v. n. To drink to exceſs.

FUEL, fū'-ĭl. ſ. The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū-gās'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, inſtability.

FUGITIVE, fū'-jĭ-tĭv. a. Not tenable; unſteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'-jĭ-tĭv. ſ. One who runs from his ſtation or duty; one who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'-jĭ-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Volatility; inſtability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fūg. ſ. A term in muſick.

FULCIMENT, fŭl'-ſȳ-mĕnt. ſ. That on which a body reſts.

To FULFIL, fŭl-fĭl'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance; to anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification; to anſwer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fŭl-frā't. a. Full ſtored.

FULGENCY, fŭl'-jĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Splendour.

FULGENT, fŭl'-jĕnt. a. Shining, dazzling.

FULGID, fŭl'-jĭd. a. Shining, glittering.

FULGIDITY, fŭl-jĭd'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fŭl'-gŭr. ſ. Splendour, dazzling brightneſs.

FULGURATION, fŭl-gū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lightning.

FULIGINOUS, fû-lîdzh'-în-ŭs. a. Sooty, ſmoky.

FULL, fûl'. a. Replete, without any ſpace void; abounding in any quality good or bad; ſtored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing; plump, fat; ſaturated, ſated; crouded in the imagination or memory; complete, ſuch as that nothing further is wanted; containing the whole matter, expreſſing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fûl'. ſ. Complete meaſure; the higheſt ſtate or degree; the whole, the total; the ſtate of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fûl'. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very ſufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fûl'-blôn. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent; ſtretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fûl-bŏt'-tûmd. a. Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fûl-ê'rd. a. Having the head full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fûl-ï'de. a. Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fûl-fĕd'. a. Sated, fat, ſaginated.

FULL-LADEN, fûl-lâ'dn. a. Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fûl-ſprĕd'. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fûl-ſûmd'. a. Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fûl'. v. a. To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FULLAGE, fûl'-lâge. ſ. The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FULLER, fûl'-lûr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

FULLERS-EARTH, fûl'-lûrz-ĕrth'. ſ. A kind of marl or clay uſed in fulling.

FULLERY, fûl'-lê-rў. ſ. The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FULLINGMILL, fûl'-lîng-mîl. ſ. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed.

FULLY, fûl'-lў. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fûl'-mî-nânt. a. Thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

To FULMINATE, fûl'-mî-nâte. v. n. To thunder; to make a loud noiſe or crack; to iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

FULMINATION, fûl-mî-nâ'-ſhûn. The act of thundering; denunciation cenſure.

FULMINATORY, fûl''-mîn-â-tûr'-ў. Thundering, ſtriking horrour.

FULNESS, fûl'-nîs. ſ. The ſtate being full; copiouſneſs, plenty; repletion, ſatiety; ſtruggling perturbation ſwelling in the mind; force of ſound ſuch as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fûl'-ſûm. a. Nauſeous, offenſive; of a rank odious ſmell; tending to obſcenity.

FULSOMELY, fûl'-ſûm-lў. ad. Nauſeouſly, rankly, obſcenely.

FULSOMENESS, fûl'-ſûm-nîs. ſ. Nauſeouſneſs; rank ſmell; obſcenity.

FUMAGE, fû'-mâje. ſ. Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fû'-mâ-tûr-ў. ſ. herb.

To FUMBLE, fûm'bl. v. n. To tempt any thing aukwardly or ungracefully to puzzle, to ſtrain in perplexity; to childiſhly.

FUMBLER, fûm'-blûr. ſ. One who aukwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fûm'-bling-lў. ad. an aukward manner.

FUME, fûme. ſ. Smoke; vapour volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the ſtomach; heat of mind, paſſion any thing unſubſtantial; idle conceit vain imagination.

To FUME, fûme. v. n. To ſmoke to yield exhalations; to paſs away pours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fûme. v. a. To ſmoke dry in the ſmoke; to perfume with in the fire; to diſperſe in vapours.

FUMETTE, fû-mĕt'. ſ. The meat.

FUMID, fû'-mîd. a. Smoky, rous.

FUMIDITY, fû-mîd'-î-tў. ſ. neſs, tendency to ſmoke.

To FUMIGATE, fû'-mî-gâte. v. ſmoke, to perfume by ſmoke or to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fû-mî-gâ'-ſhûn. Scents raiſed by fire; the applica medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fû'-mîng-lў. ad. grily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fû'-mî-tûr. ſ. See TORY.

FUMOUS, fû'-mûs. } a.
FUMY, fû'-mў. }
Producing fumes.

FUN, fûn'. ſ. Sport, high merri

CTION, fŭnk'-shŭn. ſ. Diſcharge, formance; employment, office; ſingle of any office; trade, occupation; e of any particular part of the body; er, faculty.

D, fŭnd'. ſ. Stock, capital, that which any expence is ſupported; or bank of money.

DAMENT, fŭn'-dă-mĕnt. ſ. The part of the body; the aperture from h the excrements are ejected.

DAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. a. ing for the foundation, eſſential, not ly accidental.

DAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. ſ. ling propoſition; that part on which eſt is built.

DAMENTALLY, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-. ad. Eſſentially, originally.

ERAL, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. ſ. The ſolem- ion of a burial, the payment of the onours to the dead, obſequies; the or proceſſion with which the dead arried; burial, interment.

ERAL, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. a. Uſed at the ony of interring the dead.

EREAL, fŭ-nē'-ryăl. a. Suiting a ral, dark, diſmal.

GOSITY, fŭng-gŏs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Un- excreſcence.

GOUS, fŭng'-gŭs. a. Excreſcent, y.

GUS, fŭng'-gŭs. ſ. Strictly a muſh- ; a word uſed to expreſs ſuch ex- nces of fleſh as grow out upon the f wounds, or any other excreſcence trees or plants not naturally be- g to them.

CLE, fŭ'-nĭkl. ſ. A ſmall cord.

CULAR, fŭ-nĭk'-ŭ-lăr. a. Con- of a ſmall cord or fibre.

, fŭnk'. ſ. A ſtink.

EL, fŭn'-nĭl. ſ. An inverted hol- one with a pipe deſcending from it, gh which liquors are poured into ; a pipe or paſſage of communica-

fŭr'. ſ. Skin with ſoft hair with garments are lined for warmth; ir of beaſts found in cold coun- hair in general; any moiſture ex- to ſuch a degree as that the remain- cks in the part.

R, fŭr'. v. a. To line or cover kins that have ſoft hair; to cover oft matter.

WROUGHT, fŭr'-răt. a. Made

CIOUS, fŭ-rā'-shŭs. a. Thieviſh.

FURACITY, fŭ-răs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Diſpoſition to theft.

FURBELOW, fŭr'-bĕ-lō. ſ. Fur or fringe ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

To FURBELOW, fŭr'-bĕ-lō. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fŭr'-bĭsh. v. a. To burniſh, to poliſh, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fŭr'-bĭsh-ŭr. ſ. One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCATION, fŭr-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Forkineſs, the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fŭr'-fŭr. ſ. Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fŭr-fŭ-rā'-shŭs. a. Huſky, branny, ſcaly.

FURIOUS, fū'-ryŭs. a. Mad, phrenetick; raging, tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

FURIOUSLY, fū'-ryŭs-lў. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fū'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Frenzy, madneſs, tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL, fŭrl. v. a. To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fŭr'-lŏng. ſ. A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fŭr'-lō. ſ. A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; leave of abſence to a ſoldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fŭr'-mĕn-tў. ſ. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fŭr'-nĭs. ſ. An incloſed fire-place.

To FURNISH, fŭr'-nĭsh. v. a. To ſupply with what is neceſſary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fŭr'-nĭsh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fŭr'-nĭ-tshŭr. ſ. Moveables, goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament; appendages; equipage, embelliſhments, decorations.

FURRIER, fŭr'-yĕr. ſ. A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fŭr'-rō. ſ. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, fŭr'-rō-wēd. ſ. A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fŭr'-rō. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fŭr'-rў. a. Covered with fur dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur.

FURTHER, fŭr'-thĕr. a. Forth, Fur-

ther, Furtheſt. At a great diſtance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fûr'-thĕr. ad. To a greater diſtance.

To FURTHER, fûr'-thĕr. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to aſſiſt.

FURTHERER, fûr'-thĕr-ûr. ſ. Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'-thĕr-môre. ad. Moreover, beſides.

FURTIVE, fûr'-tĭv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fû'-rûnkl. ſ. A bile, an angry puſtule.

FURY, fû'-rỹ. ſ. Madneſs; rage, paſſion of anger; enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, ſuppoſed to be employed in tormenting wicked ſpirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûr'z. ſ. Gorſe, goſs.

FURZY, fûr'-zỹ. a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorſe.

FUSCATION, fûſ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fûze. v. a. To melt, to put into fuſion.

To FUSE, fûze. v. n. To be melted.

FUSEE, fû-zĕ'. ſ. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; Fuſee of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution.

FUSIBLE, fû'-zĭbl. a. Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fû-zỹ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ. ſ. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fû'-zĭl. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fû-zĕ'. ſ. A firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; in heraldry, ſomething like a ſpindle.

FUSILIER, fû-zĭl-lĕ'r. ſ. A ſold armed with a fuſil.

FUSION, fû'-zhûn. ſ. The act of mel ing; the ſtate of being melted.

FUSS, fûs'. ſ. A tumult, a buſtle, low cant word.

FUST, fûſt'. ſ. The trunk or body of column; a ſtrong ſmell, as that of mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fûs'-tſhân. ſ. A kind cloth made of linen and cotton; a h ſwelling kind of writing made up of h terogeneous parts, bombaſt.

FUSTIAN, fûs'-tſhân. a. Made of f tian; ſwelling, unnaturally pompous, diculouſly tumid.

FUSTICK, fûs'-tĭk. ſ. A ſort of wo brought from the Weſt Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fûs'-tĭ-gâte. v. a. beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tỹ-lâ'-ryân. ſ. low fellow, a ſlinkard.

FUSTINESS, fûs'-tỹ-nĭs. ſ. Mou neſs, ſtink.

FUSTY, fûs'-tỹ. a. Smelling mou

FUTILE, fû'-tĭl. a. Talkative, loq cious; trifling, worthleſs.

FUTILITY, fû-tĭl'-ĭ-tỹ. ſ. Talka neſs, loquacity; triflingneſs, want weight, want of ſolidity.

FUTTOCKS, fût'-tûks. ſ. The lo timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FUTURE, fû'-tſhûr. a. That w will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fû'-tſhûr. ſ. Time to co

FUTURELY, fû'-tſhûr-lỹ. ad. In to come.

FUTURITION, fû-tſhû-rĭſh'-ûn. ſ. ſtate of being to be.

FUTURITY, fû-tſhû'-rĭ-tỹ. ſ. T to come; events to come; the ſta being to be, futurition.

To FUZZ, fûz'. v. n. To fly ou ſmall particles.

FUZZBALL, fûz'-bâl. ſ. A kin fungus, which, when preſſed, burſt ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY, fỹ'. interj. A word of blame.

G.

ABARDINE, gáb-ár-dé'n. ſ. A coarſe frock.

GABBLE, gáb'l. v. n. To make inarticulate noiſe; to prate loudly about meaning.

BBLE, gáb'l. ſ. Inarticulate noiſe e that of brute animals; loud talk bout meaning.

BBLER, gáb'-lúr. ſ. A prater, a ttering fellow.

BEL, gá'bl. ſ. An exciſe, a tax.

BION, gá'-byún. ſ. A wicker baſket ich is filled with earth to make a for-cation or intrenchment.

BLE, gá'bl. ſ. The ſloping roof of uilding.

D, gád'. ſ. A wedge or ingot of ; a ſtile or graver.

GAD, gád'. v. n. To ramble about hout any ſettled purpoſe.

DDER, gád'-dúr. ſ. A rambler, e that runs much abroad without bu-eſs.

DDINGLY, gád'-ding-lý. ad. In a obling manner.

DFLY, gád'-flý. ſ. A fly that when ſtings the cattle makes them gad or madly about.

FF, gáf'. ſ. A harpoon or large k.

FFER, gáf'-fúr. ſ. A word of re-ſt, now obſolete.

FFLES, gáf'lz. ſ. Artificial ſpurs o cocks; a ſteel contrivance to bend ſs-bows.

GAG, gág'. v. n. To ſtop the uth.

G, gág'. ſ. Something put into the uth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GE, gá'je. ſ. A pledge, a pawn, a tion.

GAGE, gá'je. v. a. To depone as wager, to impawn; to meaſure, to e the contents of any veſſel of li-ds.

GAGGLE, gág'l. v. n. To make e like a gooſe.

IETY, gá'-i-tý. ſ. See GAYETY.

ILY, gá'-lý. ad. Airily, cheerfully; adidly, pompouſly.

IN, gá'ne. ſ. Profit, advantage; in-ſt, lucrative views; overplus in a parative computation.

To GAIN, gá'ne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any intereſt or party; to reach, to attain; To gain over, to draw to another party or intereſt.

To GAIN, gá'ne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail againſt; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gá'n-úr. ſ. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gá'n-fúl. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gá'n-fúl-ý. ad. Profitably, advantageouſly.

GAINFULNESS, gá'n-fúl-nis. ſ. Lucrativeneſs.

GAINGIVING, gá'n-giv-ing. ſ. The ſame as miſgiving, a giving againſt.

GAINLESS, gá'n-lis. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gá'n-lés-nis. ſ. Unprofitableneſs.

GAINLY, gá'n-lý. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gá'n-sá. v. a. To contradict, to oppoſe, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gá'n-sá-úr. ſ. Opponent, adverſary.

'GAINST, génſt', prep. For againſt.

GAIRISH, gá'-riſh. a. Gaudy, ſhowy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, gá'-riſh-nis. ſ. Finery, flaunting gaudineſs; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gá'te. ſ. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gá'-lák-sý. ſ. The milky way.

GALBANUM, gál'-bá-núm ſ. A kind of gum.

GALE, gá'le. ſ. A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gál'-yás. ſ. A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GALEATED, gál'-yá-tid. a. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, ſuch plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet, as the monks-hood.

GALIOT, gál'-yút. ſ. A little galley or ſort

ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe.

GALL, gâl. ſ. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin; anger, bitterneſs of mind.

To GALL, gâl. v. a. To hurt by fretting the ſkin; to impair, to wear away; to teaze, to fret, to vex; to haraſs, to miſchief.

To GALL, gâl. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, gâl'-lânt. a. Gay, well dreſſed; brave, high ſpirited; fine, noble, ſpecious; inclined to courtſhip.

GALLANT, gâl-lânt'. ſ. A gay, ſprightly, ſplendid man; one who careſſes women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY, gâl'-lânt-lŷ. ad. Gayly, ſplendidly; bravely, nobly, generouſly.

GALLANTRY, gâl'-lân-trŷ. ſ. Splendour of appearance, ſhow; bravery, generoſity; courtſhip, refined addreſs to women; vicious love, lewdneſs.

GALLERY, gâl'-lêr-ŷ. ſ. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper ſeats in a church; the ſeats in a playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

GALLEY, gâl'-lŷ. ſ. A veſſel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gâl'-lŷ-ſlâve. ſ. A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

GALLIARD, gâl'-lyârd. ſ. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, ſpritely dance.

GALLIARDISE, gâl'-lyâr-dîze. ſ. Merriment, exuberant gaiety.

GALLICISM, gâl'-lŷ-ſizm. ſ. A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gâl-lŷ-gâs'-kins. ſ. Large open hoſe.

GALLIMATIA, gâl-lŷ-mâ'-ſhâ. ſ. Nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gâl-lŷ-mâ'-frŷ. ſ. A hochpoch, a haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gâl'-lŷ-pŏt. ſ. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gâl'-lŭn. ſ. A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gâl-lô'n. ſ. A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of [illegible] alone.

To GALLOP, gâl'-lŭp. v. n. To [illegible] forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet [illegible] off the ground at once; to ride at [illegible] pace which is performed by leaps; [illegible] move very faſt.

GALLOP, gâl'-lŭp. ſ. The motion [illegible] a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GALLOPER, gâl'-lŭp-ûr. ſ. A [illegible] that gallops; a man that rides faſt.

GALLOWAY, gâl'-lô-wâ. ſ. A [illegible] not more than fourteen hands high, [illegible] uſed in the north.

To GALLOW, gâl'-lô. v. a. To [illegible] fy, to fright.

GALLOWS, gâl'-lûs. ſ. Beam laid [illegible] two poſts, on which malefactors [illegible] hanged; a wretch that deſerves the [illegible] lows.

GAMBADE, gâm-bâ'de. } ſ.
GAMBADO, gâm-bâ'-dô. } Spatterdaſhes.

GAMBLER, gâm'-blûr. ſ. A [illegible] whoſe practice it is to invite the unw[illegible] to game and cheat them.

GAMBODGE, gâm-bŏ'je. ſ. A [illegible] creted vegetable juice, partly of a g[illegible] my, partly of a reſinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gâm'-bûl. v. n. [illegible] dance, to ſkip, to friſk.

GAMBOL, gâm'-bûl. ſ. A ſkip, a [illegible] for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gâm'-ril. ſ. The hind [illegible] of a horſe.

GAME, gâme. ſ. Sport of any ki[illegible] jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt; inſolent m[illegible] ment, ſportive inſult; a ſingle matc[illegible] play; field ſports, as the chaſe; [illegible] mals purſued in the field; ſolemn [illegible] teſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the pe[illegible]

To GAME, gâme. v. n. To pl[illegible] any ſport; to play wantonly and ex[illegible] vagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gâme-kŏk. ſ. A [illegible] bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gâme-ĕg. ſ. An [illegible] from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gâme-kêp-ûr. ſ. [illegible] perſon who looks after game, and ſ[illegible] is not deſtroyed.

GAMESOME, gâme-ſûm. a. Fr[illegible] ſome, gay, ſportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gâme-ſûm-nê[illegible] Sportiveneſs, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gâme-ſûm-lŷ. [illegible] Merrily.

GAMESTER, gâme-ſtûr. ſ. One [illegible] is viciouſly addicted to play; one w[illegible] eag[illegible]

ged at play; a merry frolickſome
on; a proſtitute.
MMER, găm'-mŭr. ſ. The com-
ation of a woman correſponding to
er.
MMON, găm'-mŭn. ſ. The but-
of a hog ſalted and dried; a term
ack-gammon which denotes winning
ame.
MUT, găm'-ŭt. ſ. The ſcale of
ral notes.
N, găn'. for Began, from 'Gin, for
n.
NDER, găn'-dŭr. ſ. The male of
ooſe.
NG, găng'. v. n. To go, to
: an old word not now uſed, ex-
ludicrouſly.
NG, găng'. ſ. A number hanging
ther, a troop, a company, a tribe.
NGLION, găng'-glyŭn. ſ. A tu-
r in the tendinous and nervous
.
NGRENE, găn'-grēn. ſ. A morti-
ion, a ſtoppage of circulation fol-
d by putrefaction.
NGRENE, găn'-grēn. v. a. To
pt to mortification.
NGRENOUS, găn'-grȳ-nŭs. a. Mor-
, producing or betokening mortifi-
n.
NGWAY, găng'-wā. ſ. In a ſhip,
ſeveral ways or paſſages from one
of it to the other.
NGWEEK, găng'-wēk. ſ. Roga-
week.
NTELOPE, găn'-lŭp. } ſ.
NTLET, găn'-lĭt. }
ilitary puniſhment in which the cri-
l running between the ranks re-
s a laſh from each man.
NZA, găn'-zā. ſ. A kind of wild
.
OL, jā'le. ſ. A priſon, a place of
nement.
OLDELIVERY, jā"le-dē-liv'-ŭr-ȳ.
The judicial proceſs, which by con-
ation or acquittal of perſons confin-
vacuates the priſon.
OLER, jā'le-ŭr. ſ. Keeper of a pri-
he to whoſe care the priſoners are
itted.
P, găp'. ſ. An opening in a broken
; a bench; a hole, a deficiency;
terſtice, a vacuity.
P-TOOTHED, găp'-tōthd. a. Hav-
terſtices between the teeth.
PE, gā'p. v. n. To open the
wide, to yawn; to open the
for food, as a young bird; to de-
ſire earneſtly, to crave; to open in fiſ-
ſures or holes; to ſtare with hope or ex-
pectation; to ſtare with wonder; to ſtare
irreverently.
GAPER, gā'-pŭr. ſ. One who opens
his mouth; one who ſtares fooliſhly; one
who longs or craves.
GARB, gă'rb. ſ. Dreſs, cloaths; faſhion
of dreſs; exteriour appearance.
GARBAGE, gă'r-bidzh. ſ. The bowels,
the offal.
GARBEL, gă'r-bil. ſ. A plank next
the keel of a ſhip.
GARBIDGE, gă'r-bidzh. ſ. Corrupted
for Garbage.
To GARBLE, gă'rbl. v. a. To ſift, to
part, to ſeparate the good from the
bad.
GARBLER, gă'r-blŭr. ſ. He who ſepa-
rates one part from another.
GARBOIL, gă'r-boil. ſ. Diſorder, tu-
mult, uproar.
GARD, gă'rd. ſ. Wardſhip, care, cuſ-
tody.
GARDEN, gă'r-dĭn. ſ. A piece of
ground incloſed and cultivated, planted
with herbs or fruits; a place particular-
ly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often
uſed in compoſition, belonging to a gar-
den.
GARDEN-WARE, gă'r-dĭn-wāre. ſ.
The produce of gardens.
GARDENER, gă'rd-nŭr. ſ. He that at-
tends or cultivates gardens.
GARDENING, gă'rd-nĭng. ſ. The act
of cultivating or planning gardens.
GARGARISM, gă'r-gă-rizm. ſ. A li-
quid form of medicine to waſh the mouth
with.
To GARGARIZE, gă'r-gă-rize. v. a.
To waſh the mouth with medicated li-
quors.
To GARGLE, gă'rgl. v. a. To waſh
the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered
immediately to deſcend; to warble, to
play in the throat.
GARGLE, gă'rgl. ſ. A liquor with
which the throat is waſhed.
GARLAND, gă'r-lănd. ſ. A wreath of
branches or flowers.
GARLICK, gă'r-lĭk. ſ. A plant.
GARLICKEATER, gă"r-lĭk-ē't-ŭr. ſ.
A mean fellow.
GARMENT, gă'r-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing
by which the body is covered.
GARNER, gă'r-nŭr. ſ. A place in which
threſhed grain is ſtored up.
To GARNER, gă'r-nŭr. v. a. To ſtore
as in garners.
GARNET, gă'r-nĭt. ſ. A gem.

To

To GARNISH, gär'-nish. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gär'-nish. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gär'-nish-ment. f. Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gär'-ni-tshur. f. Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN, gär'-rún. f. A small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse.

GARRET, gär'-rit. f. A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETEER, gär-rèt-tè'r. f. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gär'-ri-sún. f. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GARRISON, gär'-ri-sún. v. a. To secure by fortresses.

GARRULITY, gär-rú'-li-ty. f. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gär'-rú-lús. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gär'-tur. f. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gär'-tur. v. a. To bind with a garter.

GARTH, gérth'. f. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gás'. f. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gás-kó-nä'de. f. A boast, a bravado.

To GASH, gásh'. v. a. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gásh'. f. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gás'-kinz. f. Wide hose, wide breeches.

To GASP, gásp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

GASP, gásp'. f. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To GAST, gást'. v. a. To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gás'-trik. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gás-trót'-ó-mỳ. f. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gát'. The preterite of Get.

GATE, gá'te. f. The door of a castle, palace, or large building; a of timber upon hinges to give into inclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gá'te-vèn. f. The Portæ; the great vein which conveys blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gá'te-wä. f. A through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gáth'-úr. v. a. To lect, to bring into one place; to to glean, to pluck; to crop; to to heap up, to accumulate; to charitable contributions; to bring one body or interest; to pucker work.

To GATHER, gáth'-úr. v. n. To condensed; to grow larger by the tion of similar matter; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gáth'-úr. f. Pucker, drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gáth'-ér-rúr. f. One gatherers, a collector; one that crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gáth'-ér-ing. f. lection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gá'd. f. An ornament, thing.

To GAUDE, gá'd. v. n. To rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gá'-dér-ỳ. f. Finery, tatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gá'-di-lỳ. ad. Showy

GAUDINESS, gá'-dỳ-nes. f. ness, tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, gá'-dỳ. a. Showy, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gá'-dỳ. f. A feast, val.

GAVE, gá've. The preterite of

GAVEL, gáv'-il. f. A provincial for ground.

GAVELKIND, gáv'-il-kind. f. a custom whereby the lands of ther are equally divided at his among all his sons.

To GAUGE, gá'je. v. a. To with respect to the contents of to measure with regard to any tion.

GAUGE, gá'je. f. A measure, ard.

GAUGER, gá'-jur. f. One whose sness is to measure vessels or ties.

GAUNT, gánt'. a. Thin, slender, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gánt'-lỳ. ad. slenderly, meagerly.

UNTLET, gänt'-lĭt. ſ. An iron e uſed for defence, and thrown down hallenges.

ZE, gä'z. ſ. A kind of thin tran- ent ſilk.

WK, gä'k. ſ. A cuckow, a fooliſh w.

NTREE, gä'n-trē. ſ. A wooden e on which beer-caſks are ſet when ed.

, gä'. a. Airy, chearful, merry, ck; fine, ſhowy.

ETY, gä'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Chearfulneſs, eſs, merriment; acts of juvenile ure; finery, ſhow.

LY, gä'-lў. ad. Merrily, chear- , ſhowily.

NESS, gä'-nĭs. ſ. Gayety, finery.

AZE, gä'ze. v. n. To look in- y and earneſtly, to look with eager-

E, gä'ze. ſ. Intent regard, look of neſs or wonder, fixed look; the ob- gazed on.

ER, gä'-zŭr. ſ. He that gazes, one looks intently with eagerneſs or ad- ion.

EFUL, gä'ze-fŭl. a. Looking in- y.

EHOUND, gä'ze-hound. ſ. A d that purſues not by the ſcent, but e eye.

ETTE, gä-zĕt'. ſ. A paper of , a paper of publick intelligence.

ETTEER, gäz-ĕt-tē'r. ſ. A writer ws.

INGSTOCK, gä'-zĭng-ſtŏk. ſ. A n gazed at with ſcorn or abhor-

ON, gä-zŏ'n. ſ. In fortification, of freſh earth covered with graſs, form of a wedge.

R, gē'r. ſ. Furniture, accoutre- , dreſs, habit, ornaments; the by which horſes or oxen draw;

E, gē's. The plural of Gooſe.

ABLE, jĕ'-lăbl. a. What may be aled.

ATINE, jĕl'-ă-tĭne, } a.
ATINOUS, jĕ-lăt'-ĭn-ŭs. } a. ed into a jelly.

ELD, gĕld'. v. a. preter. Gelded ſt, part. paſſ. Gelded or Gelt. To e, to deprive of the power of ge- on; to deprive of any eſſential

ER, gĕld'-ŭr. ſ. One that per- the act of caſtration.

GELDER-ROSE, gĕl'-dŭr-rŏ'ze. ſ. A plant.

GELDING, gĕl'-dĭng. ſ. Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe.

GELID, jĕl'-ĭd. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jĕ-lĭd'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jĕl'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Extreme cold.

GELLY, jĕl'-lў. ſ. Any viſcous body, viſcidity, glue, gluey ſubſtance.

GELT, gĕlt'. part. paſſ. of Geld.

GEM, jĕm'. ſ. A jewel, a precious ſtone of whatever kind; the firſt bud.

To GEM, jĕm'. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jĕm'. v. n. To put forth the firſt buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jĕ'-mĕl-lĭp''-pă-rŭs. a. Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jĕm'-mў-nāte. v. a. To double.

GEMINATION, jĕm-mў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jĕm'-mў-nў. ſ. Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jĕm'-mў-nŭs. a. Double.

GEMMAR, jĕm'-măr. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jĕm'-myŭs. a. Tending to gems; reſembling gems.

GENDER, jĕn'-dŭr. ſ. A kind, a ſort, a ſex; a diſtinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jĕn'-dŭr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cauſe.

To GENDER, jĕn'-dŭr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jĕn'-ē-ă-lŏdzh''-ĭ-kăl. a. Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jĕn-ē-ăl'-ŏ-gĭſt. ſ. He who traces deſcents.

GENEALOGY, jĕn-ē-ăl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families.

GENERABLE, jĕn'-ĕ-răbl. a. That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jĕn'-ĕ-răl. a. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, not ſpecial; lax in ſignification, not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import; not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations; relating to a whole claſs or body of men; publick, compriſing the whole; extenſive, though not univerſal; common, uſual.

GENERAL, jĕn'-ĕ-răl. ſ. The whole, the totality; the publick, the intereſt of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jĕn-ĕ-rā-lĭs'-sȳ-mō. ſ. The ſupreme commander.

GENERALITY, jĕn-ĕ-rāl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jĕn'-ĕ-rāl-ȳ. ad. In general, without ſpecification or exception; extenſively, though not univerſally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jĕn'-ĕ-rāl-nĭs. ſ. Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality, frequency, commonneſs.

GENERALTY, jĕn'-ĕ-rāl'-tȳ. ſ. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jĕn'-ĕ-rānt. ſ. The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jĕn'-ĕ-rāte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cauſe, to produce.

GENERATION, jĕn-ĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion, an age.

GENERATIVE, jĕn'-ĕ-rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of propagation; prolifick, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jĕn'-ĕ-rā-tŭr. ſ. The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

GENERICAL, jĕ-nĕr'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
GENERICK, jĕ-nĕr'-rĭk. }
That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jĕ-nĕr'-rĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

GENEROSITY, jĕn-ĕ-rŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs. a. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; ſtrong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs-lȳ. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimouſly, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs. ſ. Generation, the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jĕn'-nĭt. ſ. A ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLIACAL, gĕ-nĕth-thĭ'-ă-kăl. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers.

GENETHLIACKS, gĕ-nĕth'-lȳ-ăks. ſ. The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, gĕ'-nĕth-lȳ-ăt'-ĭk. ſ. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jĕ-nē'-vă. ſ. A diſtilled ſpirituous water.

GENIAL, jē'-nyăl. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulneſs or, ſupports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jē'-nyăl-lȳ. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jĕ-nĭk'-ŭ-lā-tĕd. Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jĕ'-nĭk-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Knottineſs.

GENIO, jē'-nyō. ſ. A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jĕn'-ĭ-tălz. ſ. Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jĕn'-nĭ-tĭn. ſ. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jĕn'-ĭ-tĭv. a. In grammar, the name of a caſe.

GENIUS, jē'-nyŭs. ſ. The protecting or ruling power of men, places or things; a man endowed with ſuperior faculties of mental power or faculties; diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment; nature, poſition.

GENTEEL, jĕn-tē'l. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jĕn-tē'l-lȳ. ad. Politely, politely; gracefully, handſomely.

GENTEELNESS, jĕn-tē'l-nĭs. ſ. Elegance, gracefulneſs, politeneſs; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jĕn'-ſhăn. ſ. Felwort, baldmony.

GENTIANELLA, jĕn-ſhă-nĕl'-lă. A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jĕn'-tĭle. ſ. One of any covenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

GENTILISM, jĕn'-tĭ-lĭzm. ſ. Heathenſm, paganiſm.

GENTILITIOUS, jĕn-tĭ-lĭſh'-ŭs. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jĕn-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Elegant extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs of mien; gentry, the rank of perſons well born; paganiſm, heathenſm.

GENTLE, jĕnt'l. a. Soft, mild, peaceable; ſoothing, pacifick.

NTLEFOLK, jĕnt'l-fŏk. ſ. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

NTLEMAN, jĕnt'l-măn. ſ. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt; a term of complaiſance; the ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank; it is uſed of any man however high.

NTLEMANLIKE, jĕnt'l-măn-like. } a.

NTLEMANLY, jĕnt'l-măn-lў. } a. Becoming a man of birth.

NTLENESS, jĕnt'l-nĭs. ſ. Softneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, meekneſs.

NTLESHIP, jĕnt'l-ſhĭp. ſ. Carriage of a gentleman.

NTLEWOMAN, jĕnt'l-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well deſcended; a woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

NTLY, jĕnt'-lў. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; ſoftly, without violence.

NTRY, jĕn'-trў. ſ. Claſs of people above the vulgar; a term of civility real or ironical.

NUFLECTION, jĕ'-nŭ-flĕk"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bending the knee, adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

NUINE, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn. a. Not ſpurious.

NUINELY, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn-lў. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

NUINENESS, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

NUS, jĕ'-nŭs. ſ. In ſcience, a claſs of beings, comprehending under it many ſpecies, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

OCENTRICK, jĕ-ŏ-sĕn'-trĭk. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth not in its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

ODÆSIA, jĕ-ŏ-dĕ'-ſyă. ſ. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

ODÆTICAL, jĕ-ŏ-dĕt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

OGRAPHER, jŏg'-gră-fŭr. ſ. One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jĕ'-ŏ-grăf"-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jĕ'-ŏ-grăf"-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jŏg'-gră-fў. ſ. Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jĕ-ŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jĕ'-ŏ-măn-sŭr. ſ. A fortuneteller, a caſter of figures.

GEOMANCY, jĕ'-ŏ-măn-sў. ſ. The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jĕ-ŏ-măn'-tĭk. a. Pertaining to the art of caſting figures.

GEOMETER, jĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. One ſkilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-trăl. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jĕ'-ŏ-mĕt"-trĭ-kăl. } a.

GEOMETRICK, jĕ'-ŏ-mĕt"-trĭk. } a. Pertaining to geometry; preſcribed or laid down by geometry; diſpoſed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jĕ'-ŏ-mĕt"-trĭ-kăl-ў. ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jĕ'-ŏ-mĕ-trĭſh"-ăn. ſ. One ſkilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-trĭze. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jŏm'-mĕ-trў. ſ. The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered.

GEOPONICAL, jĕ-ŏ-pŏn'-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jĕ-ŏ-pŏn'-ĭks. ſ. The ſcience of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jă'rje. ſ. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jă'r-jĭk. ſ. Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry.

GEORGICK, jă'r-jĭk. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jĕ-ŏt'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jĕ'-rĕnt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jĕr'-măn. ſ. A firſt couſin.

GERMAN, jĕr'-măn. a. Related.

GERMANDER, jĕr'-măn-dŭr. ſ. A plant.

GERME, jĕrm'. ſ. A ſprout or ſhoot.

GERMIN, jĕr'-mĭn. ſ. A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

To GERMINATE, jĕr'-mĭ-nāte. v. n. To ſprout, to ſhoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jĕr-mĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

GERUND, jĕr'-rŭnd. ſ. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST, jĕſt'. ſ. A deed, an action, an atchievement; ſhow, repreſentation; the roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings.

GESTATION, jĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jĕſ-tĭk'-ŭ-lāte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULATION, jĕſ-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Antick tricks, various poſtures.

GESTURE, jĕs'-tſhŭr. ſ. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gĕt'. v. a. pret. I Got, anciently Gat, part. paſſ. Got or Gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

To GET, gĕt'. v. n. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to have recourſe to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to eſcape; To get over, to paſs without being ſtopped; To get up, to riſe from repoſe; to riſe from a ſeat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gĕt'-tĭng. ſ. Act of getting, acquiſition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gū'-gā. ſ. A ſhowy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gū'-gā. a. Splendidly trifling, ſhowy without value.

GHASTFUL, gāſt'-fŭl. a. Dreary, diſmal, melancholy, fit for walking ſpirits.

GHASTLINESS, gāſt'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Horrour of countenance, reſemblance of a ghoſt, paleneſs.

GHASTLY, gāſt'-lў. a. Like a ghoſt, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, ſhocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gāſt'-nĭs. ſ. Ghaſtl horrour of look.

GHERKIN, gĕr'-kĭn. ſ. A pickled cumber.

GHOST, gō'ſt. ſ. The ſoul of man; ſpirit appearing after death; to give the Ghoſt, to die, to yield up the into the hands of God; the third per in the adorable Trinity, called the Ghoſt.

GHOSTLINESS, gō'ſt-lў-nĭs. ſ. ritual tendency, quality having refer chiefly to the ſoul.

GHOSTLY, gō'ſt-lў. a. Spiritual, lating to the ſoul, not carnal, not ſe lar; having a character from religi ſpiritual.

GIANT, jī'-ănt. ſ. A man of ſize a the ordinary rate of men, a man u turally large.

GIANTESS, jī'-ăn-tĕs. ſ. A giant.

GIANTLIKE, jī'-ănt-like. } a.
GIANTLY, jī'-ănt-lў. } Gigantick, vaſt.

GIANTSHIP, jī'-ănt-ſhip. ſ. Qua or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gĭb'. ſ. Any old worn animal.

To GIBBER, gĭb'-bŭr. v. n. To inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gĭb'-bĕr-ĭſh. ſ. Cant, private language of rogues and gy words without meaning.

GIBBET, jĭb'-bĭt. ſ. A gallows, poſt on which malefactors are han or on which their carcaſes are exp any traverſe beams.

To GIBBET, jĭb'-bĭt. v. a. To ha expoſe on a gibbet; to hang on thing going tranſverſe.

GIBBOSITY, gĭb-bŏs'-ĭ-tў. ſ. vexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gĭb'-bŭs. a. Conve tuberant, ſwelling into inequal crookbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, gĭb'-bŭſ-nĭs. ſ. vexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gĭb'-kăt'. ſ. An old out cat.

To GIBE, jī'be. v. n. To ſneer, cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GIBE, jī'be. v. a. To ſcoff, dicule, to treat with ſcorn, to ſne taunt.

GIBE, jī'be. ſ. Sneer, hint of co by word or looks, ſcoff.

GIBER, jī'-bŭr. ſ. A ſneerer, a ſ a taunter.

NGLY, jĭl'-bĭng-lў. ad. Scorn-
, contemptuouſly.
ETS, jĭb'-lĭts. ſ. The parts of a
which are cut off before it is
d.
ILY, gĭd'-dў-lў. ad. With the
ſeeming to turn round; incon-
y, unſteadily; careleſly, heedleſly,
rently.
INESS, gĭd'-dў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate
ing giddy; inconſtancy, unſteadi-
quick rotation, inability to keep
ace.
Y, gĭd'-dў. a. Having in the head
irl, or ſenſation of circular motion;
ing; inconſtant, unſteady, change-
heedleſs, thoughtleſs, uncautious;
icated.
YBRAINED, gĭd'-dў-brând. a.
eſs, thoughtleſs.
YHEADED, gĭd'-dў-hĕd-ĭd. a.
out ſteadineſs or conſtancy.
YPACED, gĭd'-dў-pâſt. a. Mov-
ithout regularity.
-EAGLE, gĕr'-ĕgl. ſ. An eagle
articular kind.
, gĭft'. ſ. A thing given or be-
d; the act of giving; offering;
, faculty.
ED, gĭf'-tĭd. a. Given, beſtow-
ndowed with extraordinary powers.
gĭg'. ſ. Any thing that is whirled
in play.
NTICK, jĭ-gân'-tĭk. a. Suitable
iant, big, bulky, enormous.
GGLE, gĭg'gl. v. n. To laugh
to titter.
LER, gĭg'-lûr. ſ. A laugher, a
r.
ET, gĭg'-lĭt. ſ. A wanton, a laſ-
a girl.
T, jĭg'-ût. ſ. The hip joint.
LD, gĭld'. v. a. pret. Gilded or
To waſh over with gold; to
with luſtre; to brighten, to illu-
e.
ER, gĭl'-dûr. ſ. One who lays
on the ſurface of any other body;
from one ſhilling and ſixpence to
illings.
NG, gĭl'-dĭng. ſ. Gold laid on
rface by way of ornament.
gĭlz'. ſ. The apertures at each
a fiſh's head; the flaps that hang
the beak of a fowl; the fleſh un-
chin.
jĭl'. ſ. A meaſure of liquids con-
the fourth part of a pint; the
ion of a woman in ludicrous
; the name of a plant, ground-
ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jĭl'-hous. ſ. A houſe where gill is ſold.

GILLYFLOWER, jĭl'-lў-flowr. ſ. Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gĭlt'. ſ. Golden ſhow, gold laid on the ſurface of any matter.

GILT, gĭlt'. The participle of Gild, which ſee.

GIM, jĭm'. a. Neat, ſpruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jĭm'-krâk. ſ. A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

GIMLET, gĭm'-lĭt. ſ. A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

GIMP, gĭmp'. ſ. A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN, jĭn'. ſ. A trap, a ſnare; a pump worked by ſails; the ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jĭn'-jûr. ſ. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, jĭn'-jûr-brĕd. ſ. A kind of ſweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jĭn'-jûr-lў. ad. Cautiouſly, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jĭn'-jûr-nĭs. ſ. Niceneſs, tenderneſs.

GINGIVAL, jĭn'-jў-vâl. a. Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jĭng'-gl. v. n. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, jĭng'-gl. v. a. To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

GINGLE, jĭng'-gl. ſ. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe; affectation in the ſound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gĭng'-lў-moid. a. Reſembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gĭng'-lў-mŭs. ſ. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GINNET, jĭn'-nĕt. ſ. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jĭn'-sĕng. ſ. A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and reſtorative.

GIPSY, jĭp'-sў. ſ. A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jĭ'-râ-sôle. ſ. The herb turnſol; the opal ſtone.

To

To GIRD, gĕrd'. v. a. pret. Girded or Girt. To bind round; to inveſt; to cover round as a garment; to incloſe, to incircle.

To GIRD, gĕrd'. v. n. To break a ſcornful jeſt, to gibe, to ſneer.

GIRDER, gĕr'-dûr. ſ. In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gĕrd'l. ſ. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled; encloſure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gĕrd'l. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to incloſe, to ſhut in, to environ.

GIRDLEBELT, gĕrd'l-bĕlt. ſ. The belt that incircles the waiſt.

GIRDLER, gĕrd'-lûr. ſ. A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jī're. ſ. A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gĕr'l. ſ. A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gĕr'-lĭſh. a. Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gĕr'-lĭſh-lȳ. ad. In a girliſh manner.

GIRT, gĕrt'. part. paſſ. from To Gird. See GIRD.

To GIRT, gĕrt'. v. a. To gird, to encompaſs, to encircle.

GIRTH, gĕrth'. ſ. The band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe; the compaſs meaſured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gĕrth'. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, glv'. v. a. preter. Gave, part. paſſ. Given. To beſtow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without reſiſtance; to permit, to commiſſion; to exhibit, to expreſs; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to reſign, to yield up; To give away, to alienate from one's ſelf; to give back, to return, to reſtore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to ceaſe, to addict, to attach, to conclude loſt, to abandon; To give out, to proclaim, to publiſh, to utter, to ſhow in falſe appearance; To give up, to reſign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, glv'. v. n. To grow moiſt, to melt or ſoften, to thaw; to move; To give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to ceaſe, to forbear; To over, to ceaſe, to act no more; To out, to publiſh, to proclaim, to ce yield; To give way, to yield, to room for.

GIVER, glv'-ûr. ſ. One that beſtower, diſtributer, granter.

GIZZARD, glz'-zûrd. ſ. The muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glăb'-rĭ-tȳ. ſ. S neſs, baldneſs.

GLACIAL, glā'-ſhăl. a. Icy, ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glā'-ſhāte. v. n. turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glă-ſhā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, glā'-sĭs. ſ. In fortific a ſloping bank.

GLAD, glăd'. a. Cheerful, gay; ed elevated with joy; pleaſing, rating; expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLAD, glăd'. v. a. To mak to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glăd'n. v. a. To to delight, to make glad, to exhi

GLADE, glā'de. ſ. A lawn or o in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glăd'-fŭl-nĭs. gladneſs.

GLADIATOR, glă-dyā'-tûr. ſword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glăd'-lȳ. ad. Joyfull merriment.

GLADNESS, glăd'-nĭs. ſ. C neſs, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glăd-sŭm. a. gay, delighted; cauſing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glăd'-sŭm-l With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glăd'-sŭm Gayety, ſhowineſs, delight.

GLAIRE, glā're. ſ. The whi egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glā're. v. a. T with the white of an egg. This ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glăn'ſe. ſ. A ſudd of light or ſplendour; a ſtroke the beam of ſight; a ſnatch of quick view.

To GLANCE, glăn'ſe. v. n. a ſudden ray of ſplendour; to an oblique direction; to vi quick caſt of the eye; to c oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glăn'ſe. v. a. nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glăn'-sĭng-l an oblique broken manner, tr

ND, gländ'. ſ. A ſmooth fleſhy ance which ſerves as a kind of ſtrain- ſeparate ſome particular fluid from lood.

NDERS, glän'-dürz. ſ. A diſeaſe ent to horſes.

NDIFEROUS, glän-dif'-fĕ-rŭs. a. ing maſt, bearing acorns.

NDULE, glän'-dūle. ſ. A ſmall ſerving to the ſecretion of hu- s.

NDULOSITY, glän-dŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-tў. A collection of glands.

NDULOUS, glän'-dŭ-lŭs. a. Per- g to the glands, ſubſiſting in the ds.

LARE, glā're. v. n. To ſhine ſo dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce ng eyes; to ſhine oſtentatiouſly.

LARE, glā're. v. a. To ſhoot ſuch lour as the eye cannot bear.

RE, glā're. ſ. Overpowering luſtre, lour, ſuch as dazzle the eye; a fierce ng look.

REOUS, glā'-ryŭs. a. Conſiſting ſcous tranſparent matter, like the of an egg.

RING, glā'-ring. a. Applied to thing very ſhocking, as a glaring

S, glās. ſ. An artificial ſubſtance by fuſing ſalts and flint or ſand er, with a vehement fire; a glaſs of any kind; a looking-glaſs, a ur; a glaſs to help the ſight; An Glaſs, a glaſs uſed in meaſuring by the flux of ſand; a cup of glaſs o drink in; the quantity of wine y contained in a glaſs; a perſpec- laſs.

S, glās'. a. Vitreous, made of

LASS, glās'. v. a. To caſe in glaſs; er with glaſs, to glaze.

SFURNACE, glās'-fŭr'-nās. ſ. A e in which glaſs is made by lique- n.

SGAZING, glās'-gā-zing. a. Fi- often contemplating himſelf in a ur.

SGRINDER, glās'-grīnd-ŭr. ſ. whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind

SHOUSE, glās'-hous. ſ. A houſe glaſs is manufactured.

SMAN, glās'-mān. ſ. One who laſs.

SMETAL, glās'-mĕtl. ſ. Glaſs on.

GLASSWORK, glās'-wŭrk. ſ. Manufactory of glaſs.

GLASSWORT, glās'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

GLASSY, glās'-sў. a. Made of glaſs, vitreous; reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLASTENBURY THORN, glās'n"-bĕr-ў-thā'rn. ſ. A ſpecies of Medlar.

GLAUCOMA, glā-kō'-mā. ſ. A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour.

GLAVE, glā've. ſ. A broad ſword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glā'ze. v. a. To furniſh with windows of glaſs; to cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glā'-zhŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAM, glē'm. ſ. Sudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs.

To GLEAM, glē'm. v. n. To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light; to ſhine.

GLEAMY, glē'm-ў. a. Flaſhing, darting ſudden ſhoots of light.

To GLEAN, glē'n. v. a. To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

GLEANER, glē'n-ŭr. ſ. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laborioufly.

GLEANING, glē'n-ing. ſ. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glē'be. ſ. Turf, ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glē'-bŭs. a. Turfy.

GLEBY, glē'-bў. a. Turfy.

GLEDE, glē'd. ſ. A kite.

GLEE, glē'. ſ. Joy, merriment, gayety, ſong.

GLEEFUL, glē'-fŭl. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glē'k. ſ. Muſick, or muſician.

GLEET, glē't. ſ. A thin ichor running from a ſore; a venereal diſeaſe.

To GLEET, glē't. v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor; to run ſlowly.

GLEETY, glē'-tў. a. Ichory, thinly ſanious.

GLEN, glĭn'. ſ. A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glū'. ſ. A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glĭb'. a. Smooth, ſlippery, ſo formed

formed as to be eaſily moved; ſmooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glĭb'. v. a. To caſtrate.

GLIBLY, glĭb'-lȳ. ad. Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glĭb'-nĭs. ſ. Smoothneſs, ſlipperineſs.

To GLIDE, glī'de. v. n. To flow gently and ſilently; to paſs gently and without tumult; to move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

GLIDER, glī'-dŭr. ſ. One that glides.

GLIKE, glī'k. ſ. A ſneer, a ſcoff.

To GLIMMER, glĭm'-mŭr. v. n. To ſhine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glĭm'-mŭr. ſ. Faint ſplendour, weak light; a kind of foſſil.

GLIMPSE, glĭmp's. ſ. A weak faint light; a quick flaſhing light; tranſitory luſtre; ſhort, fleeting enjoyment; a ſhort tranſitory view; the exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

To GLISTEN, glĭs'n. v. n. To ſhine, to ſparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glĭs'-tŭr. v. n. To ſhine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glĭt'-tŭr. v. n. To ſhine, to exhibit luſtre, to gleam; to be ſpecious, to be ſtriking.

GLITTER, glĭt'-tŭr. ſ. Luſtre, bright ſhow.

GLITTERINGLY, glĭt'-tŭr-ĭng-lȳ. ad. With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR, glō're. v. a. To ſquint, to look aſkew.

To GLOAT, glō'te. v. n. To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glō'-bā-tĭd. a. Formed in ſhape of a globe, ſpherical, ſpheroidical.

GLOBE, glōbe. ſ. A ſphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

GLOBOSE, glō-bō'ſe. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glō-bŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Sphericalneſs.

GLOBOUS, glō'-bŭs. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glŏb'-ū-lăr. a. Round, ſpherical.

GLOBULE, glŏb'-ūle. ſ. Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red parti... the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glŏb'-ū-lŭs. a. I... of a ſmall ſphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glŏm'-ĕr-āte. ... To gather into a ball or ſphere; ... formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glŏm'-ĕr-ŭs. a. G... ed into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM, glō'm. ſ. Imperfect dar... -diſmalneſs, obſcurity, defect of ... cloudineſs of aſpect, heavineſs of ... ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM, glō'm. v. n. To ... obſcurely, as the twilight; to be cl... to be dark; to be melancholy, to be ... len.

GLOOMILY, glō'm-ȳ-lȳ. ad. ... ſcurely, dimly, without perfect ... diſmally; ſullenly, with cloudy ... with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glō'm-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. ... of light, obſcurity, imperfect light, ... malneſs; cloudineſs of look.

GLOOMY, glō'm-ȳ. a. Obſcure, ... perfectly illuminated, almoſt dark; ... of complexion; ſullen, melan... cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glō'-rȳd. a. Illuſtrious, ... nourable.

GLORIFICATION, glō-rȳ-fĭ-... ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glō'-rȳ-fȳ. v. a. ... procure honour or praiſe to one; ... honour or praiſe in worſhip; to ... to honour, to extol; to exalt to g... dignity.

GLORIOUS, glō'-ryŭs. a. Noble, ... ſtrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glō'-ryŭſ-lȳ. ad. ... ſpendidly, illuſtriouſly.

GLORY, glō'-rȳ. ſ. Praiſe paid ... ration; the felicity of heaven pr... for thoſe that pleaſe God; honour, ... fame, renown, celebrity; a circle ... which ſurrounds the heads of ... picture; generous pride.

To GLORY, glō'-rȳ. v. n. To ... to be proud of.

To GLOSE, glō'ze. v. a. To fla... collogue.

GLOSS, glŏs'. ſ. A ſcholium, ... ment; an interpretation artfully ſp... a ſpecious repreſentation; fa... luſtre.

To GLOSS, glŏs'. v. n. To ... to make ſly remarks.

To GLOSS, glŏs'. v. a. To exp... comment; to palliate by ſpecio...

on or repreſentation; to embelliſh
h ſuperficial luſtre.
OSSARY, glŏs'-să-rў. ſ. A diction-
of obſcure or antiquated words.
OSSER, glŏs'-sŭr. ſ. A ſcholiaſt, a
mentator; a poliſher.
OSSINESS, glŏs'-sў-nĭs. ſ. Smooth
ſh; ſuperficial luſtre.
OSSOGRAPHER, glŏſ-sŏg'-gră-fŭr.
A ſcholiaſt, a commentator.
OSSOGRAPHY, glŏs-sŏg'-gră-fў. ſ.
e writing of commentaries.
OSSY, glŏs'-sў. a. Shining, ſmooth-
oliſhed.
OVE, glŭv'. ſ. Cover of the hands.
OVER, glŭv'-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade
o make or ſell gloves.
GLOUT, glou't. v. n. To pout, to
ſullen.
GLOW, glō'. v. n. To be heated ſo
o ſhine without flame; to burn with
ement heat; to feel heat of body; to
bit a ſtrong bright colour; to feel
on of mind, or activity of fancy; to
or burn as a paſſion.
GLOW, glō'. v. a. To make hot
to ſhine.
W, glō'. ſ. Shining heat, unuſual
nth; vehemence of paſſion; bright-
or vividneſs of colour.
W-WORM, glō'-wŭrm. ſ. A ſmall
ping inſect with a luminous tail.
LOZE, glō'ze. v. n. To flatter, to
dle, to fawn; to comment.
ZE, glō'ze. ſ. Flattery, inſinua-
; ſpecious ſhow, gloſs.
E, glŭ'. ſ. A viſcous body com-
y made by boiling the ſkins of ani-
to a gelly, a cement.
LEW, glŭ'. v. a. To join with a
us cement; to hold together; to
to unite, to inviſcate.
EBOILER, glŭ'-boil-ŭr. ſ. One
e trade is to make glue.
ER, glŭ'-ŭr. ſ. One who cements
glue.
L, glŭm'. a. Sullen, ſtubbornly
. A low cant word.
LUT, glŭt'. v. a. To ſwallow, to
r; to cloy, to fill beyond ſuffi-
; to feaſt or delight even to ſatie-
o overfill, to load.
, glŭt'. ſ. That which is gorged or
owed; plenty even to loathing
atiety; more than enough, over-
.
INOUS, glŭ'-tĭ-nŭs. a. Gluey,
s, tenacious.
INOUSNESS, glŭ'-tĭ-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ.
ty, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glŭt'n. ſ. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating; one eager of any thing to exceſs; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.
To GLUTTONIZE, glŭt'n-ize. v. a. To play the glutton.
GLUTTONOUS, glŭt'n-ŭs. a. Given to exceſſive feeding.
GLUTTONOUSLY, glŭt'-ŭn-ŭſ-lў. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.
GLUTTONY, glŭt'-ŭn-ў. ſ. Exceſs of eating, luxury of the table.
GLUY, glŭ'-ў. a. Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.
GLYNN, glĭn'. ſ. A hollow between two mountains.
To GNARL, nă'rl. v. n. To growl, to murmur, to ſnarl.
GNARLED, nă'r-lĭd. a. Knotty.
To GNASH, năſh'. v. a. To ſtrike together, to claſh.
To GNASH, năſh'. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to colliſion of the teeth.
GNAT, năt'. ſ. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect; any thing proverbially ſmall.
GNATFLOWER, năt'-flow-ŭr. ſ. The bee-flower.
GNATSNAPPER, năt'-ſnăp-pŭr. ſ. A bird ſo called.
To GNAW, nă'. v. a. To eat by degrees, to devour by ſlow corroſion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waſte, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.
To GNAW, nă'. v. n. To exerciſe the teeth.
GNAWER, nă'-ŭr. ſ. One that gnaws.
GNOMON, nō'-mŏn. ſ. The hand or pin of a dial.
GNOMONICKS, nō-mŏn'-ĭks. ſ. The art of dialling.
To GO, gō'. v. n. pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk leiſurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's ſelf; to have recourſe; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to eſcape; to tend to any act; to paſs; to move by mechaniſm; to be in motion from whatever cauſe; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to ſpread, to be diſperſed, to reach further; to contribute, to conduce; to ſucceed; to proceed in train or conſequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go

aſide, to err, to deviate from the right, to abſcond; To go between, to interpoſe, to moderate between two; To go by, to paſs unnoticed, to obſerve as a rule; To go down, to be ſwallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to deceaſe, to depart from a poſt; To go on, to make attack, to proceed; To go over, to revolt, to betake himſelf to another party; To go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguiſhed; To go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to ſuffer, to undergo.

GO-TO, gō-tō'. interject. Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

GO-BY, gō-bȳ'. ſ. Deluſion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gō'-kārt. ſ. A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, gōde. ſ. A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gōde. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to ſtimulate, to inſtigate.

GOAL, gōle. ſ. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the ſtarting poſt; the final purpoſe, the end to which a deſign tends.

GOAL, jāle. ſ. An incorrect ſpelling for jail, which ſee.

GOAR, gōre. ſ. Any edging ſewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gōte. ſ. An animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

GOATBEARD, gōte-bērd. ſ. A plant.

GOATCHAFER, gōte-tſhāf-fūr. ſ. A kind of beetle.

GOATHERD, gōte-hērd. ſ. One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gōte-mā'r-jūr-ūm. ſ. Goatſbeard.

GOATS RUE, gōts-rō. ſ. A plant.

GOATS-THORN, gōts-thĭŏrn. ſ. A plant.

GOATISH, gōte-iſh. a. Reſembling a goat in rankneſs or luſt.

To GOBBLE, gŏb'l. v. a. To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

GOBBLER, gŏb'-lūr. ſ. One that devours in haſte.

GO-BETWEEN, gō'-bē-twēn. ſ. One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gŏb'-lĭt. ſ. A bowl or cup.

GOBLIN, gŏb'-lĭn. ſ. An evil ſpirit, a walking ſpirit, a frightful phantom, fairy, an elf.

GOD, gŏd'. ſ. The Supreme Being; falſe god, an idol; any perſon or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gŏd'-tſhĭld. ſ. The child for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gŏd'-dā-tūr. ſ. A girl for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.

GODDESS, gŏd'-dis. ſ. A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gŏd'-dis-lĭka. a. Reſembling a goddeſs.

GOD-FATHER, gŏd'-fā-thūr. ſ. A ſponſor at the font.

GODHEAD, gŏd'-hĕd. ſ. Godſhip, divine nature; a deity in perſon, a goddeſs.

GODLESS, gŏd'-lls. a. Without ſenſe of duty to God, atheiſtical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gŏd'-lĭke. a. Divine, reſembling a divinity.

GODLING, gŏd'-lĭng. ſ. A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gŏd'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Reverence to God; general obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

GODLY, gŏd'-lȳ. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gŏd'-lȳ. ad. Piouſly, religiouſly.

GODLYHEAD, gŏd'-lȳ-hĕd. ſ. Godlineſs, righteouſneſs.

GOD-MOTHER, gŏd'-mŭth-ūr. ſ. A woman who has become ſponſor at baptiſm.

GODSHIP, gŏd'-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gŏd'-ſŭn. ſ. One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

GODWARD, gŏd'-wārd. ad. Towards God.

GODWIT, gŏd'-wĭt. ſ. A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gō'-ūr. ſ. One that goes, a walker; a walker.

To GOGGLE, gŏg'l. v. n. To look aſquint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gŏg'l-īde. a. Squint-eyed, not looking ſtraight.

GOING, gō'-ĭng. ſ. The act of going; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gō'-lā. ſ. The ſame with gorgerin.

GOLD, gō'ld. ſ. The pureſt, ſolideſt and moſt precious of all metals;

LD, gōld. a. Made of gold, golden.
LDBEATER, gōld-bē-tŭr. ſ. One ſe occupation is to beat gold.
LDBEATER's SKIN, gōld-bē-tŭrz-. ſ. Skin which goldbeaters lay ween the leaves of their metal while beat it.
LDBOUND, gōld-bound. a. En- paſſed with gold.
LDEN, gōldn. a. Made of gold, ifting of gold; ſhining; yellow, of colour of gold; excellent, valuable; y, reſembling the age of gold.
LDENLY, gōldn-lў. ad. Delight- y, ſplendidly.
LDFINCH, gōld-fĭntſh. ſ. A ſing- bird.
LDFINDER, gōld-fīnd-ŭr. ſ. One finds gold. A term ludicrouſly ied to thoſe that empty jakes.
LDHAMMER, gōld-hăm-mŭr. ſ. ind of bird.
LDING, gōld-ĭng. ſ. A ſort of e.
LDSIZE, gōld-sīze. ſ. A glue of a en colour.
LDSMITH, gōld-ſmĭth. ſ. One manufactures gold; a banker, one keeps money for others in his s.
LE, gōme. ſ. The black and oily e of a cart-wheel.
NDOLA, gŏn-dō-lă. ſ. A boat uſed in Venice, a ſmall boat.
NDOLIER, gŏn-dō-lē'r. ſ. A boat-
NE, gŏn'. part. pret. from Go. Ad- d, forward in progreſs; ruined, e; paſt; loſt, departed; dead, de- d from life.
NFALON, gŏn'-fă-lŭn. } ſ.
NFANON, gŏn'-fă-nŭn. }
nſign, a ſtandard.
NORRHOEA, gŏn-ŏr-rē'-ă. ſ. A l running of venereal hurts.
OD, gŭd'. a. comp. Better, ſuperl. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as xpected or deſired; proper, fit, uient; uncorrupted, undamaged; ſome, ſalubrious; pleaſant to the complete, full; uſeful, valuable; not falſe, not fallacious; legal, rightly claimed or held; well qua- not deficient; ſkilful, ready, dex- ; having moral qualities, ſuch as ed, virtuous; benevolent; com- able, ſociable, merry; not too ally, ſeriouſly; To make good, ntain, to perform, to ſupply any cies.

GOOD, gŭd'. ſ. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, the contrary to evil; moral qualities ſuch as are deſirable, virtue, righteouſneſs.
GOOD, gŭd'. ad. Well, not ill, not amiſs; As good, no worſe.
GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd'-kŏn-dĭſh''-ŭnd. a. Without ill qualities or ſymptoms.
GOODLINESS, gŭd'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Beauty, grace, elegance.
GOODLY, gŭd'-lў. a. Beautiful, fine, ſplendid; bulky, ſwelling; happy, gay.
GOODMAN, gŭd'-măn. ſ. A ſlight appellation of civility; a ruſtick term of compliment, gaffer.
GOODNESS, gŭd'-nĭs. ſ. Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical.
GOODS, gŭdz. ſ. Moveables in a houſe; wares, freight, merchandiſe.
GOODY, gŭd'-dў. ſ. A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.
GOOSE, gōs. ſ. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs; a taylor's ſmoothing iron.
GOOSEBERRY, gōz-bĕr-ў. ſ. A tree and fruit.
GOOSEFOOT, gōs-fŭt. ſ. Wild orach.
GOOSEGRASS, gōs-grăs. ſ. Clivers, an herb.
GORBELLY, gă'r-bĕl-ў. ſ. A big paunch, a ſwelling belly.
GORBELLIED, gă'r-bĕl-ўd. a. Fat, big-bellied.
GORD, gă'rd. ſ. An inſtrument of gaming.
GORE, gō're. ſ. Blood; blood clotted or congealed.
To GORE, gō're. v. a. To ſtab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.
GORGE, gă'rje. ſ. The throat, the ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed.
To GORGE, gă'rje. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to ſatiate; to ſwallow, as the fiſh has gorged the hook.
GORGEOUS, gă'r-jŭs. a. Fine, glittering in various colours, ſhowy.
GORGEOUSLY, gă'r-jŭſ-lў. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.
GORGEOUSNESS, gă'r-jŭs-nĭs. ſ. Splendour, magnificence, ſhow.
GORGET, gă'r-jĭt. ſ. The piece of armour that defends the throat.
GORGON, gă'r-gŭn. ſ. A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gâ'r-mând. ſ. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gâ'r-mân-dize. v. n. To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDIZER, gâ'r-mân-dî'-zûr. ſ. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gôr's. ſ. Furz, a thick prickly ſhrub.

GORY, gô'-rŷ. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murtherous.

GOSHAWK, gôs'-hâk. ſ. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gôz'-ling. ſ. A young gooſe, a gooſe not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gôs'-pil. ſ. God's word, the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gôs'-pil-ûr. ſ. Followers of Wicklif, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach.

GOSSAMER, gôs'-sâ-mûr. ſ. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harveſt-time.

GOSSIP, gôs'-sip. ſ. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gôs'-sip. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot-companion.

GOT, gôt'. pret. From the verb Get.

GOTTEN, gôt'n. part. paſſ. of Get.

To GOVERN, gûv'-ûrn. v. a. To rule as a chief magiſtrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to reſtrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to ſyntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GOVERN, gûv'-ûrn. v. n. To keep ſuperiority.

GOVERNABLE, gûv'-ûr-nâbl. a. Submiſſive to authority, ſubject to rule, management.

GOVERNANCE, gûv'-ûr-nâns. ſ. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gô-vûr-nâ'nt. ſ. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gûv'-ûr-nis. ſ. A female inveſted with authority; a tutoreſs, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directreſs.

GOVERNMENT, gûv'-ûrn-mênt. ſ. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority; an eſtabliſhment of legal authority; adminiſtration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableneſs, complia obſequiouſneſs; in grammar, influ with regard to conſtruction.

GOVERNOUR, gûv'-ûr-nûr. ſ. who has the ſupreme direction; one is inveſted with ſupreme authority ſtate; one who rules any place wi legated and temporary authority; a tor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gôje. ſ. A chiſſel having round edge.

GOURD, gô'rd. ſ. A plant, a bottle.

GOURDINESS, gô'r-dŷ-nis. ſ. A ſ ling in a horſe's leg.

GOURNET, gûr'-nît. ſ. A fiſh.

GOUT, gout'. ſ. A periodical d attended with great pain.

GOUT, gô'. ſ. A taſte.

GOUTWORT, gout'-wûrt. ſ. herb.

GOUTY, gou'-tŷ. a. Afflicted or eaſed with the gout; relating to gout.

GOWN, gown'. ſ. A long upper ment; a woman's upper garment; long habit of a man dedicated to peace, as divinity, medicine, law; dreſs of peace.

GOWNED, gownd'. a. Dreſſed gown.

GOWNMAN, gown'-mân. ſ. devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grâb'l. v. a. To

To GRABBLE, grâb'l. v. n. To proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE, grâ'ſe. ſ. Favour, kind favourable influence of God on the man mind; virtue, effect of God's fluence; pardon; favour conferred; vilege; a goddeſs, by the heathens poſed to beſtow beauty; behaviour, ſidered as decent or unbecoming; titious or artificial beauty; orna flower, higheſt perfection; the title duke, formerly of the king, me the ſame as your goodneſs or your mency; a ſhort prayer ſaid before after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grâ'ſe-kûp. ſ. The or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grâ'ſe. v. a. To to dignify, to embelliſh; to digni raiſe by an act of favour; to favou

GRACED, grâ'ſt. a. Beautiful, ful; virtuous, regular, chaſte.

GRACEFUL, grâ'ſe-fûl. a. Be with dignity.

GRACEFULLY, grâ'ſe-fûl-ŷ. ad. gantly, with pleaſing dignity.

GR

CEFULNESS, grā'se-fūl-nĭs. ſ. ncy of manner.
CELESS, grā'se-lĭs. a. Without , wicked, abandoned.
CES, grā'-sĭz. ſ. Good graces, for r, is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.
CILE, grās'-sĭl. a. Slender, ſmall.
CILENT, grās'-ĭ-lĕnt. a. Lean.
CILITY, grā-sĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Slen- eſs.
CIOUS, grā'-shŭs. a. Merciful, volent; favourable, kind; virtuous, ; graceful, becoming.
CIOUSLY, grā'-shŭs-lȳ. ad. Kind- with kind condeſcenſion; in a pleaſ- manner.
CIOUSNESS, grā'-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Kind eſcenſion; pleaſing manner.
DATION, grā-dā'-shŭn. ſ. Regu- rogreſs from one degree to another; lar advance ſtep by ſtep; order, ar- ement; regular proceſs of argument.
DATORY, grād'-ā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Steps the cloiſter into the church.
DIENT, grā'-dyĕnt. a. Walking.
DUAL, grād'-ū-ăl. a. Proceeding egrees, advancing ſtep by ſtep.
DUAL, grād'-ū-ăl. ſ. An order eps.
DUALITY, grād-ū-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. lar progreſſion.
DUALLY, grād'-ū-ăl-ȳ. ad. By es, in regular progreſſion.
GRADUATE, grād'-ū-āte. v. a. ignify with a degree in the univer- to mark with degrees; to raiſe to a r place in the ſcale of metals; to ten, to improve.
DUATE, grād'-ū-ĕt. ſ. A man ified with an academical degree.
DUATION, grād-ū-ā'-shŭn. ſ. lar progreſſion by ſucceſſion of de- ; the act of conferring academical ees.
FF, grăf'. ſ. A ditch, a moat.
FT, grăf't. ſ. A ſmall branch ted into the ſtock of another tree.
GRAFT, grăf't. v. a. To inſert a or branch of one tree into the ſtock nother; to propagate by inſertion or ulation; to inſert into a place or to which it did not originally be- ; to join one thing ſo as to receive rt from another.
FTER, grăf'-tŭr. ſ. One who pro- es fruit by grafting.
IN, grā'ne. ſ. A ſingle ſeed of corn; the ſeed of any fruit; any te particle; the ſmalleſt weight; hing proverbially ſmall; Grain of allowance, ſomething indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or ſtained ſubſtance; temper, diſpoſition, humour; the form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

GRAINED, grā'nd. a. Rough, made leſs ſmooth.

GRAINS, grā'nz. ſ. The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

GRAINY, grā'-nȳ. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grā-mĕr'-sȳ. interj. An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

GRAMINEOUS, grā-mĭn'-yŭs. a. Graſſy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grā-mĭn-ĭv'-ō-rŭs. a. Graſs-eating.

GRAMMAR, grăm'-mŭr. ſ. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly, the art which teaches the relations of words to each other; propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, grăm'-mŭr-skōl. ſ. A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GAMMARIAN, grăm-mā'-ryăn. ſ. One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grăm-măt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grăm-măt'-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grăm'pl. ſ. A crab fiſh.

GRAMPUS, grăm'-pŭs. ſ. A large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grăn'-ā-rȳ. ſ. A ſtore-houſe for threſhed corn.

GRANATE, grăn'-ăt. ſ. A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains.

GRAND, grănd'. a. Great, illuſtrious, high in power; ſplendid, magnificent; noble, ſublime, lofty, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity; it is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRANDAM, grăn'-dăm. ſ. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grănd'-tshīld. ſ. The ſon or daughter of one's ſon or daughter.

GRANDAUGHTER, grănd'-dă-tŭr. ſ. The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDEE, grăn-dē'. ſ. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRAN-

GRANDEUR, grând'-jûr. ſ. State, ſplendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grând'-fâ-thûr. ſ. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grând-îf'-îk. a. Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grân'-di-nûs. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grând'-mûth-ûr. ſ. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grând'-sîre. ſ. Grandfather; any anceſtor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grând'-sûn. ſ. The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, grâ'nje. ſ. A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grân'-ît. ſ. A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grâ-nîv'-vô-rûs. a. Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grân'-nâm. ſ. Grandmother.

To **GRANT**, grâ'nt. v. a. To admit that which is not yet proved; to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grâ'nt. ſ. The act of granting or beſtowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

GRANTABLE, grâ'nt-âbl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grânt-tê'. ſ. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grâ'nt-tûr. ſ. He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grân'-û-lâr-ŷ. a. Small and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To **GRANULATE**, grân'-û-lâte. v. n. To be formed into ſmall grains.

To **GRANULATE**, grân'-û-lâte. v. a. To break into ſmall maſſes; to raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

GRANULATION, grân-û-lâ'-shûn. ſ. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains; the act of breaking into ſmall parts like grains.

GRANULE, grân'-ûle. ſ. A ſmall compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grân'-û-lûs. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grâ'pe. ſ. The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters.

GRAPHICAL, grâf'-î-kâl. a. delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grâf'-î-kâl-ŷ. In a picturеſque manner, with good ſcription or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grâp'-nîl. ſ. A ſmall chor belonging to a little veſſel; a pling-iron with which in fight one faſtens on another.

To **GRAPPLE**, grâp'l. v. n. To tend by ſeizing each other; to contend cloſe fight.

To **GRAPPLE**, grâp'l. v. a. To to fix; to ſeize, to lay faſt hold of.

GRAPPLE, grâp'l. ſ. Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other; cl fight; iron inſtrument, by which one faſtens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grâp'l-mênt. ſ. C fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grâs'-hôp-ûr. ſ. ſmall inſect that hops in the gras.

GRASIER, grâ'-zhûr. ſ. See GRAZIER.

To **GRASP**, grâſp'. v. a. To hold the hand, to gripe; to ſeize, to c at.

To **GRASP**, grâſp'. v. n. To catch to endeavour to ſeize; to ſtruggle; ſtrive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grâſp'. ſ. The gripe or ſei of the hand; poſſeſſion, hold; pow ſeizing.

GRASPER, grâſp'-ûr. ſ. One graſps.

GRASS, grâs'. ſ. The common bage of field on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grâs'-plôt. ſ. A level covered with ſhort graſs.

GRASSINESS, grâs'-sŷ-nîs. ſ. ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRASSY, grâs'-sŷ. a. Covered graſs.

GRATE, grâ'te. ſ. Partition made bars placed near to one another; range of bars within which bars made.

To **GRATE**, grâ'te. v. a. To r wear any thing by the attrition rough body; to offend by any harſh or vexatious; to form a ſound.

To **GRATE**, grâ'te. v. n. To r as to injure or offend; to make a noiſe.

GRATEFUL, grâ'te-fûl. a. Hav due ſenſe of benefits; pleaſing, a able, delightful, delicious.

TEFULLY, grā'te-fūl-ȳ. ad. With ngneſs to acknowledge and repay fits; in a pleaſing manner.
TEFULNESS, grā'te-fūl-nīs. ſ. itude, duty to benefactors; quality eing acceptable, pleaſantneſs.
TER, grā'te-ūr. ſ. A kind of ſe file with which ſoft bodies are rub- to powder.
TIFICATION, grāt-ȳ-fī-kā'-ſhūn. The act of pleaſing; pleaſure, delight, mpence.
GRATIFY, grāt'-ȳ-fȳ. v. a. To lge, to pleaſe by compliance; to de- t, to pleaſe; to requite with a grati- ion.
TINGLY, grā'te-ting-lȳ. ad. hly, offenſively.
TIS, grā'-tīs. ad. For nothing, out recompence.
TITUDE, grāt'-ȳ-tūde. ſ. Duty enefactors; deſire to return bene-

TUITOUS, grā-tū'-ȳ-tūs. a. Vo- ary, granted without claim or merit; ted without proof.
TUITOUSLY, grā-tū'-ȳ-tūſ-lȳ. Without claim or merit; without f.
TUITY, grā-tū'-ī-tȳ. ſ. A pre- or acknowledgment, a recompence.
GRATULATE, grāt'-ū-lāte. v. a. congratulate, to ſalute with declara- s of joy; to declare joy for.
TULATION, grāt-ū-lā'-ſhūn. ſ. tations made by expreſſing joy.
TULATORY, grāt''-ū-lā-tūr'-ȳ. Congratulatory, expreſſing congratu- n.
VE, grā've. ſ. The place in which dead are repoſited.
VE-CLOATHS, grā've-klōze. ſ. dreſs of the dead.
VE-STONE, grā've-ſtōne. ſ. The that is laid over the grave.
RAVE, grā've. v. a. preter. Grav- part. paſſ. Graven. To carve in any ſubſtance; to copy painting on d or metal; to impreſs deeply; to , caulk, and ſheath a ſhip.
RAVE, grā've. v. n. To write or eate on hard ſubſtances.
VE, grā've. a. Solemn, ſerious, ; of weight; not ſhowy, not y; not ſharp of ſound, not acute.
VEL, grāv'-īl. ſ. Hard ſand; ſandy er concreted in the kidneys.
RAVEL, grāv'-īl. v. a. To cover gravel; to ſtick in the ſand; to e, to put to a ſtand, to embarraſs;

to hurt the foot of a horſe with gravel confined by the ſhoe.
GRAVELESS, grā've-lls. a. Without a tomb, unburied.
GRAVELLY, grāv'-ē-lȳ. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.
GRAVELY, grā've-lȳ. ad. Solemnly, ſeriouſly, ſoberly without lightneſs; without gaudineſs or ſhow.
GRAVENESS, grā've-nls. ſ. Seriouſneſs, ſolemnity and ſobriety.
GRAVEOLENT, grā-vē'-ō-lēnt. a. Strong ſcented.
GRAVER, grā'-vūr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper; the ſtile or tool uſed in graving.
GRAVIDITY, grā-vīd'-ī-tȳ. ſ. Pregnancy.
GRAVING, grā'-ving. ſ. Carved work.
To GRAVITATE, grāv'-ī-tāte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.
GRAVITATION, grāv-ī-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. Act of tending to the centre.
GRAVITY, grāv'-ī-tȳ. ſ. Weight, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; ſeriouſneſs, ſolemnity.
GRAVY, grā'-vȳ. ſ. The juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire, the juice of fleſh boiled out.
GRAY, grā'. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or cloſe of day.
GRAY, grā'. ſ. A badger.
GRAYBEARD, grā'-bērd. ſ. An old man.
GRAYLING, grā'-ling. ſ. The umber, a fiſh.
GRAYNESS, grā'-nīs. ſ. The qualities of being grey.
To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. n. To eat graſs, to feed on graſs; to ſupply graſs; to touch lightly on the ſurface.
To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the ſurface, to raſe.
GRAZIER, grā'-zhūr. ſ. One who feeds cattle.
GREASE, grē'ſe. ſ. The ſoft part of the fat; a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.
To GREASE, grē'ze. v. a. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents.
GREASINESS, grē'-zȳ-nīs. ſ. Oilineſs, fatneſs.
GREASY, grē'-zȳ. a. Oily, fat, unctuous;

tuous; ſmeared with greaſe; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grāte. a. Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; conſiderable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illuſtrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity, as great grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

GREAT, grāte. ſ. The whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grāte-bĕl-ȳd. a. Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grāte-hārt-ĭd. a. High ſpirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grāte-lȳ. a. In a great degree; nobly, illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

GREATNESS, grāte-nĭs. ſ. Largeneſs of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleneſs of mind; grandeur, ſtate, magnificence.

GREAVES, grēvz. ſ. Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē'-sizm. ſ. An idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grēſe. ſ. A flight of ſteps.

GREEDILY, grē'-dȳ-lȳ. a. Eagerly, ravenouſly, voraciouſly.

GREEDINESS, grē'-dȳ-nĭs. ſ. Ravenouſneſs, hunger, eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GREEDY, grē'-dȳ. a. Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently deſirous.

GREEN, grē'n. a. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, ſickly; flouriſhing, freſh; new, freſh, as a green wound; not dry; not roaſted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grē'n. ſ. The green colour; a graſſy plain.

To GREEN, grē'n. v. a. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grē'n-brōm. ſ. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grē'n-klŏth. ſ. A board or court of juſtice of the king's houſehold.

GREENEYED, grē'n-īde. a. Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grē'n-fĭnſh. ſ. A kind of bird; a kind of fiſh.

GREENGAGE, grē'n-gā'dzh. ſ. A ſpecies of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grē'n-houſe. ſ. A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GREENISH, grē'n-ĭſh. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grē'n-lȳ. a. With a greeniſh colour; newly, freſhly; immaturely; wanly.

GREENNESS, grē'n-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeneſs; freſhneſs, vigour; newneſs.

GREENSICKNESS, grē'n-sĭk-nĕs. ſ. The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } grē'n-ſwārd. ſ.
GREENSWORD, }
The turf on which graſs grows.

GREENWEED, grē'n-wēd. ſ. Dyer's weed.

GREENWOOD, grē'n-wŭd. ſ. A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer.

To GREET, grē't. v. a. To address at meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a diſtance.

GREETER, grē'-tŭr. ſ. He who greets.

GREETING, grē'-tĭng. ſ. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

GREEZE, grē'z. ſ. A flight of ſteps.

GREGAL, grē'-găl. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā'-rȳŭs. a. Living in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grē'-myăl. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grē-nā'de. ſ. A little low globe or ball about two inches diameter, which, being filled with powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies to many ſhatters; a ſmall bomb.

GRENADIER, grĕn-ă-dē'r. ſ. A foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, grē-nā'-dō. ſ. See GRENADE.

GREW, grō'. The preterite of Grow.

GREY, grē'. a. See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grē'-hound. ſ. A fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

To GRIDE, grī'de. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grĭd'-ĕ-lĭn. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grĭd'-ĭ-ŭrn. ſ. A portable grate.

G

EF, gréf. ſ. Sorrow, trouble for ething paſt; grievance, harm.
EVANCE, gré-vâns. ſ. A ſtate neaſineſs; the cauſe of uneaſineſs.
RIEVE, grév. v. a. To afflict, to
RIEVE, grév. v. n. To be in for ſomething paſt, to mourn, to w, as for the death of friends.
EVINGLY, grév-ing-lý. ad. In w, ſorrowfully.
EVOUS, grév-ûs. a. Afflictive, ful, hard to be born; ſuch as cauſes w; atrocious, heavy.
EVOUSLY, grév-ûſ-lý. ad. Pain- ; calamitouſly, miſerably; vexa- ly.
EVOUSNESS, grév-ûſ-nis. ſ. Sor- pain.
FFIN, } grif-fin. { ſ.
FFON, }
ibled animal, ſaid to be generated een the lion and eagle.
G, grig. ſ. A ſmall eel; a merry ure.
RILL, gril. v. n. To broil on a ron; to haraſs, to hurt.
LADE, gril-lâde. ſ. Any thing ed on the gridiron.
M, grim. a. Having a counte- of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill- ng.
MACE, grý-mâſe. ſ. A diſtor- f the countenance from habit, af- ion, or inſolence; air of affecta-
MALKIN, grim-mâl-kin. ſ. An t.
ME, grime. ſ. Dirt deeply inſinu-
RIME, grime. v. a. To dirt, to deeply.
LY, grim-lý. ad. Horribly, hi- y; ſourly, ſullenly.
NESS, grim-nis. ſ. Horror, fulneſs of viſage.
RIN, grin. v. n. To ſet the teeth er and withdraw the lips, ſo as to ſmiling with a mixture of diſplea- to fix the teeth as in anguiſh.
grin. ſ. The act of cloſing the
RIND, grind. v. a. pret. I Ground, aſt. Ground. To reduce any thing der by friction; to ſharpen or ; to rub one againſt another; to to oppreſs.
IND, grind. v. n. To perform of grinding, to be moved as in g.

GRINDER, grin-dûr. ſ. One that grinds; the inſtrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.
GRINDLESTONE, grind'l-ſtône. } ſ.
GRINDSTONE, grind-ſtône. }
The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.
GRINNER, grin-nûr. ſ. He that grins.
GRINNINGLY, grin-ning-lý. ad. With a grinning laugh.
GRIP, grip. ſ. A ſmall ditch.
To GRIPE, gripe. v. a. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to catch eagerly, to ſeize; to cloſe, to clutch; to pinch, to preſs, to ſqueeze.
To GRIPE, gripe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.
GRIPE, gripe. ſ. Graſp, hold; ſqueeze, preſſure; oppreſſion; pinching diſtreſs.
GRIPES, gripes. ſ. Belly-ach, colick.
GRIPER, gri-pûr. ſ. Oppreſſor, uſurer.
GRIPINGLY, gri-ping-lý. ad. With pain in the guts.
GRISAMBER, gris-âm-bûr. ſ. Uſed by Milton for ambergriſe.
GRISKIN, gris-kin. ſ. The vertebræ of a hog broiled.
GRISLY, griz-lý. ad. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.
GRIST, griſt. ſ. Corn to be ground; ſupply, proviſion.
GRISTLE, gris'l. ſ. A cartilage.
GRISTLY, gris-lý. a. Cartilaginous.
GRIT, grit. ſ. The coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, or coarſely ground; ſand, rough hard particles; a kind of foſſil; a kind of fiſh.
GRITTINESS, grit-tý-nis. ſ. Sandineſs, the quality of abounding in grit.
GRITTY, grit-tý. a. Full of hard particles.
GRIZELIN, griz-lin. a. More properly Gridelin. Having a pale red colour.
GRIZZLE, griz'l. ſ. A mixture of white and black; gray.
GRIZZLED, griz'ld. a. Interſperſed with gray.
GRIZZLY, griz-lý. a. Somewhat gray.
To GROAN, grón. v. n. To breathe with a mournful noiſe, as in pain or agony.
GROAN, grón. ſ. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty; an hoarſe dead ſound.
GROANFUL, grón-fûl. a. Sad, agonizing.
GROAT, grát. ſ. A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a

ſmall ſum; Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, grō'-sŭr. ſ. A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plums and ſpices.

GROCERY, grō'-sŭr-ў. ſ. Grocers ware.

GROGERAM, GROGRAM, } grŏg'-rŭm. } ſ. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groi'n. ſ. The part next the thigh.

GROOM, grō'm. ſ. A ſervant that takes care of the ſtable.

GROOVE, grō'v. ſ. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, grō'v. v. a. To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grō'pe. v. n. To feel where one cannot ſee.

To GROPE, grō'pe. v. a. To ſearch by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, grō's. a. Thick, corpulent; ſhameful, unſeemly; intellectually coarſe; inelegant; thick, not refined; ſtupid, dull; coarſe, rough, oppoſite to delicate.

GROSS, grō's. ſ. The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts; the chief part, the main maſs; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, grō'ſ-lў. ad. Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarſely; without ſubtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, grō'ſ-nĭs. ſ. Coarſeneſs, not ſubtilty, thickneſs; inelegant fatneſs, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grŏt'. ſ. A cave, a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

GROTESQUE, grō-tĕsk'. a. Diſtorted of figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grŏt'-tō. ſ. A cavern or cave made for coolneſs.

GROVE, grō've. ſ. A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL, grŏv'l. v. n. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, grou'nd. ſ. The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low; the earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, eſtate, poſſeſſion; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental ſubſtance, that by which the additional accidental parts are ſupported; firſt principles; the firſt traces of an invention; the principles of knowledge; the fundamental cauſe; the field or place of action; the ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the ſtate which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors; the foil to ſet a thing off.

To GROUND, grou'nd. v. a. To fix the ground; to found as upon cauſe or principle; to ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grou'nd. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, grou'nd-ăſh. ſ. A ſapling of aſh taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, grou'nd-bāte. ſ. A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, grou'nd-flōre. ſ. The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GROUND-IVY, grou'nd-ī-vў. ſ. A hoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, grou'nd-ōke, ſ. A ſaplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, grou'nd-pīne. ſ. A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, grou'nd-plāt. ſ. In architecture, the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons.

GROUND-PLOT, grou'nd-plŏt. ſ. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, grou'nd-rĕnt. ſ. The rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grou'nd-rōm. ſ. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDEDLY, grou'n-dĕd-lў. ad. Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grou'nd-lĕs. a. Void of reaſon.

GROUNDLESSLY, grou'nd-lĕs-lў. ad. Without reaſon, without cauſe.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grou'nd-lĕs-nĕs. ſ. Want of juſt reaſon.

GROUNDLING, grou'nd-lĭng. ſ. A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grou'nd-lў. ad. On firſt principles, ſolidly.

GROUNDSEL, grou'n-sĭl. ſ. The herb next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grou'nd-wŭrk. ſ. The ground, the firſt ſtratum;

of an undertaking, the fundamen-; firſt principle, original reaſon.
OUP, grōp. ſ. A croud, a cluſter, a dle.
GROUP, grōp. v. a. To put into roud, to huddle together.
OUSE, grou's. ſ. A kind of fowl, a th-cock.
OUT, grou't. ſ. Coarſe meal, pol-; that which purges off; a kind of apple.
GROW, grō'. v. n. preter. Grew, . paſſ. Grown. To vegetate, to have etable motion; to be produced by ve-ation; to increaſe in ſtature; to come manhood from infancy; to iſſue, as ts from a ſoil; to increaſe in bulk, become greater; to improve, to make greſs; to advance to any ſtate; to e by degrees; to be changed from ſtate to another; to proceed as from uſe; to adhere, to ſtick together; to ll, a ſea term.
WER, grō'-ur. ſ. An increaſer.
GROWL, grow'l. v. n. To ſnarl or rmur like an angry cur; to murmur, rumble.
WN, grō'ne. The participle paſſive Grow. Advanced in growth; co-d or filled by the growth of any g; arrived at full growth or ſta-.
WTH, grōth. ſ. Vegetation, ve-ble life; product, thing produced; eaſe in number, bulk, or frequency; eaſe of ſtature, advanced to maturity; rovement, advancement.
GRUB, grŭb'. v. a. To dig up, to oy by digging.
B, grŭb'. ſ. A ſmall worm that eats s in bodies; a ſhort thick man, a f.
RUBBLE, grŭb'l. v. n. To feel e dark.
BSTREET, grŭb'-ſtrēt. ſ. The e of a ſtreet in London, much inha-d by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dic-aries, and temporary poems; whence mean production is called Grub-.
RUDGE, grŭd'zh. v. a. To envy, e any advantage of another with diſ-at; to give or take unwillingly.
RUDGE, grŭd'zh. v .n. To mur-to repine; to be unwilling, to be ant; to be envious.
DGE, grŭd'zh. ſ. Old quarrel, in-ate malevolence; anger, ill-will; odium, invidious cenſure; ſome little commotion, or forerunner of a diſ-eaſe.
GRUDGINGLY, grŭd'-zhing-lȳ. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.
GRUEL, grō'-ll. ſ. Food made by boil-ing oat-meal in water.
GRUFF, grŭf'. a. Sour of aſpect, harſh of manners.
GRUFFLY, grŭf'-lȳ. ad. Harſhly, rug-gedly.
GRUFFNESS, grŭf'-nis. ſ. Rugged-neſs of mien.
GRUM, grŭm'. a. Sour, ſurly.
To GRUMBLE, grŭm'bl. v. n. To murmur with diſcontent; to growl, to ſnarl; to make a hoarſe rattle.
GRUMBLER, grŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that grumbles, a murmurer.
GRUMBLING, grŭm'-bling. ſ. A mur-muring through diſcontent.
GRUME, grō m. ſ. A thick viſcid con-ſiſtence of a fluid.
GRUMLY, grŭm'-lȳ. ad. Sullenly, moroſely.
GRUMMEL, grŭm'-mil. ſ. An herb.
GRUMOUS, grō'-mŭs. a. Thick, clot-ted.
GRUMOUSNESS, grō'-mŭſ-nis. ſ. Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.
GRUNSEL, grŭn'-ſil. ſ. The lower part of the building.
To GRUNT, grŭnt. } v. n.
To GRUNTLE, grŭnt'l. } v. n. To murmur like a hog.
GRUNT, grŭnt'. ſ. The noiſe of a hog.
GRUNTER, grŭn'-tŭr. ſ. He that grunts; a kind of fiſh.
GRUNTLING, grŭnt'-ling. ſ. A young hog.
To GRUTCH, grŭt'ſh. v. n. To envy, to repine.
GRUTCH, grŭt'ſh. ſ. Malice, ill-will.
GUAIACUM, gwā'-i-kŭm. ſ. A phy-ſical wood.
GUARANTEE, găr-răn-tē'. ſ. A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations per-formed.
To GUARANTY, găr-răn-tē'. v. a. To undertake to ſecure the performance of a treaty or ſtipulation between con-tending parties.
To GUARD, gă'rd. v. a. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity; to protect, to defend; to preſerve by caution; to provide againſt objections; to adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental bor-ders.
To GUARD, gă'rd. v. n. To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

GUARD, gärd. ſ. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch; a ſtate of caution, a ſtate of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUARDAGE, gär-dâje. ſ. State of wardſhip.

GUARDER, gär-dûr. ſ. One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gär-dyân. ſ. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gär-dyân. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, gär-dyân-ſhip. ſ. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gärd-lis. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gärd-ſhip. ſ. Care, protection; a king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUBERNATION, gû-bêr-nâ-ſhûn. ſ. Government, ſuperintendency.

GUDGEON, gûd-zhûn. ſ. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers; a perſon eaſily impoſed on; ſomething to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage.

GUERDON, gwêr-dûn. ſ. A reward, a recompence.

To GUESS, gès. v. n. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gès. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gès. ſ. Conjecture, judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gès-sûr. ſ. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gès-sing-lỳ. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gèſt. ſ. One entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, one who comes newly to reſide.

GUESTCHAMBER, gèſt-tſhâm-bûr. ſ. Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gûg'l. v. n. To ſound as water running with intermiſſion out of a narrow veſſel.

GUIDAGE, gỳ-dîdzh. ſ. The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gỳ-dâns. ſ. Direction, government.

To GUIDE, gỳd. v. a. To direct; to govern by counſel, to inſtruct; to regulate, to ſuperintend.

GUIDE, gỳd. ſ. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

GUIDELESS, gỳd-lis. a. Without guide.

GUIDER, gỳ-dûr. ſ. Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, gild. ſ. A ſociety, a corporation, a fraternity.

GUILE, gỳl. ſ. Deceitful cunning, inſidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gỳl-fûl. a. Wily, inſidious, miſchievouſly artful; treacherous, ſecretly miſchievous.

GUILEFULLY, gỳl-fûl-lỳ. ad. Inſidiouſly, treacherouſly.

GUILEFULNESS, gỳl-fûl-nis. ſ. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gỳl-lis. a. Without deceit, without inſidiouſneſs.

GUILER, gỳl-ûr. ſ. One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

GUILT, gilt. ſ. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; a crime, offence.

GUILTILY, gilt-i lỳ. ad. With innocence.

GUILTINESS, gilt-i nis. ſ. The ſtate of being guilty, conſciouſneſs of crime.

GUILTLESS, gilt-lis. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gilt-lès-lỳ. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gilt-lès-nis. ſ. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gilt-tỳ. a. Juſtly charged with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gin-nỳ. ſ. A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gin-nỳ-drôp-pûr. ſ. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gin-nỳ-hèn. ſ. An Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gin-nỳ-pèp-pûr. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gin-nỳ-pig. ſ. An animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE, gỳze. ſ. Manner, mien, habit; practice, cuſtom, property; external appearance, dreſs.

GUITAR, git-târ. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

GULES, gûlz. a. Red; a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gûlf. ſ. A bay, an opening to land; an abyſs, an unmeaſurable depth; a whirlpool, a ſucking eddy; any thing inſatiable.

LFY, gŭl'-fy. a. Full of gulfs or irlpools.

GULL, gŭl'. v. a. To trick, to t, to defraud.

LL, gŭl'. ſ. A ſea-bird; a cheat, a d, a trick; a ſtupid animal, one eaſi- heated.

LCATCHER, gŭl'-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. A t.

LER, gŭl'-lŭr. ſ. A cheat, an im- or.

LERY, gŭl'-lŭr-y. ſ. Cheat, im- ture.

LET, gŭl'-lĭt. ſ. The throat, the t-pipe.

GULLY, gŭl'-ly. v. n. To run with e.

LLYHOLE, gŭl'-ly-hŏle. ſ. The where the gutters empty themſelves he ſubterraneous ſewer.

LOSITY, gŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-ty. ſ. Greedi- , gluttony, voracity.

GULP, gŭlp'. v. a. To ſwallow ea- y, to ſuck down without intermiſ-

LP, gŭlp'. ſ. As much as can be llowed at once.

M, gŭm'. ſ. A vegetable ſubſtance ring from a reſin, it being more viſ- and diſſolving in aqueous men- ms; the fleſhy covering that con- the teeth.

GUM, gŭm'. v. a. To cloſe with .

MINESS, gŭm'-my-nĭs. ſ. The of being gummy.

MOSITY, gŭm-mŏs'-sĭ-ty. ſ. The re of gum, gumminеſs.

MOUS, gŭm'-mŭs. a. Of the na- of gum.

MY, gŭm'-my. a. Conſiſting of , of the nature of gum; productive m; overgrown with gum.

, gŭn'. ſ. The general name for rms, the inſtrument from which ſhot charged by fire.

NEL, gŭn'-nĭl. ſ. Corrupted from wale.

NER, gŭn'-nŭr. ſ. Connonier, he e employment is to manage the ar- y in a ſhip.

NERY, gŭn'-nŭr-y. ſ. The ſcience illery.

POWDER, gŭn'-pow-dŭr. ſ. The er put into guns to be fired.

SHOT, gŭn'-ſhŏt. ſ. The reach or of a gun.

SHOT, gŭn'-ſhŏt. a. Made by the of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gŭn'-ſmĭth. ſ. A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gŭn'-ſtĭk. ſ. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn'-ſtŏk. ſ. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn'-ſtōne. ſ. The ſhot of cannon.

GUNWALE or GUNNEL of a ſhip, gŭn'-nĭl. ſ. That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle.

GURGE, gŭrdzh'. ſ. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gŭr'-dzhŭn. ſ. The coarſer part of meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr'gl. v. n. To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, GURNET, gŭr'-nĭt. ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To GUSH, gŭſh'. v. n. To flow or ruſh out with violence, not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gŭſh'. ſ. An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs'-sĭt. ſ. Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST, gŭſt'. ſ. Senſe of taſting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taſte; a ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs'-tăbl. a. To be taſted; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTATION, gŭſ-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taſting.

GUSTFUL, gŭſt'-fŭl. a. Taſteful, well-taſted.

GUSTO, gŭs'-tō. ſ. The reliſh of any thing, the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate; intellectual taſte, liking.

GUSTY, gŭs'-ty. a. Stormy, tempeſtuous.

GUT, gŭt'. ſ. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent; the ſtomach, the receptacle of food, proverbially; gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gŭt'. v. a. To eviſcerate, to draw; to take out the inſide; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gŭt'-tă-tĭd. a. Beſprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gŭt'-tŭr. ſ. A paſſage for water.

To GUTTER, gŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'l. v. n. To feed luxuriouſly,

luxuriouſly, to gormandiſe. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'l. v. a. To ſwallow.

GUTTLER, gŭt'-lŭr. ſ. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gŭt'-tŭ-lŭs. a. In the form of a ſmall drop.

GUTTURAL, gŭt'-tŭ-răl. a. Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gŭt'-tŭ-răl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being gŭttural.

GUTWORT, gŭt'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'l. v. n. To gormandiſe, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'l. v. a. To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

GUZZLER, gŭz'-lŭr. ſ. A gormandiſer.

GYBE, dzhī'be. ſ. A ſneer, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

To GYBE, dzhī'be. v. n. To ſneer, taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, dzhim-năs'-kăl-ў. ad. Athletically, fitly for exerciſe.

GYMNASTICK, dzhim-năs'-tĭk. a. lating to athletick exerciſes.

GYMNICK, dzhim'-nĭk. a. Such practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick ercĭſes.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, dzhim-nŏ-ſpĕr mŭs. a. Having the ſeeds naked.

GYRATION, dzhī-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, dzhī're. ſ. A circle deſcribed any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, gīv's. ſ. Fetters, chains the legs.

To GYVE, gīv'e. v. a. To fetter, ſhackle.

H.

HAB

HA, hă". interject. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion; an expreſſion of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hă'ke. ſ. A fiſh.

HABERDASHER, hăb'-ŭr-dăſh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſells ſmall wares, a pedlar.

HABILIMENT, hă-bĭl'-ў-mĕnt. ſ. Dreſs, clothes, garment.

To HABILITATE, hă-bĭl'-ў-tăt. v. a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hă-bĭl-ў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Qualification.

HABILITY, hă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Faculty, power.

HABIT, hăb'-ĭt. ſ. State of any thing, as habit of body; dreſs, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; cuſtom, inveterate uſe.

To HABIT, hăb'-ĭt. v. a. To dreſs, to accoutre.

HABITABLE, hăb'-ĭ-tăbl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hăb'-ĭ-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HAC

HABITANCE, hăb'-ĭ-tănſe. ſ. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hăb'-ĭ-tănt. ſ. Dwell one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hăb-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of dwelling, the ſtate of a place ceiving dwellers; place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hăb'-ĭ-tā-tŭr. ſ. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hă-bĭt'-ŭ-ăl. a. Cuſtomary, accuſtomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hă-bĭt'-ŭ-ăl-ў. Cuſtomarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hăb'-ĭ-tūd ſ. Familiarity, converſe, frequent intercourſe; cuſtom, habit, inveterate uſe; the of doing any thing acquired by frequ repetition.

HABNAB, hăb'-năb'. ad. At rand at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hăk'. v. a. To cut ſmall pieces, to chop; to ſpeak unre ly, or with heſitation.

To HACK, hăk'. v. n. To turn ney or proſtitute.

ACKLE, hák'l. ſ. Raw ſilk, any filmy ſubſtance unſpun.

o HACKLE, hák'l. v. a. To dreſs flax.

ACKNEY, hák'-nỳ. } ſ.
ACK, hák'.

A hired horſe; a hireling, a proſtitute; any thing ſet out for hire; much uſed, common.

o HACKNEY, hák'-nỳ. v. a. To practiſe in one thing, to accuſtom to the road.

AD, hád'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Have.

ADDOCK, hád'-dŭk. ſ. A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind.

AFT, háft'. ſ. A handle, that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

o HAFT, háft'. v. a. To ſet in haft.

AG, hág'. ſ. A fury, a ſhe-monſter; a witch, an enchantreſs; an old ugly woman.

o HAG, hág'. v. a. To torment, to harraſs with terrour.

AGARD, hág'-gárd. a. Wild, unclaimed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

AGGARD, hág'-gárd. ſ. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a ſpecies of hawk.

AGGARDLY, hág'-gárd-lỳ. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

AGGISH, hág'-gĭſh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

o HAGGLE, hág'l. v. a. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

o HAGGLE, hág'l. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

AGGLER, hág'-lŭr. ſ. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

AH, há'. interject. An expreſſion of ſome ſudden effort.

AIL, há'le. ſ. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

o HAIL, há'le. v. n. To pour down hail.

AIL, há'le. interj. A term of ſalutation.

o HAIL, há'le. v. n. To ſalute, to call to.

AILSHOT, há'le-ſhŏt. ſ. Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

AILSTONE, há'l-ſtône. ſ. A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

AILY, há'-lỳ. ad. Conſiſting of hail.

HAIR, hâ'r. ſ. One of the common teguments of the body; a ſingle hair; any thing proverbially ſmall.

HAIRBRAINED, hâ'r-brâ'nd. a. Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hâ'r-bĕl. ſ. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hâ'r-brĕdth. ſ. A very ſmall diſtance.

HAIRCLOTH, hâ'r-klâth. ſ. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hâ'r-lâſe. ſ. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâ'r-lĭs. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hâ'-rỳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hâ'-rỳ. a. Overgrown with hair; conſiſting of hair.

HAKE, hâ'ke. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HAKOT, hák'-ŭt. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HALBERD, hâ'l-bŭrd. ſ. A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâl-bŭr-dē'r. ſ. One who is armed with a halbert.

HALCYON, hâl'-ſhŭn. ſ. A bird that is ſaid to breed in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hâl'-ſhŭn. a. Placid, quiet, ſtill.

HALE, hâ'le. a. Healthy, ſound, hearty.

To HALE, hâ'l. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

HALER, hâ'l-ŭr. ſ. He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hâ'f. ſ. A moiety, one of two equal parts; it ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF, hâ'f. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hâ'f-blŭd. ſ. One not born of the ſame father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hâ'f-blŭd-ĭd. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hâ'f-fâſt. a. Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hâ'f-hĕrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hâ'f-mŏn. ſ. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENNY, hâ'-pĕn-nỳ. ſ. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, hâ'f-pĭke. ſ. The ſmall pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hâ"f-sēz-ô'-vŭr. a. A proverbial expreſſion for one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

HALF-

HALF-SPHERE, hâ'f-sfêr. ſ. Hemiſphere.
HALF-STRAINED, hâ'f-ſtrând. a. Half-bred, imperfect.
HALF-SWORD, hâ'f-sôrd. ſ. Cloſe fight.
HALF-WAY, hâ'f-wâ. ad. In the middle.
HALF-WIT, hâ'f-wit. ſ. A blockhead, a fooliſh fellow.
HALIBUT, hôl'-lŷ-bût. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.
HALIMASS, hôl'-lŷ-mâs. ſ. The feaſt of All-ſouls.
HALITUOUS, hâ-lit'-û-ûs. ad. Vaporous, fumous.
HALL, hâ'l. ſ. A court of juſtice; a manor-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the firſt large room at the entrance of a houſe.
HALLELUJAH, hâl-lê-lô-yâ. ſ. Praiſe ye the Lord. A ſong of thankſgiving.
HALLOO, hâl-lô'. interj. A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.
To HALLOO, hâl-lô'. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.
To HALLOO, hâl-lô'. v. a. To encourage with ſhouts; to chaſe with ſhouts; to call or ſhout to.
To HALLOW, hâl'-lô. v. a. To conſecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as hallowed be thy name.
HALLUCINATION, hâl-lû-sŷ-nâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Errour, blunder, miſtake.
HALM, hâ'm. ſ. Straw.
HALO, hâ'-lô. ſ. A red circle round the ſun or moon.
HALSER, hâ'-sûr. ſ. A rope leſs than a cable.
To HALT, hâ'lt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to ſtop in a march; to heſitate, to ſtand dubious; to fall, to falter.
HALT, hâ'lt. a. Lame, crippled.
HALT, hâ'lt. ſ. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a ſtop in a march.
HALTER, hâ'l-tûr. ſ. He who limps.
HALTER, hâ'l-tûr. ſ. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a ſtrong ſtring.
To HALTER, hâ'l-tûr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.
To HALVE, hâ'v. v. a. To divide into two parts.
HALVES, hâ'vz. ſ. Plural of half.
HALVES, hâ'vz. interj. An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

HAM, hâm'. ſ. The hip, the [illegible] part of the articulation of the thigh [illegible] thigh of a hog ſalted.
HAMLET, hâm'-lit. ſ. A ſmall [illegible] lage.
HAMMER, hâm'-mûr. ſ. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle [illegible] heavy head, with which any thing [illegible] forced or driven.
To HAMMER, hâm'-mûr. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or [illegible] with a hammer; to work in the mind to contrive by intellectual labour.
To HAMMER, hâm'-mûr. v. n. To work, to be buſy; to be in agitation.
HAMMERER, hâm'-mûr-rûr. ſ. He who works with a hammer.
HAMMERHARD, hâm'-mûr-hârd. Made hard with much hammering.
HAMMOCK, hâm'-mûk. ſ. A ſwinging bed.
HAMPER, hâmp'-ûr. ſ. A large baſket for carriage.
To HAMPER, hâmp'-ûr. v. a. To ſhackle, to entangle; to enſnare; to perplex, to embarraſs; to put in a hamper.
HAMSTRING, hâm'-ſtring. ſ. The tendon of the ham.
To HAMSTRING, hâm'-ſtring. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Hamſtrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
HANAPER, hân'-â-pûr. ſ. A treaſury an exchequer.
HAND, hând'. ſ. That member of the body which reaches from the wriſt to the finger's end; meaſure of four inches; ſide, right or left; part, quarter; reward payment; rate, price; workmanſhip, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready; one's hand; reach, nearneſs, as at hand within reach, ſtate of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is uſed in oppoſition to another; tranſmiſſion, conveyance; poſſeſſion, power preſſure of the bridle; method of government, diſcipline, reſtraint; influence management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, perſon employed; giver and receiver; workman, a ſailor; form or caſt of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, cloſe fight; Hand hand, in union, conjointly; Hand mouth, as want requires; To bear hand, to keep in expectation, to elude To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

o HAND, hând'. v. a. To give or ranſmit with the hand; to guide or lead y the hand; to ſeize, to lay hands on; o tranſmit in ſucceſſion, to deliver down rom one to another; Hand is much ſed in compoſition for that which is anageable by the hand, as a handſaw, r borne in the hand, as a handbar-ow.

AND-BASKET, hând'-bâſ-kit. ſ. A ortable baſket.

AND-BELL, hând'-bêl. ſ. A bell ung by the hand.

AND-BREADTH, hând'-brêdth. ſ. ſpace equal to the breadth of the and.

ANDED, hân'-did. a. With hands ined.

ANDER, hân'-dûr. ſ. Tranſmitter, onveyor in ſucceſſion.

ANDFAST, hând'-fâſt. ſ. Hold, cuſ-dy.

ANDFUL, hând'-fûl. ſ. As much as e hand can gripe or contain; a ſmall umber or quantity.

AND-GALLOP, hând'-gâl-lûp. ſ. A ow eaſy gallop.

ANDGUN, hând'-gûn. ſ. A gun ielded by the hand.

ANDICRAFT, hân'-dỹ-krâft. ſ. Ma-ual occupation.

ANDICRAFTSMAN, hân'-dỹ-krâftſ-an. ſ. A manufacturer, one employ-d in manual occupation.

ANDILY, hân'-di-lỹ. a. With ſkill, ith dexterity.

ANDINESS, hân'-dỹ-nis. ſ. Readi-ſs, dexterity.

ANDIWORK, hân'-dỹ-wûrk. ſ. Work the hand, product of labour, manu-acture.

ANDKERCHIEF, hâng'-kêr-tſhif. ſ. piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the ce or cover the neck.

HANDLE, hân'dl. v. a. To touch, feel with the hand; to manage, to eld; to make familiar to the hand by equent touching; to treat in diſcourſe; deal with, to practiſe; to treat well or ; to practiſe upon, to do with.

NDLE, hân'dl. ſ. That part of any ng by which it is held in the hand; t of which uſe is made.

NDLESS, hând'-lis. a. Without a nd.

NDMAID, hând'-mâd. ſ. A maid t waits at hand.

NDMILL, hând'-mîl. ſ. A mill ved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hândz-ôf'. A vulgar phraſe for keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hând'-sâlz. ſ. Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hând'-sâ. ſ. A ſaw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hân'-sîl. ſ. The firſt act of uſing any thing, the firſt act of any thing, the firſt act of ſale, the money taken for the firſt ſale.

To HANDSEL, hân'-sîl. v. a. To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

HANDSOME, hân'-sûm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handſome fortune; generous, noble, as a handſome action.

HANDSOMELY, hân'-sûm-lỹ. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generouſly.

HANDSOMENESS, hân'-sûm-nis. ſ. Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hând'-vîſe. ſ. A vice to hold ſmall work in.

HANDWRITING, hând'-rî-ting. ſ. A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hân'-dỹ. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, ſkilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hân'-dỹ-dân'-dỹ. ſ. A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hâng'. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hong. To ſuſpend, to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above; to place without any ſolid ſupport; to choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck; to delay, to ſhow aloft; to decline; to fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable; to furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

To HANG, hâng'. v. n. To be ſuſpended, to be ſupported above, not below; to dangle; to reſt upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in ſuſpenſe, to be in a ſtate of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or ſuſpended with attention; to have a ſteep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hâng'-ûr. ſ. That by which any thing hangs, as the pot hangers.

HANGER, hâng'-ûr. ſ. A ſhort broad ſword.

HANGER-ON, hâng-ûr-ôn'. ſ. A dependant.

HANGING, hăng'-ing. ſ. Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms.

HANGING, hăng'-ing. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HANGMAN, hăng'-măn. ſ. The publick executioner.

HANK, hănk'. ſ. A ſkein of thread.

To HANKER, hănk'-ŭr. v. n. To long importunately.

HANT, hă'nt. for Has Not, or Have Not.

HAP, hăp'. ſ. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, caſual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, hăp-hăz'-ărd. ſ. Chance, accident.

To HAP, hăp'. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPLY, hăp'-lỹ. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, hăp'-lis. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckleſs.

To HAPPEN, hăp'n. v. n. To fall out by chance, to come to paſs; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hăp'-pỹ-lỹ. ad. Fortunately, luckily, ſucceſsfully; addreſsfully, gracefully, without labour; in a ſtate of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hăp'-pỹ-nis. ſ. Felicity, ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hăp'-pỹ. a. In a ſtate of felicity; lucky, ſucceſsful, fortunate; addreſsful, ready.

HARANGUE, hă-răng'. ſ. A ſpeech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, hă-răng'. v. n. To make a ſpeech.

HARANGUER, hă-răng'-ŭr. ſ. An orator, a publick ſpeaker.

To HARASS, hăr'-ăs. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, hăr'-ăs. ſ. Waſte, diſturbance.

HARBINGER, hă'r-bin-jŭr. ſ. A forerunner, a precurſor.

HARBOUR, hă'r-bŭr. ſ. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for ſhipping; an aſylum, a ſhelter.

To HARBOUR, hă'r-bŭr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to ſojourn.

To HARBOUR, hă'r-bŭr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reſide; to ſhelter, to ſecure.

HARBOURAGE, hă'r-bŭr-idzh. ſ. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hă'r-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. C... that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, hă'r-bŭr-lis. a. W... out harbour.

HARD, hă'rd. a. Firm, reſiſting pe... tration or ſeparation; difficult, not e... to the intellect; difficult of accompli... ment; painful, diſtreſsful, laborio... cruel, oppreſſive, rigorous; ſour, rou... ſevere; inſenſible, untouched; unhap... vexatious; vehement, keen, ſevere, a... hard winter; unreaſonable, unjuſt; for... ed, not eaſily granted; auſtere; rou... as liquids; harſh, ſtiff, conſtrained; ... plentiful, not proſperous; avaricio... faultily ſparing.

HARD, hă'rd. ad. Cloſe, near, as h... by; diligently, laboriouſly, inceſſantly... uneaſily, vexatiouſly, diſtreſsfully; ſ... nimbly; with difficulty; tempeſtuou... boiſterouſly.

HARDBOUND, hă'rd-bound. a. C... tive.

To HARDEN, hă'rdn. v. a. To m... hard; to confirm in effrontery, to m... impudent; to confirm in wickedneſs, ... make obdurate; to make inſenſible, ... ſtupify; to make firm, to endue w... conſtancy.

HARDENER, hă'rd-nŭr. ſ. One t... makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hă'rd-fă-vŭrd. ... Coarſe of feature.

HARDHANDED, hă'rd-hăn-dĕd. ... Coarſe, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, hă'rd-hĕd. ſ. Cla... heads; a hard conteſt.

HARDHEARTED, hă'rd-hăr-tĕd. ... Cruel, inexorable, mercileſs, pitileſs.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hărd-hă... ĕd-nis. ſ. Cruelty, want of tender...

HARDIHEAD, hă'r-dỹ-hĕd. } ſ.
HARDIHOOD, hă'r-dỹ-hŭd. }
Stoutneſs, bravery. Obſolete.

HARDIMENT, hă'r-dỹ-mĕnt. ſ. C... rage, ſtoutneſs, bravery, act of h... very.

HARDINESS, hă'r-dỹ-nis. ſ. H... ſhip, fatigue; ſtoutneſs, courage, bra... ry; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hă'rd-lă-bŭrd. ... Elaborate, ſtudied.

HARDLY, hă'rd-lỹ. ad. With diffi... ty, not eaſily; ſcarcely, ſcant; gr... ingly; ſeverely; rigorouſly, oppre... ly; harſhly; not tenderly, not ... cately.

HARDMOUTHED, hă'rd-mouthd. ... Diſobedient to the rein, not ſenſible ... the bit.

HARDNE...

RDNESS, hă'rd-nĭs. ſ. Power of ſtance in bodies; difficulty to be un-ſtood; difficulty to be accompliſhed; rcity, penury; obſcurity, profligate-; coarſeneſs, harſhneſs of look; nneſs, vehemence of weather or ſea-; cruelty of temper, ſavageneſs, harſh-; faulty parſimony, ſtingineſs.

RDOCK, hă'r-dŏk. ſ. I ſuppoſe the with Burdock.

RDS, hă'rdz. ſ. The refuſe or coarſer of flax.

RDSHIP, hă'rd-ſhĭp. ſ. Injury, op-ſion; inconvenience, fatigue.

RDWARE, hă'rd-wâre. ſ. Manu-tures of metal.

RDWAREMAN, hă'rd-wâre-măn. A maker or ſeller of metalline ma-ſtures.

RDY, hă'r-dȳ. a. Bold, brave, ſtout, ng; ſtrong, hard, firm.

RE, hâ're. ſ. A ſmall quadruped, arkable for timidity, vigilance, and ndity; a conſtellation.

REBEL, hâ're-bĕl. ſ. A blue flower he bell ſhape.

REBRAINED, hâ're-brând. a. Vo-le, unſettled, wild.

REFOOT, hâ're-fût. ſ. A bird; an .

RELIP, hâ're-lĭp. ſ. A fiſſure in the er lip with want of ſubſtance.

RESEAR, hâ'rz-êr. ſ. A plant.

RIER, hâr'-rȳ-ûr. ſ. A dog for ting hares.

HARK, hă'rk. v. n. To liſten.

RK, hărk', interj. Liſt! hea! liſten!

RL, hă'rl. ſ. The filaments of flax; filamentous ſubſtance.

RLEQUIN, hă'r-lĕ-kĭn. ſ. A buf-n who plays tricks to divert the popu-, a Jackpudding.

RLOT, hă'r-lŭt. ſ. A whore, a mpet.

RLOTRY, hă'r-lŭt-rȳ. ſ. The trade harlot, fornication; a name of con-pt for a woman.

RM, hă'rm. ſ. Injury, crime, wick-eſs; miſchief, detriment, hurt.

HARM, hă'rm. v. a. To hurt, to re.

RMFUL, hă'rm-fûl. a. Hurtful, chievous.

RMFULLY, hă'rm-fûl-ȳ. ad. Hurt-y, noxiouſly.

RMFULNESS, hă'rm-fûl-nĭs. ſ. rtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs.

RMLESS, hă'rm-lĭs. a. Innocent, nxious, not hurtful; unhurt, unda-ged.

HARMLESSLY, hă'rm-lĭſ-lȳ. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hă'rm-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hâr-mŏn'-ĭ-kâl. } a.
HARMONICK, hâr-mŏn'-ĭk. }
Adapted to each other, muſical.

HARMONIOUS, hâr-mō'-nyŭs. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; muſical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hâr-mō'-nyŭſ-lȳ. ad. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; muſically, with concord of ſounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hâr-mō'-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Proportion, muſicalneſs.

To HARMONIZE, hă'r-mō-nīze. v. a. To adjuſt in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hă'r-mō-nȳ. ſ. The juſt adaptation of one part to another; juſt proportion of ſound; concord, correſpondent ſentiment.

HARNESS, hă'r-nĭs. ſ. Armour, defenſive furniture of war; the traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure.

To HARNESS, hă'r-nĭs. v. a. To dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces.

HARP, hă'rp. ſ. A lyre, an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger; a conſtellation.

To HARP, hă'rp. v. n. To play on the harp; to touch any paſſion; to dwell vexatiouſly on one ſubject.

HARPER, hă'r-pûr. ſ. A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, hă'r-pĭng-ĭ-ûrn. ſ. A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HARPONEER, hâr-pō-nē'r. ſ. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hâr-pō'n. ſ. A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, hă'rp-sȳ-kûrd. ſ. A muſical inſtrument.

HARPY, hă'r-pȳ. ſ. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hă'r-kȳ-bŭs. ſ. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hâr-kȳ-bŭſ-sēr'. ſ. One armed with a harquebuſs.

HARRIDAN, hâr-rȳ-dăn'. ſ. A decayed ſtrumpet.

HARROW, hâr'-rō. ſ. A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth.

To HARROW, hăr'-rō. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up, to rip up; to pillage, to ſtrip, to lay waſte; to invade, to haraſs with incurſions; to diſturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hăr'-rō-ŭr. ſ. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hăr'-rȳ. v. a. To teaze, to ruffle; in Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs.

HARSH, hă'rſh. a. Auſtere, rough, ſour; rough to the ear; crabbed, moroſe, peeviſh; rugged to the touch; unpleaſing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hă'rſh-lȳ. ad. Sourly, auſterely to the palate; with violence, in oppoſition to gentleneſs; ſeverely, moroſely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hă'rſh-nĕs. ſ. Sourneſs, auſtere taſte; roughneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs to the touch; crabbedneſs, peeviſhneſs.

HART, hă'rt. ſ. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hă'rtſ-hôrn. ſ. Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hă'rtſ-hôrn. ſ. An herb.

HARVEST, hă'r-vĭſt. ſ. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hă'r-vĭſt-hôme. ſ. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt; the opportunity of gathering treaſure.

HARVEST-LORD, hă'r-vĭſt-lărd. ſ. The head reaper at the harveſt.

HARVESTER, hă'r-vĭſ-tŭr. ſ. One who works at the harveſt.

HARVESTMAN, hă'r-vĭſt-măn. ſ. A labourer in harveſt.

To HASH, hăſh'. v. a. To mince, to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle.

HASLET, } hă'r-ĭlĭt. } ſ.
HARSLET, }

The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hăſp'. ſ. A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hăſp'. v. n. To ſhut with a haſp.

HASSOCK, hăs'-sŭk. ſ. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hăſt'. The ſecond perſon ſingular of Have.

HASTE, hā'ſte. ſ. Hurry, ſpeed, nimbleneſs, precipitation; paſſion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hā'ſte. }
To HASTEN, hā'ſtn. } v. n.

To make haſte, to be in a hurry; to move with ſwiftneſs.

To HASTE, hā'ſte. }
To HASTEN, hā'ſtn. } v. a.

To paſs forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hā'ſte-nŭr. ſ. One that haſtens or hurries.

HASTILY, hā'ſ-tĭ-lȳ. a. In a hurry, ſpeedily, nimbly, quickly; raſhly, precipitately; paſſionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hā'ſ-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Haſte, ſpeed; hurry, precipitation; angry tineſs, paſſionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hā'ſ-tĭngz. ſ. Peaſe that come early.

HASTY, hā'ſ-tȳ. a. Quick, ſpeedy, paſſionate, vehement; raſh, precipitate, early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hāſ'tȳ-pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hăt'. ſ. A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt'-bănd. ſ. A ſtuff tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hăt'-kāſe. ſ. A ſlight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hătſh'. v. a. To produce young from eggs; to quicken the egg by incubation; to form by meditation; to contrive; to ſhade by lines drawn or graving.

To HATCH, hătſh'. v. n. To be in the ſtate of growing quick; to be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătſh'. ſ. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; diſcloſure, diſcovery; the half door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they deſcended from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another; to be under hatches, to be in a ſtate of abnominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

To HATCHEL, hăk'l. v. a. To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hăk'l. ſ. The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hăk'-lŭr. ſ. A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hătſh'-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hătſh'-ĭt-fāſe. ſ. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hătſh'-mĕnt. ſ. A mortial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

TCHWAY, hătsh'-wā. ſ. The way or through the hatches.

HATE, hā'te. v. a. To deteſt, to bor, to abominate.

TE, hā'te. ſ. Malignity, deteſta-

TEFUL, hā'te-fŭl. a. That which ſes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, ignant, malevolent.

TEFULLY, hā'te-fŭl-ў. ad. Odi-ly, abominably; malignantly, mali-ſly.

TEFULNESS, hā'te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Odi-neſs.

TER, hā'-tŭr. ſ. One that hates.

TRED, hā'-trĭd. ſ. Hate, ill-will, ignity.

HATTER, hăt'-tĕr. v. a. To ha-, to weary.

TTER, hăt'-tŭr. ſ. A maker of s.

TTOCK, hăt'-tŭk. ſ. A ſhock of n.

UBERK, hā'-bĕrk. ſ. A coat of l.

HAVE, hăv'. v. a. pret. and part. ſ. Had. To carry, to wear; to poſ-; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to a huſband or wife to another; it is t uſed in Engliſh, as in other Euro-n languages, as an auxiliary verb to e the tenſes, Have the preterperfect, Had the preterpluperfect; Have at, with, is an expreſſion denoting reſo-on to make ſome attempt.

VEN, hā'vn. ſ. A port, a harbour, fe ſtation for ſhips; a ſhelter, an lum.

VER, hăv'-ŭr. ſ. Poſſeſſor, holder.

UGHT, hă't. a. Haughty, inſolent, nd.

UGHTILY, hă'-tl-lў. ad. Proudly, ngantly.

UGHTINESS, hă'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Pride, gance.

UGHTY, hă'-tў. a. Proud, lofty, lent, arrogant, contemptuous; proud-reat.

VING, hăv'-ĭng. ſ. Poſſeſſion, eſtate, une; the act or ſtate of poſſeſſing; aviour, regularity.

VIOUR, hă'-vyŭr. ſ. Conduct, man-.

HAUL, hă'l. v. a. To pull, to w, to drag by violence.

UL, hă'l. ſ. Pull, violence in drag-g.

UM, hă'm. ſ. Straw.

UNCH, hănt'ſh. ſ. The thigh, the d hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, {hánt'. / hă'nt.} v. a. To frequent, to be much about any place or perſon; it is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently uſed of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hănt'. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hănt'. ſ. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hănt'-tŭr. ſ. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hăv'-vŭk. ſ. Waſte, wild and general devaſtation.

HAVOCK, hăv'-vŭk. interj. A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

To HAVOCK, hăv'-ŭk. v. a. To waſte, to deſtroy.

HAUTBOY, hō'-boy. ſ. A wind inſtrument.

HAUTBOY Strawberry, hō'-boy. ſ. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, hă'. ſ. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excreſcence in the eye; a ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe.

HAWTHORN, hă'-thărn. ſ. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hă'-thărn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; conſiſting of the white thorn.

To HAW, hă'. v. n. To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

HAWK, hă'k. ſ. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hă'k. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noiſe; to ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets.

HAWKED, hă'-kĭd. a. Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hă'-kŭr. ſ. One who ſells wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

HAWKWEED, hă'k-wēd. ſ. A plant.

HAWSES, hă'-zĭz. ſ. Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs.

HAY, hă'. ſ. Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hă'-mā-kŭr. ſ. One employed in drying graſs for hay.

HAZARD, hăz'-ŭrd. ſ. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, hăz'-ŭrd. v. a. To expoſe to chance,

To

To HAZARD, hăz'-ûrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.
HAZARDABLE, hăz'-ăr-dăbl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.
HAZARDER, hăz'-ăr-dûr. s. He who hazards.
HAZARDRY, hăz'-ăr-drỳ. s. Temerity, precipitation.
HAZARDOUS, hăz'-ăr-dûs. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.
HAZARDOUSLY, hăz'-ăr-dûs-lỳ. ad. With danger or chance.
HAZE, hâ'ze. s. Fog, mist.
HAZEL, hâ'zl. s. A nut-tree.
HAZEL, hâ'zl. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.
HAZELLY, hâ'z-lỳ. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.
HAZY, hâ'-zỳ. a. Dark, foggy, misty.
HE, hẽ'. pronoun. gen. Him, plur. They, gen. Them. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.
HEAD, hẽd'. s. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any think bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topicks of discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.
To HEAD, hẽd'. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.
HEADACH, hẽd'-âke s. Pain in the head.
HEADBAND, hẽd'-bând. s. A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.
HEADBOROUGH, hẽd'-bûr-rô. s. A constable, a subordinate constable.
HEADDRESS, hẽd'-drẽs. s. The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headdress.
HEADER, hẽd'-dûr. s. One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.
HEADINESS, hẽd'-dỳ-nis. s. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.
HEADLAND, hẽd'-lând. s. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.
HEADLESS, hẽd'-lis. a. Without a head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.
HEADLONG, hẽd'-lông. a. Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.
HEADLONG, hẽd'-lông. ad. With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.
HEADPIECE, hẽd'-pẽs. s. Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.
HEADQUARTERS, hẽd''-kwâ'r-tûrz. s. The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.
HEADSHIP, hẽd'-ship. s. Dignity, authority, chief place.
HEADSMAN, hẽd'z-măn. s. Executioner.
HEADSTALL, hẽd'-stâl. s. Part of the bridle that covers the head.
HEADSTONE, hẽd'-stôn. s. The first or capital stone.
HEADSTRONG, hẽd'-strông. a. Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.
HEADWORKMAN, hẽd'-wûrk'-măn. s. The foreman.
HEADY, hẽd'-dỳ. a. Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.
To HEAL, hẽ'l. v. a. To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all dissensions.
To HEAL, hẽ'l. v. n. To grow well.
HEALER, hẽ'l-ûr. s. One who cures or heals.
HEALING, hẽ'l-ing. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.
HEALTH, hẽlth'. s. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.
HEALTHFUL, hẽlth'-fûl. a. Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.
HEALTHFULLY, hẽlth'-fûl-lỳ. ad. In health; wholesomely.
HEALTHFULNESS, hẽlth'-fûl-nis. s. State of being well; wholesomeness.
HEALTHILY, hẽlth'-i-lỳ. ad. Without sickness.
HEALTHINESS, hẽlth'-ỳ-nis. s. The state of health.
HEALTHLESS, hẽlth'-lis. a. Weak, sickly, infirm.

ALTHSOME, hĕlth'-sŭm. a. Wholeme, ſalutary.

ALTHY, hĕl'-thȳ. a. In health, e from ſickneſs.

AP, hē'p. ſ. Many ſingle things own together, a pile; a crowd, a rong, a rabble; cluſter, number driven gether.

HEAP, hē'p. v. a. To throw on aps, to pile, to throw together; to acmulate, to lay up; to add to ſomeng elſe.

APER, hē'p-ŭr. ſ. One that makes es or heaps.

APY, hē'p-ȳ. a. Lying in heaps.

HEAR, hē'r. v. n. To enjoy the ſe by which words are diſtinguiſhed; liſten, to hearken; to be told, to have account.

HEAR, hē'r. v. a. To perceive by ear; to give an audience, or allowe to ſpeak; to attend, to liſten to, to y; to try, to attend judicially; to atd favourably; to acknowledge.

ARD, hĕrd'. Preterite of To hear.

ARER, hē'r-ŭr. ſ. One who attends any doctrine or diſcourſe.

ARING, hē'r-ĭng. ſ. The ſenſe by ich ſounds are perceived; audience; dicial trial; reach of the ear.

HEARKEN, hă'rkn. v. n. To en by way of curioſity; to attend, to y regard.

ARKENER, hă'rk-nŭr. ſ. Liſtener, e that hearkens.

ARSAY, hē'r-sā. ſ. Report, ruour.

ARSE, hĕrſe. ſ. A carriage in which e dead are conveyed to the grave; a porary monument ſet over a grave.

ART, hă'rt. ſ. The muſcle which its contraction and dilatation propels blood through the courſe of circula-n, and is therefore conſidered as the rce of vital motion; the chief part, vital part; the inner part of any thing; rage, ſpirit; ſeat of love; affection, lination; memory; to be not wholly rſe; ſecret meaning, hidden intention; ſcience, ſenſe of good or ill; it is ch uſed in compoſition for mind or ction.

ART-ACH, hă'rt-āke. ſ. Sorrow, g, anguiſh.

ART-BREAK, hă'rt-brēk. ſ. Overwering ſorrow.

ART-BREAKER, hă'rt-brēk-ŭr. ſ. ant name for a woman's curls.

ART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brēk-ĭng. Overpowering with ſorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brēk-ĭng. ſ. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hă'rt-bŭrnd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hă'rt-bŭr-nĭng. ſ. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour; diſcontent, ſecret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hă'rt-dēr. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hă'rt-ēz. ſ. Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hă'rt-ēz-ĭng. a. Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hă'rt-fĕlt. a. Felt in the conſcience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hă'rt-pēz. ſ. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hă'rt-sĭk. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the conſtitution.

HEARTS-EASE, hă'rtſ-ēz. ſ. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hă'rt-ſtrĭng. ſ. The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hă'rt-ſtrŭk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; ſhocked with fear or diſmay.

HEART-SWELLING, hă'rt-ſwĕl-lĭng. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hă'rt-hōle. a. With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hă'rt-wōn-dĭd. a. Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hă'rt-ĭd. a. It is only uſed in compoſition, as hard hearted.

To HEARTEN, hă'rtn. v. a. To encourage, to animate, to ſtir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hă'rth. ſ. The pavement of a room in which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hă'r-tĭ-lȳ. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorouſly; from the heart, fully, eagerly, with deſire.

HEARTINESS, hă'r-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Sincerity, freedom from hypocriſy; vigour, diligence, ſtrength.

HEARTLESS, hă'rt-lĭs. a. Without courage, ſpiritleſs.

HEARTLESSLY, hă'rt-lĕſ-lȳ. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hă'rt-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of courage or ſpirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hă'rt-tȳ. a. Sincere, undiſſembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, ſtrong.

HEARTY-HALE, hă'r-tȳ-hāle. a. Good for the heart.

HEAT,

HEAT, hēt. ſ. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire; the cauſe of the ſenſation of burning; hot weather; ſtate of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the ſtate of being once hot; a courſe at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; faction, conteſt, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hēt. v. a. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cauſe to ferment; to make the conſtitution feveriſh; to warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire; to agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

To HEAT, hēt. v. n. To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hē'-tŭr. ſ. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hēth. ſ. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hēth-kŏk. ſ. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hēth-pēz. ſ. A ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hēth-rōze. ſ. A plant.

HEATHEN, hē'thn. ſ. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē'thn. a. Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē'th-nĭſh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, ſavage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'th-nĭſh-lў. a. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hē'thn-ĭzm. ſ. Gentiliſm, paganiſm.

HEATHY, hē'thў. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hēv. v. a. pret. Heaved, anciently Hove, part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raiſe from the ground; to carry; to cauſe to ſwell; to force up from the breaſt; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hēv. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to riſe with pain, to ſwell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēv. ſ. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; riſing of the breaſt; effort to vomit; ſtruggle to riſe.

HEAVEN, hĕv'n. ſ. The regions above, the expanſe of the ſky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed; the ſupreme power, the ſovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'n-bārn. ed from the celeſtial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'n-brĕd. ed or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'n-bĭlt. the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'n-dē- tĭd. Raiſed towards the ſky; the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'n-lў. a. heaven, ſupremely excellent; inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'n-lў. ad. ner reſembling that of heaven; agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hĕv'n-wārd. ad. wards heaven.

HEAVILY, hĕv'-ĭ-lў. ad. With weight; grievouſly, afflictively; fully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hĕv'-vў-nĭs. ſ. lity of being heavy, weight; of mind, depreſſion of ſpirit; to motion or thought; oppreſſion, affliction; deepneſs or richneſs of

HEAVY, hĕv'-vў. a. Weighty, ing ſtrongly to the center; dejected, depreſſed; grievous, ſive, afflictive; wanting ſpirit or ty of ſentiment, unanimated; activity, indolent, lazy; drouſy, torpid; ſlow, ſluggiſh; ſtupid, burdenſome, troubleſome, tedious; ed, incumbered, burthened; not digeſted; rich in ſoil, fertile, lands; deep, cumberſome, roads.

HEAVY, hĕv'-vў. ad. As an adv is only uſed in compoſition, hea

HEBDOMAD, hĕb'-dō-mād. ſ. week, a ſpace of ſeven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hĕb-dŏm'-ā-dăl.

HEBDOMADARY, hĕb-dŏm'-ā-dăr-ў. Weekly, conſiſting of ſeven days.

To HEBETATE, hĕb'-ē-tāte. v. a. dull, to blunt, to ſtupify.

HEBETATION, hĕb-ē-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of dulling; the ſtate of being ed.

HEBETUDE, hĕb'-ē-tūd. ſ. obtuſeneſs, bluntneſs.

HEBRAISM, hē'-brā-ĭzm. ſ. brew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hē-brā'-ĭſt. ſ. A ſkilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN, hē-brĭſh'-ăn. ſ. ful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hĕk'-ā-tŏm. ſ. A fice of an hundred cattle.

ECTICAL, hĕk'-tȳ-kăl. } a.
ECTICK, hĕk'-tĭk. }
habitual, conſtitutional; troubled with morbid heat.

ECTICK, hĕk'-tĭk. ſ. An hectick ver.

ECTOR, hĕk'-tŭr. ſ. A bully, a luſtering, turbulent, noiſy fellow.

HECTOR, hĕk'-tŭr. v. a. To reaten, to treat with inſolent terms.

HECTOR, hĕk'-tŭr. v. n. To play e bully.

DERACEOUS, hĕd-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭs. a. oducing ivy.

DGE, hĕdzh'. ſ. A fence made round ounds with prickly buſhes.

DGE, hĕdzh'. prefixed to any word, nifies ſomething mean.

HEDGE, hĕdzh'. v. a. To incloſe th a hedge; to obſtruct; to encircle defence; to ſhut up within an inſure; to force into a place already l.

HEDGE, hĕdzh'. v. n. To ſhift, to e the head.

DGE-BORN, hĕdzh'-bărn. a. Of known birth, meanly born.

DGE-FUMITORY, hĕdzh'-fū-mĭ-ȳ. ſ. A plant.

DGE-HOG, hĕdzh'-hŏg. ſ. An ani- ſet with prickles like thorns in an ge; a term of reproach; a plant.

DGE-HYSSOP, hĕdzh'-hȳ'-sŭp. ſ. ſpecies of willow-wort.

DGE-MUSTARD, hĕdzh'-mŭs'-tărd. A plant.

DGE-NOTE, hĕdzh'-nōte. ſ. A word contempt; a low kind of poetry.

DGE-PIG, hĕdzh'-pĭg. ſ. A young ge-hog.

DGE-ROW, hĕdzh'-rō. ſ. The ſe- of trees or buſhes planted for inſures.

DGE-SPARROW, hĕdzh'-ſpăr'-rō. ſ. parrow that lives in buſhes.

DGING-BILL, hĕdzh'-ĭng-bĭl. ſ. utting-hook uſed in trimming hedges.

DGER, hĕdzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who makes ges.

HEED, hēd. v. a. To mind, to rd, to take notice of, to attend.

D, hēd. ſ. Care, attention; cau- ; care to avoid; notice, obſervation; uſneſs; regard, reſpectful notice.

DFUL, hēd'-fŭl. a. Watchful, cau- , ſuſpicious; attentive, careful, ob- ing.

DFULLY, hēd'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Atten- y, carefully, cautiouſly.

HEEDFULNESS, hēd'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDILY, hēd'-ĭl-ȳ. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, hēd'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDLESS, hēd'-lĭs. a. Negligent, inattentive, careleſs.

HEEDLESSLY, hēd'-lĕſ-lȳ. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hēd'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hēl. ſ. The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to purſue cloſely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to ſhackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a ſtocking, whence the phraſe to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hēl. v. n. To dance; to lean on one ſide, as the ſhip heels.

HEELER, hēl'-ŭr. ſ. A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hēl'-pēs. ſ. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hēl'-pēs. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT, hĕft'. ſ. Handle.

HEGIRA, hĕ-jī'-rā. ſ. A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July ſixteenth, A. D. ſix hundred and twenty-two.

HEIFER, hĕf'-fŭr. ſ. A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, hī'-hō'. interj. A expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

HEIGHT, hīte. ſ. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; ſummit, aſcent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmoſt degree; utmoſt exertion; ſtate of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, hītn. v. a. To raiſe higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hē'-nŭs. ad. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY, hē'-nŭs-lȳ. ad. Atrociouſly, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, hē'-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Atrociouſneſs, wickedneſs.

HEIR, ĕre. ſ. One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

HEIRESS, ĕr'-ĭs. ſ. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, ĕr'-lĕs. a. Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, ā'r-ſhip. ſ. The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.
HEIRLOOM, ā'r-lōm. ſ. Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.
HELD, hēld'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Hold.
HELIACAL, hē-lī'-ă-kăl. a. Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.
HELICAL, hēl'-lk-ăl. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.
HELIOCENTRICK, hē'-lyō-sĕn''-trik. a. Belonging to the centre of the ſun.
HELIOSCOPE, hē'-lyō-ſkōpe. ſ. A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.
HELIOTROPE, hē'-lyō-trōpe. ſ. A plant that turns towards the ſun, but more particularly the turnſol, or ſunflower.
HELL, hĕl'. ſ. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls; the place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which thoſe who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his ſhreds; the infernal powers.
HELLIBORE, hĕl'-lĕ-bŭr. ſ. Chriſtmas flower.
HELLENISM, hĕl'-lĕ-nizm. ſ. An idiom of the Greek.
HELLISH, hĕl'-liſh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; ſent from hell, belonging to hell.
HELLISHLY, hĕl'-liſh-lȳ. ad. Infernally, wickedly.
HELLISHNESS, hĕl'-liſh-nis. ſ. Wickedneſs, abhorred qualities.
HELLWARD, hĕl'-wărd. ad. Towards hell.
HELM, hĕlm'. ſ. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt; the upper part of the retort; the ſteerage, the rudder; the ſtation of, government.
To HELM, hĕlm'. v. a. To guide, to conduct.
HELMED, hĕl'-mid. a. Furniſhed with a head piece.
HELMET, hĕl'-mit. ſ. A helm, a headpiece.
To HELP, hĕlp'. v. a. preter. Helped or Holp, part. Helped or Holpen. To aſſiſt, to ſupport, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or diſeaſe; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to ſupply with to furniſh with.
To HELP, hĕlp'. v. n. To contribute aſſiſtance; to bring a ſupply.
HELP, hĕlp'. ſ. Aſſiſtance, aid, ſupport, ſuccour; that which forwards promotes; that which gives help; remedy.
HELPER, hĕl'-pŭr. ſ. An aſſiſtant, auxiliary; one that adminiſters remedy a ſupernumerary ſervant; one that ſupplies with any thing wanted.
HELPFUL, hĕlp'-fŭl. a. Uſeful, which gives aſſiſtance; wholeſome, ſalutary.
HELPLESS, hĕlp'-lis. a. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf; wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance; irremediable, admitting help.
HELPLESSLY, hĕlp'-lĕſ-lȳ. ad. Without ſuccour.
HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp'-lĕs-nis. ſ. Want of ſuccour.
HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'-tŭr-ſkĕl'-tŭr. ad. In a hurry, without order.
HELVE, hĕlv'. ſ. The handle of an ax.
HEM, hĕm'. ſ. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the thread from ſpreading; the noiſe uttered by ſudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!
To HEM, hĕm'. v. a. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together; to border, to edge; to cloſe, to environ, to confine, to ſhut.
To HEM, hĕm'. v. n. To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.
HEMIPLEGY, hĕm'-ȳ-plē-dzhȳ. ſ. palſy, or any nervous affection reaching thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.
HEMISPHERE, hĕm'-ȳ-ſfēre. ſ. half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.
HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm'-ȳ-ſfĕr'-ik-ăl.
HEMISPHERICK, hĕm'-ȳ-ſfĕr'-ik.
Half round, containing half a globe.
HEMISTICK, hĕ-mis'-tik. ſ. Half verſe.
HEMLOCK, hĕm'-lŏk. ſ. An herb.
HEMORRHAGE, hĕm'-ŏ-rădzh.
HEMORRHAGY, hĕm'-ŏ-rā-dzhȳ.
A violent flux of blood.
HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm'-ŏ-roidz. ſ. piles, the emrods.

EMORRHOIDAL, hĕm'-ŏ-roi'd-ăl. a. Belonging to the viens in the fundament.

EMP, hĕmp'. ſ. A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

EMPEN, hĕmp'n. a. Made of hemp.

EN, hĕn'. ſ. The female of a houſe-cock; the female of any bird.

EN-HEARTED, hĕn'-hărt-tĭd. a. Daſtardly, cowardly.

EN-PECKED, hĕn'-pĕkt. a. Governed by the wife.

EN-ROOST, hĕn'-rōſt. ſ. The place where the poultry reſt.

ENBANE, hĕn'-bāne. ſ. A plant.

ENCE, hĕn'ſe. ad. or interj. From this place to another; away, to a diſtance; at a diſtance, in another place; for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; from this cauſe, from this ground; from this ſource, from this original, from this ſtore; From hence, is a vitious expreſſion.

ENCEFORTH, hĕn'ſe-fōrth. ad. From this time forward.

ENCEFORWARD, hĕnſe-fōr'-wŭrd. ad. From this time to futurity.

ENCHMAN, hĕntſh'-măn. ſ. A page, an attendant.

HEND, hĕnd'. v. a. To ſeize, to by hold on; to croud, to ſurround.

NDECAGON, hĕn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

PATICAL, hĕ-păt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
PATICK, hĕ-păt'-ĭk. } a.
Belonging to the liver.

PS, hĭps'. ſ. The fruit of the dog-roſe, commonly written Hips.

PTAGON, hĕp'-tă-gŏn. ſ. A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

PTAGONAL, hĕp-tăg'-ŏ-năl. a. Having ſeven angles or ſides.

PTARCHY, hĕp'-tăr-kў. ſ. A ſeven-fold government.

R, hŭr'. pron. Belonging to a female; the oblique caſe of She.

RS, hŭrz'. pronoun. This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before, as ſuch are her charms, ſuch charms are hers.

RALD, hĕr'-ăld. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a courſor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

HERALD, hĕr'-ăld. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

RALDRY, hĕr'-ăl-drў. ſ. The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, hĕrb'. ſ. Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them, as graſs and hemlock.

HERBACIOUS, hĕr-bā'-ſhŭs. a. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hĕr'-bĭdzh. ſ. Herbs collectively, graſs, paſture; the tythe and the right of paſture.

HERBAL, hĕr'-băl. ſ. A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

HERBALIST, hĕr'-bă-lĭſt. ſ. A man ſkilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hĕr'-bă-rĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hĕrb'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall herb.

HERBESCENT, hĕr-bĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hĕr'-bĭd. a. Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hĕr'-bŭs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hĕr'-bŭ-lĕnt. a. Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, hĕrb'-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells herbs.

HERBY, hĕrb'-ў. a. Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hĕrd'. ſ. A number of beaſts together; a company of men, in contempt or deteſtation; it anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition, as goatherd.

To HERD, hĕrd'. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to aſſociate.

HERDGROOM, hĕrd'-grŏm. ſ. A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hĕrd'-măn. } ſ.
HERDSMAN, hĕrdz'-măn. } ſ.
One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hē're. ad. In this place; in the preſent ſtate; it is often oppoſed to There.

HEREABOUTS, hē'r-ă-bouts. ad. About this place.

HEREAFTER, hĕr-ăf'-tŭr. ad. In a future ſtate.

HEREAT, hĕr-ăt'. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hĕr-bў'. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hē-rĕd'-ĭt-ăbl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hē-rĕd'-ĭ-tă-mĕnt. ſ. A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARY, hē-rĕd'-ĭ-tĕr-ў. a. Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hē-rĕd'-ĭ-tĕr-ĭ-lў. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hĕr-ĭn'. ad. In this.
HEREMITICAL, hĕr-ē-mĭt'-ĭk-ăl. a. Solitary, ſuitable to a hermit.
HEREOF, hĕr-ŏv'. ad. From this, of this.
HEREON, hĕr-ŏn'. ad. Upon this.
HEREOUT, hĕr-ou't. ad. Out of this place.
HERESY, hĕr'-ē-sў. ſ. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.
HERESIARCH, hē-rē'-ſyărk. ſ. A leader in hereſy.
HERETICK, hĕr'-ē-tĭk. ſ. One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.
HERETICAL, hē-rĕt'-ĭk-ăl. a. Containing hereſy.
HERETICALLY, hē-rĕt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. With hereſy.
HERETO, hĕr-tŏ'. ad. To this, add to this.
HERETOFORE, hĕr-tŏ-fō're. ad. Formerly, anciently.
HEREUNTO, hĕr-ŭn-tŏ'. ad. To this.
HEREWITH, hĕr-wĭth'. ad. With this.
HERITABLE, hĕr'-ĭ-tăbl. a. Capable of being inherited.
HERITAGE, hĕr'-ў-tĭdzh. ſ. Inheritance, devolved by ſucceſſion; in divinity, the people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE, hĕr-măf'-frŏ-dīte. ſ. An animal uniting two ſexes.
HERMAPHRODITICAL, hĕr-măf-frŏ-dĭt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Partaking of both ſexes.
HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl. } a.
HERMETICK, hĕr-mĕt'-ĭk. } a. Chymical.
HERMETICALLY, hĕr-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. According to the hermetical or chemick art.
HERMIT, hĕr'-mĭt. ſ. A ſolitary, an anchoret, one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion; a beadſman, one bound to pray for another.
HERMITAGE, hĕr'-mĭt-ĭdzh. ſ. The cell or habitation of a hermit.
HERMITESS, hĕr'-mĭt-tĕs. ſ. A woman retired to devotion.
HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĭt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Suitable to a hermit.
HERN, hĕr'n. ſ. Contracted from HERON.
HERNIA, hĕr'-nyă. ſ. Any kind of rupture.
HERO, hē'-rō. ſ. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.
HEROICAL, hē-rō'-ĭ-kăl. a. Befitting an hero, heroick.
HEROICALLY, hē-rō'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. After the way of a hero.
HEROICK, hē-rō'-ĭk. a. Productive of heroes; noble, ſuitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.
HEROICKLY, hē-rō'-ĭk-lў. ad. Suitably to an hero.
HEROINE, hĕr'-ō-ĭn. ſ. A female hero.
HEROISM, hĕr'-ō-ĭzm. ſ. The qualities or character of an hero.
HERON, hĕrn'. ſ. A bird that feeds upon fiſh.
HERONRY, hĕrn'-rў. } ſ.
HERONSHAW, hĕrn'-ſhă. } ſ. A place where herons breed.
HERPES, hĕr'-pēz. ſ. A cutaneous inflammation.
HERRING, hĕr'-rĭng. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.
HERS, hŭr'z. pron. The female poſſeſſive, as this is her houſe, this houſe is hers.
HERSE, hĕr'ſe. ſ. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave; the carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.
To HERSE, hĕr'ſe. v. a. To put in an herſe.
HERSELF, hŭr-sĕlf'. pronoun. The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.
HERSELIKE, hĕr'ſe-līke. a. Funereal, ſuitable to funerals.
HESITANCY, hĕz'-ĭ-tăn-ſў. ſ. Doubtfulneſs, uncertainty.
To HESITATE, hĕz'-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pauſe.
HESITATION, hĕz-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermiſſion of ſpeech, want of volubility.
HEST, hĕſt'. ſ. Command, precept, injunction.
HETEROCLITE, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-klīte. ſ. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion; any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-klĭt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Deviating from the common rule.
HETERODOX, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏks. a. Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion, not orthodox.
HETEROGENEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ō-gē'-nē-ăl. a. Not of the ſame nature, not kindred.

ʼEROGENEITY, hĕt-ĕr-ŏ-gĕ-nē′-ĭ-ĭ. ſ. Oppoſition of nature, contrary of qualities; oppoſite or diſſimilar kind.

ʼEROGENEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ŏ-gē′-nyŭs. a. Not kindred, oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

HEW, hū. v. a. part. Hewn or hewed. To cut with an edged inſtrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell with an axe; to form or ſhape with an axe; to form laborioufly.

WER, hū′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

XAGON, hĕks′-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of ſix ſides or angles.

XAGONAL, hĕkſ-ăg′-ŏ-năl. a. Having ſix ſides.

XAGONY, hĕkſ-ăg′-gŭn-ȳ. ſ. A figure of ſix angles.

XAMETER, hĕgz-ăm′-ē-tŭr. ſ. A line of ſix feet.

XANGULAR, hĕkſ-ăng′-gū-lăr. a. Having ſix corners.

XASTICK, hĕgz-ăs′-tĭk. ſ. A poem of ſix lines.

Y, hī′. interj. An expreſſion of joy.

YDAY, hī′-dā. interj. An expreſſion of frolick and exultation.

YDAY, hē′-dā. ſ. A frolick, wildneſs.

ATUS, hī-ā′-tŭs. ſ. An aperture, a gaping; the opening of the mouth by the ſeparation of ſome of the vowels.

BERNAL, hī-bĕr′-năl. a. Belonging to the winter.

CCOUGH, hĭk′-kŭp. ſ. A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

HICCOUGH, hĭk′-kŭp. v. n. To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

HICKUP, hĭk′-kŭp. v. n. To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

D, hĭd′.
DDEN, hĭd′n. } part. paſſ. of Hide.

HIDE, hīde. v. a. preter. Hid, part. paſſ. Hid or hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

HIDE, hīde. v. n. To lye hid, to be concealed.

DE AND SEEK, hīde-ănd-sēk. ſ. A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

DE, hīde. ſ. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed; the human ſkin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

DEBOUND, hīde-bound. a. A horſe is ſaid to be hidebound when his ſkin cleaves ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other; in trees, being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harſh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, hĭd′-yŭs. a. Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hĭd′-yŭſ-lȳ. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hĭd′-yŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Horribleneſs, dreadfulneſs.

HIDER, hī′-dŭr. ſ. He that hides.

To HIE, hī. v. n. To haſten, to go in haſte.

HIERARCH, hī′-ĕ-rărk. ſ. The chief of a ſacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hī-ĕ-răr′-kȳ-kăl. a. Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HIERARCHY, hī′-ĕ-răr-kȳ. ſ. A ſacred government, rank or ſubordination of holy beings; eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hī-ĕ-rŏ-glĭf′-ĭk. ſ. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hī-ĕ-rŏ-glĭf′-ĭ-kăl. a. Emblematical, expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hī-ĕ-rŏ-glĭf′-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hī-ĕ-rŏg′-grăf-ȳ. ſ. Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hī″-ĕ-rŏ-fănt′. ſ. One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hĭg′l. v. n. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭk′l-dȳ-pĭk′l-dȳ. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HIGGLER, hĭg′-lŭr. ſ. One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH, hī′. a. A great way upwards, riſing above; elevated in place, raiſed aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in ſentiment; difficult, abſtruſe; boaſtful, oſtentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illuſtrious; violent, tempeſtuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; ſtrong taſted; at the moſt perfect ſtate, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, oppoſed to little, as high treaſon.

HIGH,

HIGH, hī. ſ. High place, elevation, ſuperior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hī'-blĕſt'. a. Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hī'-blō'n. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hī'-bā'rn. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hī'-kŭl'-lŭrd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hī'-dĕ-sī'-nĭng. Having great ſchemes.

HIGHFLIER, hī'-flī'-ŭr. ſ. One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hī'-flōn. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hī'-flȳ-ĭng. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hī'-hē'pd. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hī'-mĕttld. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

HIGHMINDED, hī'-mīn-dĭd. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hī'-rĕd'. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hī'-sē'-zŭnd. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī'-ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. Bold, daring, inſolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī'-ſtŭm'-mŭkt. Obſtinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hī'-tāſ-tĭd. Guſtful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hī'-vī'ſd. Enormouſly wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'-rā't. Accurately finiſhed.

HIGHLAND, hī'-lănd. ſ. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hī'-lăn-dŭr. ſ. An inhabitant of mountains.

HIGHLY, hī'-lȳ. ad. With elevation as to place and ſituation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiouſly; with eſteem, with eſtimation.

HIGHMOST, hī'-mŭſt. a. Higheſt, topmoſt.

HIGHNESS, hī'-nĭs. ſ. Elevation above the ſurface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, ſupremacy.

HIGHT, hī'te. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī'-wā'-tŭr. ſ. The utmoſt flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī'-wā'. ſ. Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'-wā-măn. ſ. A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hĭl-lăr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hĭl'-dĭng. ſ. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

HILL, hĭl'. ſ. An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hĭl'-lŏk. ſ. A little hill.

HILLY, hĭl'-lȳ. a. Full of hills, unequal in the ſurface.

HILT, hĭlt'. ſ. The handle of any thing particularly of a ſword.

HIM, hĭm'. The oblique caſe of He.

HIMSELF, hĭm-sĕlf'. pron. In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Hĭ ſelf; in the oblique caſes, it has a reciprocal ſignification.

HIN, hĭn'. ſ. A meaſure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ſix pints.

HIND, hī'nd. a. compar. Hinder, ſuperl. Hindmoſt. Backward, contrary in poſition to the face.

HIND, hī'nd. ſ. The ſhe to a ſtag; a ſervant; a peaſant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hĭnd'-bĕr-rȳz. ſ. The ſame as raſpberries.

To HINDER, hĭn'-dŭr. v. a. To obſtruct, to ſtop, to impede.

HINDER, hĭn'-dŭr. a. That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hĭn'-drăns. ſ. Impediment, let, ſtop.

HINDERER, hĭn'-dĕr-rŭr. ſ. He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

HINDERLING, hĭn'-dŭr-lĭng. ſ. A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hĭn'-dŭr-mŭſt. a. Hindmoſt, laſt, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hīnd'-mŭſt. a. The laſt in the lag.

HINGE, hĭndzh'. ſ. Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal point of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

To HINGE, hĭndzh'. v. a. To furniſh with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINT, hĭnt'. v. a. To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion.

HINT, hĭnt'. ſ. Faint notice given to the mind, remote alluſion; ſuggeſtion, intimation.

HIP, hĭp'. ſ. The joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of the thigh; To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phraſe.

HI

P, hĭp'. ſ. The fruit of the briar.

HIP, hĭp'. v. a. To ſprain or ſhoot

e hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed y the reduplication of Hop.

P, hĭp'. interj. An exclamation, or lling to one.

PPISH, hĭp'-pĭſh. a. A corruption of ypochondriack.

PPOCENTAUR, hĭp'-pŏ-sĕn'-târ. ſ. fabulous monſter, half horſe and half an.

PPOCRASS, hĭp'-pŏ-krâs. ſ. A me- icated wine.

PPOGRIFF, hĭp'-pŏ-grĭf. ſ. A wing- horſe.

PPOPOTAMUS, hĭp-pŏt'-â-mŭs. ſ. he river horſe. An animal found in e Nile.

PSHOT, hĭp'-ſhŏt. a. Sprained or located in the hip.

PWORT, hĭp'-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

HIRE, hī're. v. a. To procure any ing for temporary uſe at a certain price; engage a man to temporary ſervice wages; to bribe; to engage himſelf pay.

RE, hī're. ſ. Reward or recompence id for the uſe of any thing; wages id for ſervice.

RELING, hī're-lĭng. ſ. One who ves for wages; a mercenary, a pro- tute.

RELING, hī're-lĭng. a. Serving for re, venal, mercenary, doing what is e for money.

RER, hī're-rûr. ſ. One who uſes any ng paying a recompence, one who ploys others paying wages.

RSUTE, hĕr-sŭt'. a. Rough, rug- d.

S, hĭz'. pronoun poſſeſſive. The maſ- ine poſſeſſive, belonging to him; an- ntly Its.

HISS, hĭſs'. v. n. To utter a noiſe e that of a ſerpent and ſome other mals.

HISS, hĭſs'. v. a. To condemn by ing, to explode; to procure hiſſes or grace.

S, hĭſs'. ſ. The voice of a ſerpent; ſure, expreſſion of contempt uſed in atres.

T, hĭſt'. interj. An exclamation mmanding ſilence.

TORIAN, hĭſ-tŏ'-ryăn. ſ. A wri- of facts and events.

TORICAL, hĭſ-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl. } a.
TORICK, hĭſ-tŏr'-rĭk. }
taining to hiſtory.

HISTORICALLY, hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl-ў. ad. In the manner of hiſtory, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hĭſ-tŏr'-ў-fў. v. a. To relate, to record in hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hĭſ-tŏr''-yŏ-grăf'-ûr. ſ. An hiſtorian, a writer of hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hĭſ-tŏr''-yŏ-grăf'-ў. ſ. The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTORY, hĭs'-tûr-ў. ſ. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, hĭs'-tûr-ў-pē's. ſ. A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hĭſ-trў-ŏn'-ў-kăl. } a.
HISTRIONICK, hĭſ-trў-ŏn'-ĭk. }
Befitting the ſtage, ſuitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hĭſ-trў-ŏn'-ў-kăl-ў. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hĭt'. v. a. To ſtrike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miſs; to attain, to reach the point; to ſtrike a ruling paſſion; To hit off, to ſtrike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hĭt'. v. n. To claſh, to collide; to chance luckily, to ſucceed by accident; to ſucceed, not to miſcarry; to light on.

HIT, hĭt'. ſ. A ſtroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hĭtſh'. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hĭ'th. ſ. A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats.

HITHER, hĭth'-ûr. ad. To this place from ſome place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this deſign.

HITHER, hĭth'-ûr. a. ſuperl. Hithermoſt. Nearer, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, hĭth'-ûr-mŭſt. a. Neareſt on this ſide.

HITHERTO, hĭth'-ûr-tō. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭth'-ûr-wârd. } ad.
HITHERWARDS, hĭth'-ûr-wârdz. }
This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hī've. ſ. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hī've. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hī've. v. n. To take ſhelter together.

HIVER,

HIVER, hī'v-ŭr. ſ. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, HOA, } hō'. { interj.

A call, a ſudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

HOAR, hō'r. a. White; grey with age; white with froſt.

HOAR-FROST, hō'r-frŏſt'. ſ. The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

HOARD, hō'rd. ſ. A ſtore laid up in ſecret, a hidden ſtock, a treaſure.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up ſtore.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. a. To lay in hoards, to huſband privily.

HOARDER, hō'rd-ŭr. ſ. One that ſtores up in ſecret.

HOARHOUND, hō'r-hound. ſ. A plant.

HOARINESS, hō'r-ȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being whitiſh, the colour of old mens hair.

HOARSE, hō'rs. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough ſound.

HOARSELY, hō'rſ-lȳ. ad. With a rough harſh voice.

HOARSENESS, hō'rſ-nis. ſ. Roughneſs of voice.

HOARY, hō'-rȳ. a. White, whitiſh; white or grey with age; white with froſt; mouldy, moſſy, ruſty.

To HOBBLE, hŏb'l. v. n. To walk lamely or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hŏb'l. ſ. Uneven aukward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hŏb'-lĭng-lȳ. ad. Clumſily, aukwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hŏb'-bȳ. ſ. A ſpecies of hawk; an Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride; a ſtupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hŏb-gŏb'-lĭn. ſ. A ſprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hŏb'-nāl. ſ. A nail uſed in ſhoeing a horſe.

HOBNAILED, hŏb'-nāld. a. Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hŏb'-nŏb'. This is corrupted from Hab Nab.

HOCK, hŏk'. ſ. The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK, hŏk'. v. a. To diſable in the hock.

HOCK, hŏk'. ſ. Old ſtrong rheniſh.

HOCKHERB, hŏk'-hĕrb. ſ. A plant, the ſame with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hŏk'l. v. a. To ſtring.

HOCUS POCUS, hō'-kŭs-pō'-kŭs. juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hŏd'. ſ. A kind of trou which a labourer carries mortar masons.

HODMAN, hŏd'-măn. ſ. A la that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hŏdzh'-pŏdzh'. ſ. medley of ingredients boiled toget

HODIERNAL, hō-dȳ-ĕr'-nāl. a. to-day.

HOE, hō'. ſ. An inſtrument to c the earth.

To HOE, hō'. v. a. To cut or di a hoe.

HOG, hŏg'. ſ. The general na ſwine; a caſtrated boar; To bring to a fair market, to fail of one' ſign.

HOGCOTE, hŏg'-kōt. ſ. A hou hogs.

HOGGEREL, hŏg'-grĭl. ſ. A two old ewe.

HOGHERD, hŏg'-hĕrd. ſ. A keep hogs.

HOGGISH, hŏg'-gĭſh. a. Havin qualities of an hog, brutiſh, ſelfiſh.

HOGGISHLY, hŏg'-gĭſh-lȳ. ad. G ily, ſelfiſhly.

HOGGISHNESS, hŏg'-gĭſh-nis. ſ. tality, grecdineſs, ſelfiſhneſs.

HOGSBEANS, hŏgz'-bēnz.

HOGSBREAD, hŏgz'-brĕd.

HOGSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'-mŭſh rōmz.

Plants.

HOGSFENNEL, hŏgz'-fĕn'-nĭl. plant.

HOGSHEAD, hŏgz'-ĭd. ſ. A m of liquids containing ſixty gallons large barrel.

HOGSTY, hŏg'-ſtȳ. ſ. The pl which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hŏg'-wŏſh. ſ. The which is given to ſwine.

HOIDEN, hoi'dn. ſ. An ill-ta aukward country girl.

To HOIDEN, hoi'dn. v. n. To indecently.

To HOISE, hoi's. } v. a.
To HOIST, hoi'ſt. }

To raiſe up on high.

To HOLD, hō'ld. v. a. preter. part. paſſ. Held or Holden. To in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to to retain, to gripe faſt; to maint an opinion; to conſider as good o

hold in regard; to have any ſtation; poſſeſs, to enjoy; to poſſeſs in ſubor-nation; to ſuſpend, to refrain; to ſtop, reſtrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain ſtate; to detain; to ſtain, to continue; to offer, to propoſe; maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, govern by the bridle, to reſtrain in ge-ral; To hold off, to keep at a diſtance; hold on, to continue, to protract; hold out, to extend, to ſtretch forth, offer, to propoſe, to continue to do ſuffer; To hold up, to raiſe aloft, to ſtain, to ſupport.

HOLD, hōld. v. n. To ſtand, to right, to be without exception; to tinue unbroken or unſubdued; to laſt, endure; to continue; to refrain; to d up for, to adhere; to be dependent ; to derive right; To hold forth, to angue, to ſpeak in publick; To hold to reſtrain one's ſelf, to continue in k; To hold off, to keep at a diſtance hout cloſing with offers; To hold on, continue, not to be interrupted, to ceed; To hold out, to laſt, to endure, to yield, not to be ſubdued; To d together; to be joined, to remain nion; To hold up, to ſupport him-, not to be foul weather, to continue ſame ſpeed.

LD, hōld. interj. Forbear, ſtop, be

LD, hōld. ſ. The act of ſeizing, e, graſp, ſeizure; ſomething to be d, ſupport; catch, power of ſeizing keeping; priſon, place of cuſtody; er, influence; cuſtody; Hold of a , all that part which lies between the ſon and the lower deck; a lurking e; a fortified place, a fort.

LDER, hōl-dūr. ſ. One that holds ripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, that holds land under another.

LDERFORTH, hōl-dūr-fō″rth. ſ. haranguer, one who ſpeaks in pub-

LDFAST, hōld-fāſt. ſ. Any thing h takes hold, a catch, a hook.

LDING, hōl-ding. ſ. Tenure, farm; metimes ſignifies the burthen or us of a ſong.

LE, hōle. ſ. A cavity narrow and , either perpendicular or horizontal; floration, a ſmall vacuity; a cave, a w place; a cell of an animal; a habitation; ſome ſubterfuge or

HOLIDAM, hōl′-y-dām. ſ. Bleſſed lady.

HOLILY, hō′-li-ly. ad. Piouſly, with ſanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hō′-ly-nis. ſ. Sanctity, piety, religious goodneſs; the ſtate of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.

HOLLA, hōl-lō′. interj. A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

HOLLAND, hōl′-lūnd. ſ. Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hōl′-lō a. Excavated, having a void ſpace within; not ſolid; noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not ſound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hōl′-lō. ſ. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; paſſage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hōl′-lō. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hōl′-lō. v. n. To ſhout, to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, hōl′-lō-ly. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, inſincerely, diſhoneſtly.

HOLLOWNESS, hōl′-lō-nis. ſ. Cavity, ſtate of being hollow; deceit, inſincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hōl′-lō-rōt. ſ. A plant.

HOLLY, hōl′-ly. ſ. A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hōl′-ly-hōk. ſ. Roſe-mallow.

HOLLYROSE, hōl′-ly-rōze. ſ. A plant.

HOLOCAUST, hōl′-ō-kāſt. ſ. A burnt ſacrifice.

HOLP, hōlp. The old preterite and participle paſſive of Help.

HOLPEN, hōlpn. The old participle paſſive of Help.

HOLSTER, hōl-ſtūr. ſ. A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLY, hō′-ly. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, conſecrated to divine uſe; pure, immaculate; ſacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō-ly-thūrz′-dā. ſ. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hō′-ly-wē′k. ſ. The week before Eaſter.

HOLYDAY, hōl′-y-dā. ſ. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival; anniverſary feaſt; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes ſeldom.

HOMAGE, hōm′-idzh. ſ. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior

perior lord; obeiſance, reſpect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hŏm'-ĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

HOME, hō'me. ſ. His own houſe, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of conſtant reſidence; united to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick.

HOME, hō'me. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs; to the point deſigned; united to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBORN, hō'me-bārn. a. Native, natural; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEBRED, hō'me-brĕd. a. Bred at home; not poliſhed by travel, plain, rude, artleſs, uncultivated; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hō'me-fĕlt. a. Inward, private.

HOMELILY, hō'me-lĭl-ў. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hō'me-lў-nĭs. ſ. Plainneſs, rudeneſs.

HOMELY, hō'me-lў. a. Plain, homeſpun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarſe.

HOMEMADE, hō'me-māde. ad. Made at home.

HOMER, hō'-mŭr. ſ. A meaſure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hō'me-ſpŭn. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarſe, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hō'me-ſtăl. } ſ.
HOMESTEAD, hō'me-ſtĕd. }
The place of the houſe.

HOMEWARD, hō'me-wŭrd. } ad.
HOMEWARDS, hō'me-wŭrdz. }
Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hŏm'-ў-ſīde. ſ. Murder, manſlaying; deſtruction; a murderer, a manſlayer.

HOMICIDAL, hŏm-ў-ſĭ'-dăl. a. Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hŏm-ў-lĕt'-ĭk-ăl. a. Social, converſible.

HOMILY, hŏm'-ĭl-ў. ſ. A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mō-gē'-nyăl.
HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mō-gē'-nyŭs. } a.
Having the ſame nature or principles.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hō-mō-gē'-nyăl-nĭs.
HOMOGENEITY, hō-mō-gē-nē'-ĭt-ў.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mō-gē'-nyŭſ-nĭs. }
Participation of the ſame principles nature, ſimilitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hō-mŏg'-gē-nў. ſ. nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-mŏl'-ō-gŭs. Having the ſame manner or proportion

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mŏn'-ў mŭs. Denominating different things; equi cal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mŏn'-ў-mў. ſ. E vocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hō-mŏt'-tō-nŭs. Equable, ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and clenſion.

HONE, hōne. ſ. A whetſtone fo razor.

HONEST, ŏn'-nĭſt. a. Upright, t ſincere; chaſte; juſt, righteous, g to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ŏn'-nĭſt-lў. ad. Upri ly, juſtly; with chaſtity, modeſty.

HONESTY, ŏn'-nĭſ-tў. ſ. Juſtice, t virtue, purity.

HONIED, hŭn'-nўd. a. Covered honey; ſweet, luſcious.

HONEY, hŭn'-nў. ſ. A thick, vi luſcious ſubſtance, which is coll and prepared by bees; ſweetneſs, ouſneſs; a name of tenderneſs, ſ ſweetneſs.

HONEY-BAG, hŭn'-nў-băg. ſ. bag in which the bee carries the hon

HONEY-COMB, hŭn'-nў-kōm. ſ. cells of wax in which the bee ſtore honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hŭn'-nў-kōm Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hŭn'-nў-dū. ſ. S dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hŭn'-nў-flow- A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hŭn'-nў-năt. ſ. inſect.

HONEY-MOON, hŭn'-nў-mōn. ſ. firſt month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hŭn'-nў-sŭk Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hŭn'-nў-lĭs. a. out honey.

HONEY-WORT, hŭn'-nў-wŭrt. plant.

NORARY, ŏn'-nŭr-rĕr-ў. a. Done honour; conferring honour without

NOUR, ŏn'-nŭr. ſ. Dignity; repu-on; the title of a man of rank; no-neſs; reverence, due veneration; ority; glory, boaſt; publick mark of ect; privileges of rank or birth; ci-ies paid; ornament, decoration.

HONOUR, ŏn'-nŭr. v. a. To reve-e, to regard with veneration; to nify, to raiſe to greatneſs.

OURABLE, ŏn'-nŭr-ăbl. a. Il-ious, noble; great, magnanimous, erous; conferring honour; accom-ed with tokens of honour; without , without reproach; honeſt, with-intention of deceit; equitable.

OURABLENESS, ŏn'-nŭr-ŭbl-nĭs. Eminence, magnificence, genero-

OURABLY, ŏn'-nŭr-ŭb-lў. ad. h tokens of honour; magnanimouſly, rouſly; reputably, with exemption reproach.

ORER, ŏn'-nŭr-rŭr. ſ. One that urs, one that regards with venera-

D, hŭd'. In compoſition it denotes ity, character, as knighthood, child-. Sometimes it is taken collective-s brotherhood, a confraternity.

D, hŭd'. ſ. The upper cover of a an's head; any thing drawn upon ead, and wrapping round it; a co-g put over the hawk's eyes; an or-ntal fold that hangs down the back graduate.

OOD, hŭd'. v. a. To dreſs in a ; to blind as with a hood; to co-

OMAN's-BLIND, hŭd'-mănz-d. ſ. A play in which the perſon d is to catch another, and tell the

OODWINK, hŭd'-wink. v. a. To with ſomething bound over the to cover, to hide; to deceive, to e upon.

, hŏf. ſ. The hard horny ſub-which compoſes the feet of ſeveral f animals.

, hŏk. ſ. Any thing bent ſo as ch hold; the bended wire on which it is hung for fiſhes, and with the fiſh is pierced; a ſnare, a trap; e to reap corn; an iron to ſeize at in the caldron; an inſtrument or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the poſt; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To HOOK, hŏk. v. a. To catch with a hook; to intrap, to enſnare; to draw as with a hook; to faſten as with a hook; to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, hŏ'kt. a. Bent, curvated.

HOOKEDNESS, hŏ'-kĕd-nĭs. ſ. State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, hŏ'k-nŏzd. a. Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

HOOP, hŏp. ſ. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels; part of a lady's dreſs; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hŏp. v. a. To bind or encloſe with hoops; to encircle, to claſp, to ſurround.

To HOOP, hŏp. v. n. To ſhout, to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

HOOPER, hŏ'-pŭr. ſ. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hŏ'-pĭng-kŏf'. ſ. A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To HOOT, hŏt. v. n. To ſhout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, hŏt. v. a. To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

HOOT, hŏt. ſ. Clamour, ſhout.

To HOP, hŏp'. v. n. To jump, to ſkip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble than the other.

HOP, hŏp'. ſ. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

HOP, hŏp'. ſ. A plant, the flowers of which are uſed in brewing.

To HOP, hŏp'. v. a. To impregnate with hops.

HOPE, hō'pe. ſ. Expectation of ſome good, an expectation indulged with pleaſure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To HOPE, hō'pe. v. n. To live in expectation of ſome good; to place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, hō'pe. v. a. To expect with deſire.

HOPEFUL, hō'pe-fŭl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promiſing; full of hope, full of expectation of ſucceſs.

HOPEFULLY, hō'pe-fŭl-ў. ad. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hō'pe-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Promiſe of good, likelihood to ſucceed.

HOPELESS, hō'pe-lis. a. Without hope, without pleaſing expectation; giving no hope, promiſing nothing pleaſing.

HOPER, hō'-pūr. ſ. One that has pleaſing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hō'-ping-lȳ. ad. With hope, with expectation of good.

HOPPER, hŏp'-pūr. ſ. He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, hŏp'-pūr. ſ. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a baſket for carrying ſeed.

HOPPERS, hŏp'-pūrz. ſ. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hō'-rāl. a. Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hō'-rā-rȳ. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hō'rd. ſ. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hō-rī'-zŭn. ſ. The line that terminates the view.

HORIZONTAL, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl-ȳ. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hā'rn. ſ. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons; an inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a ſnail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hā'rn-bĕk. } ſ.
HORNFISH, hā'rn-fĭſh. }
A kind of fiſh.

HORNBEAM, hā'rn-bēm. ſ. A tree.

HORNBOOK, hā'rn-bŏk. ſ. The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

HORNED, hā'r-nid. a. Furniſhed with horns.

HORNER, hā'r-nūr. ſ. One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

HORNET, hā'r-nĭt. ſ. A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hā'rn-fŭt. a. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hā'rn-owl. ſ. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hā'rn-pīpe. ſ. A dance.

HORNSTONE, hā'rn-ſtōne. ſ. A kind of blue ſtone.

HORNWORK, hā'rn-wŭrk. ſ. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hā'r-nȳ. a. Made of horn reſembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hō-rŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. A account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hŏ'-rō-lŏdzh. }
HOROLOGY, hŏ'-rō-lō-dzhȳ. } ſ.
An inſtrument that tells the hour, as clock, a watch, an hour-glaſs.

HOROMETRY, hō-rŏm'-ē-trȳ. ſ. T art of meaſuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hŏr'-rō-ſkōpe. ſ. T configuration of the planets at the h of birth.

HORRIBLE, hŏr'-rĭbl. a. Dreadf terrible, ſhocking, hideous, enorm

HORRIBLENESS, hŏr'-rĭbl-nis. Dreadfulneſs, hideouſneſs, terrible

HORRIBLY, hŏr'-rĭb-lȳ. ad. Dre fully; hideouſly; to a dreadful deg

HORRID, hŏr'-rid. a. Hideous, dre ful, ſhocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hŏr'-rid-nis. ſ. H ouſneſs, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hŏr-rĭf'-ĭk. a. Cau horrour.

HORRISONOUS, hŏr-rĭs'-sō-nŭs. Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hŏr'-rūr. ſ. Terrour mi with deteſtation; gloom, dreariness; medicine, ſuch a ſhuddering or quiver as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of h dering or ſhrinking.

HORSE, hŏr'ſe. ſ. A neighing qu ruped, uſed in war, and draught carriage; it is uſed in the plural fo but with a ſingular termination, horſes, horſemen, or cavalry; ſomet on which any thing is ſupported; wooden machine which ſoldiers ride way of puniſhment; joined to ano ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething l or coarſe, as a horſe-face, a fac which the features are large and i licate.

To HORSE, hŏr'ſe. v. a. To m upon a horſe; to carry one on the b to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hŏr'ſ-bāk. ſ. The of the rider, the ſtate of being horſe.

HORSEBEAN, hŏr'ſ-bēn. ſ. A bean uſually given to horſes.

HORSEBLOCK, hŏr'ſ-blŏk. ſ. A on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOAT, hŏr'ſ-bōt. ſ. A uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBOY, hŏr'ſ-bŏy. ſ. A boy ployed in dreſſing horſes, a ſtable

SEBREAKER, hŏr's-brē-kŭr. ſ. whoſe employment is to tame horſes e ſaddle.

SECHESNUT, hŏr'ſ-tſhēs'-nŭt. ſ. ee, the fruit of a tree.

SECOURSER, hŏr'ſ-kŏr-sŭr. ſ. One runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the ; a dealer in horſes.

SECRAB, hŏr'ſ krăb. ſ. A kind h.

SECUCUMBER, hŏrſ-kou'-kŭm- ſ. A plant.

SEDUNG, hŏr'ſ-dŭng. ſ. The ex- ents of horſes.

SEEMMET, hŏrſ-ēm'-mĭt. ſ. Ant large kind.

SEFLESH, hŏr'ſ-flĕſh. ſ. The fleſh orſes.

SEFLY, hŏr'ſ-flȳ. ſ. A fly that horſes, and ſucks their blood.

SEFOOT, hŏr'ſ-fŭt. ſ. An herb. ſame with coltsfoot.

SEHAIR, hŏr'ſ-hâr. ſ. The hair orſes.

SEHEEL, hŏr'ſ-hēl. ſ. An herb.

SELAUGH, hŏr'ſ-lâf'. ſ. A loud nt rude laugh.

SELEECH, hŏr'ſ-lētſh. ſ. A great that bites horſes; a farrier.

SELITTER, hŏr'ſ-lĭt-tŭr. ſ. A age hung upon poles between two s, on which the perſon carried lies g.

SEMAN, hŏr'ſ-măn. ſ. One ſkill- n riding; one that ſerves in wars orſeback; a rider, a man on horſe- k.

SEMANSHIP, hŏr'ſ-măn-ſhip. ſ. art of riding, the art of managing rſe.

SEMATCH, hŏr'ſ-mătſh. ſ. A

SEMEAT, hŏr'ſ-mēt. ſ. Proven-

SEMINT, hŏr'ſ-mĭnt. ſ. A large ſe mint.

SEMUSCLE, hŏr'ſ-mŭſl. ſ. A large cle.

SEPLAY, hŏr'ſ-plâ. ſ. Coarſe, h, rugged play.

SEPOND, hŏr'ſ-pŏnd. ſ. A pond orſes.

SERACE, hŏr'ſ-râs. ſ. A match orſes in running.

SERADISH, hŏr'ſ-răd'-ĭſh. ſ. A acrid and biting, a ſpecies of ſcur- raſs.

SESHOE, hŏr'ſ-ſhō. ſ. A plate of nailed to the feet of horſes; an

HORSESTEALER, hŏr'ſ-ſtēl-ŭr. ſ. A thief who takes away horſes.

HORSETAIL, hŏr'ſ-tâl. ſ. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hŏr'ſ-tŭng. ſ. An herb.

HORSEWAY, hŏr'ſ-wā. ſ. A broad way by which horſes may travel.

HORTATION, hŏr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HORTATIVE, hâ'r-tă-tĭv. ſ. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hâ'r-tă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Encouraging, animating, adviſing to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, hâ'r-tȳ-kŭl'-tſhŭr. ſ. The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hâ'r-tŭ-lăn. a. Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hō-zăn'-nă. ſ. An exclamation of praiſe to God.

HOSE, hō'ze. ſ. Breeches; ſtockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hō'-zhŭr. ſ. One who ſells ſtockings.

HOSPITABLE, hŏs'-pĭ-tăbl. a. Giving entertainment to ſtrangers, kind to ſtrangers.

HOSPITABLY, hŏs'-pĭ-tăb-lȳ. ad. With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

HOSPITAL, hŏ'ſ-pĭ-tăl. ſ. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor; a place for ſhelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hŏſ-pȳ-tăl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

HOST, hō'ſt. ſ. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers aſſembled for war; any great number; the ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST, hō'ſt. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muſter.

HOSTAGE, hŏs'-tĭdzh. ſ. One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hŏ'-tĕl'. } ſ.
HOSTELRY, hŏ'-tĕl-rȳ. }
An inn.

HOSTESS, hŏ'ſ-tĭs. ſ. A female hoſt, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hŏ'ſ-tĭſ-ſhip. ſ. The character of an hoſteſs.

HOSTILE, hŏs'-tĭl. a. Adverſe, oppoſite, ſuitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hŏſ-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The practices of an open enemy, open war, oppoſition in war.

HOSTLER,

HOSTLER, ŏs'-lŭr. ſ. One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

HOT, hŏt'. a. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat, fiery; luſtful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in deſire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hŏt'-bĕd. ſ. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hŏt'-brānd. a. Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hŏt'-kŏ'klz. ſ. A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

HOTHEADED, hŏt'-hĕd-ĭd. a. Vehement, violent, paſſionate.

HOTHOUSE, hŏt'-hous. ſ. A bagnio, a place to ſweat and cup in; a houſe in which tender plants are raiſed and preſerved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hŏt'-lў. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; luſtfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hŏt'-mouthd. a. Headſtrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hŏt'-nis. ſ. Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hŏd'zh-pŏd'zh. ſ. A mingled haſh, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hŏt'-ſpŭr. ſ. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hŏt'-ſpŭrd. a. Vehement, raſh, heady.

HOVE, hō've. The preterite of Heave.

HOVEL, hŏv'-ĭl. ſ. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hō'vn. part. paſſ. Raiſed, ſwelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hŏv'-ŭr. v. n. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hŏk'. ſ. The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hŏk'. v. a. To hamſtring, to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hou'nd. ſ. A dog uſed in the chace.

To HOUND, hou'nd. v. a. To ſet on the chace; to hunt, to purſue.

HOUNDFISH, hou'nd-fiſh. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hou'ndz-tŭng. ſ. A plant.

HOUR, ou'r. ſ. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the ſpace of ſixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ou'r-glās. ſ. A g filled with ſand, which, running thro a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ou'r-lў. a. Happening done every hour, frequent, often r peated.

HOURLY, ou'r-lў. ad. Every ho frequently.

HOURPLATE, ou'r-plāte. ſ. The d the plate on which the hours pointed the hand of a clock are inſcribed.

HOUSE, hou'ſe. ſ. A place wherein man lives, a place of human abode; a place of abode; places in which rel ous or ſtudious perſons live in commo the manner of living, the table; ſtati of a planet in the heavens, aſtrological conſidered; family of anceſtors, deſce dants, and kindred, race; a body of parliament, the lords or commons coll tively conſidered.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. a. To harbo to admit to reſidence; to ſhelter, to k under a roof.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. n. To take ſh ter, to keep the abode, to reſide, to into a houſe; to have an aſtrologi ſtation in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hou'ſ-brē-kŭr. Burglar, one who makes his way i houſes to ſteal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hou'ſ-brē-king. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hou'ſ-dŏg. ſ. A ma kept to guard the houſe.

HOUSEHOLD, hou'ſ-hōld. ſ. A fam living together; family life, domeſti management; it is uſed in the manner an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick, longing to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hou'ſ-hōl-dŭr. Maſter of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hou'ſ-hŭld-ſt ſ. Furniture of any houſe, utenſils co venient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hou'ſ-kē-pŭr. Houſeholder, maſter of a family; who lives much at home; a woman vant that has care of a family, and perintends the ſervants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'ſ-kē-ping. Domeſtick, uſeful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'ſ-kē-ping. The proviſions for a family; hoſpitali liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELEEK, hou'ſ-lēk. ſ. A plan

HOUSELESS, hou'z-lis. a. With abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hou'ſ-mād. ſ. A m employed to keep the houſe clean.

USEROOM, hou'ſ-rōm. ſ. Place in ouſe.

USESNAIL, hou'ſ-ſnāle. ſ. A kind ſnail.

USEWARMING, hou'ſ-wār-mĭng. A feaſt or merrymaking upon going o a new houſe.

USEWIFE, hŭz'-wĭf. ſ. The miſs of a family; a female œconomiſt; e ſkilled in female buſineſs.

USEWIFELY, hŭz'-wĭf-lў. a. Skillin the acts becoming a houſewife.

USEWIFELY, hŭz'-wĭf-lў. ad. With œconomy of a houſewife.

USEWIFERY, hŭz'-wĭf-rў. ſ. Doeſtick or female buſineſs, management, ale œconomy.

USING, hŏ'-zĭng. ſ. Cloth originly uſed to keep off dirt, now added to dles as ornamental.

W, how'. ad. In what manner, to at degree; for what reaſon, from at cauſe; by what means, in what e; it is uſed in a ſenſe marking proortion or correſpondence; it is much d in exclamation.

WBEIT, how-bē'-ĭt. ad. Nevertheſs, notwithſtanding, yet, however. t now in uſe.

WDYE, how'-dў-yē. ad. In what e is your health.

WEVER, how-ĕv'-vŭr. ad. In whatver manner, in whatſoever degree; at events, happen what will, at leaſt; rtheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet.

HOWL, how'l. v. n. To cry as a f or dog; to utter cries in diſtreſs; peak with a belluine cry or tone; it ed poetically of any noiſe loud and rid.

WL, how'l. ſ. The cry of a wolf dog; the cry of a human being in rour.

WSOEVER, how-sŏ-ĕv'-vŭr. ad. In at manner ſoever; although.

', hoy'. ſ. A large boat, ſometimes h one deck.

BUB, hŭb'-bŭb. ſ. A tumult, a

KABACK, hŭk'-kă-băk. ſ. A d of linen on which the figures are ed.

KLEBACKED, hŭk'l-băkt. a. oked in the ſhoulders.

KLEBONE, hŭk'l-bōne. ſ. The bone.

KSTER, hŭks'-tŭr. } ſ.
KSTERER, hŭks'-tŭr-ŭr. } ſ. who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall tities; a trickiſh mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, hŭks'-tŭr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'l. v. a. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered, to mobble; to put on careleſsly in a hurry; to cover up in haſte; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confuſion.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'l. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hŭd'l. ſ. Crowd, tumult, confuſion.

HUE, hū'. ſ. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal purſuit.

HUFF, hŭf'. ſ. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

To HUFF, hŭf'. v. a. To ſwell, to puff; to hector, to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, hŭf'. v. n. To bluſter, to ſtorm, to bounce.

HUFFER, hŭf'-fŭr. ſ. A bluſterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, hŭf'-fĭſh. a. Arrogant, inſolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hŭf'-fĭſh-lў. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hŭf'-fĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Petulance, arrogance, noiſy bluſter.

To HUG, hŭg'. v. a. To preſs cloſe in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderneſs; to hold faſt.

HUG, hŭg'. ſ. Cloſe embrace.

HUGE, hū'je. a. Vaſt, immenſe; great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HUGELY, hū'je-lў. ad. Immenſely, enormouſly; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hū'je-nĭs. ſ. Enormous bulk, greatneſs.

HUGGERMUGGER, hŭg'-gŭr-mŭg'-gŭr. ſ. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, hŭlk'. ſ. The body of a ſhip; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hŭl'. ſ. The huſk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ſhip, the hulk.

HULLY, hŭl'-lў. a. Huſky, full of hulls.

To HUM, hŭm'. v. a. To make the noiſe of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound; to pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath; to ſing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hŭm'. ſ. The noiſe of bees or inſects; the noiſe of buſtling crouds; any low dull noiſe; a pauſe with an articulate

ticulate ſound; an expreſſion of applauſe.

HUM, hŭm'. interj. A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hū'-măn. a. Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, hū-mā'ne. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hū-mā'ne-lў. ad. Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hū'-mă-nĭſt. ſ. A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hū-măn'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindneſs, tenderneſs; philology, grammatical ſtudies.

To HUMANIZE, hū'-mă-nize. v. a. To ſoften, to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hū'-măn-kyĭ'nd. ſ. The race of man.

HUMANLY, hū'-măn-lў. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with goodnature.

HUMBIRD, hŭm'-bŭrd. ſ. The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. a. Not proud, modeſt, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make ſubmiſſive; to cruſh, to break, to ſubdue; to make to condeſcend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bē. ſ. A buzzing wild bee, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ŭm'bl-nĭs. ſ. Humility, abſence of pride.

HUMBLER, ŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'bl-mouthd. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ŭm'bl-plănt. ſ. A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.

HUMBLES, ŭm'blz. ſ. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ŭm'-blў. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hŭm'-drŭm. a. Dull, droniſh, ſtupid.

To HUMECT, hū-mĕk't. } v. a.
To HUMECTATE, hū-mĕk'-tāte. } To wet, to moiſten. Little uſed.

HUMECTATION, hū-mĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of wetting, moiſtening.

HUMERAL, hū'-mĕ-răl. a. Belonging to the ſhoulder.

HUMID, hū'-mĭd. a. Wet, moiſt, watery.

HUMIDITY, hū-mĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hū-mĭl-ў-ā'-ſh Deſcent from greatneſs, act of hu mortification, external expreſſion and unworthineſs; abatement of p

HUMILITY, hū-mĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Fr from pride, modeſty, not arrogan of ſubmiſſion.

HUMMER, hŭm'-mŭr. ſ. O hums.

HUMORAL, ū'-mŏ-rŭl. a. Proc from humours.

HUMORIST, ū'-mŭr-ĭſt. ſ. O conducts himſelf by his own fancy who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOROUS, ū'-mŭr-ŭs. a. F groteſque or odd images; capricio regular; pleaſant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, ū'-mŭr-ŭſ-lў. Merrily, jocoſely; with caprice, whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, ū'-mŭr-ŭſ-nĭ Fickleneſs, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, ū'-mŭr-ſŭm. a. P petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, ū'-mŭr-ſŭm-lў Peeviſhly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, ū'-mŭr. ſ. Moiſture different kinds of moiſture in body; general turn or temper of preſent diſpoſition; groteſque im jocularity, merriment; diſeaſed o bid diſpoſition; petulance, perv a trick; caprice, whim, predomin clination.

To HUMOUR, ū'-mŭr. v. a. To tify, to ſooth by compliance; to comply with.

HUMP, hŭmp'. ſ. A crooked bac

HUMPBACK, hŭmp'-băk'. ſ. C back, high ſhoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hŭmp'-băkt'. a. ing a crooked back.

To HUNCH, hŭntſh'. v. a. To or punch with the fiſts; to cro back.

HUNCHBACKED, hŭntſh'-băkt' Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hŭn'-drĕd. a. Confi ten multiplied by ten.

HUNDRED, hŭn'-drĕd. ſ. The ber ten multiplied by ten; a comp body conſiſting of an hundred; a or diviſion of a county, conſiſting nally of tythings.

HUNDREDTH, hŭn'-drĕdth. a. ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, hŭng'. The preterite and paſſ. of Hang.

HUNGER, hŭng'-gŭr. ſ. Deſire of

pain felt from faſting; any violent
ire.
HUNGER, hŭng'-gŭr. v. n. To feel
pain of hunger; to deſire with great
erneſs.
NGERBIT, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭt. } a.
NGERBITTEN, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭtn } a.
ined or weakened with hunger.
NGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lў. a. Hungry,
want of nouriſhment.
NGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lў. ad. With
en appetite.
NGERSTARVED, hŭng'-gŭr-
rvd. a. Starved with hunger, pinch-
by want of food.
NGERED, hŭng'-gŭrd. a. Pinched
want of food.
NGRILY, hŭng'-grĭl-ў. ad. With
en appetite.
NGRY, hŭng'-grў. a. Feeling pain
m want of food; not fat, not fruit-
, not prolifick; greedy.
NKS, hŭnks'. ſ. A covetous ſordid
tch, a miſer.
HUNT, hŭnt'. v. a. To chaſe wild
imals; to purſue, to follow cloſe; to
rch for; to direct or manage hounds
the chace.
HUNT, hŭnt'. v. n. To follow the
ce; to purſue or ſearch.
NT, hŭnt'. ſ. A pack of hounds; a
ce; purſuit.
NTER, hŭn'-tŭr. ſ. One who chaces
imals for paſtime; a dog that ſcents
me or beaſts of prey.
NTINGHORN, hŭn'-tĭng-hărn. a.
bugle, a horn uſed to cheer the
nds.
NTRESS, hŭn'-trĭs. ſ. A woman
t follows the chace.
NTSMAN, hŭnts'-măn. ſ. One who
ights in the chace; the ſervant whoſe
ce it is to manage the chace.
NTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'-măn-ſhĭp. ſ.
e qualifications of a hunter.
RDLE, hŭr'dl. ſ. A texture of ſticks
ven together.
RDS, hŭrd'z. ſ. The refuſe of hemp
flax.
HURL, hŭrl'. v. a. To throw with
lence, to drive impetuouſly; to utter
h vehemence; to play at a kind of
me.
RL, hŭrl'. ſ. Tumult, riot, commo-
n; a kind of game.
RLBAT, hŭrl'-băt. ſ. Whirlbat.
RLER, hŭr'-lŭr. ſ. One that plays
hurling.

HURLY, hŭr'-lў. } ſ.
HURLYBURLY, hŭr'-lў-bŭr'-lў. }
Tumult, commotion, buſtle.
HURRICANE, hŭr'-rў-kāne. } ſ.
HURRICANO, hŭr-rў-kā'-nō. }
A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere.
To HURRY, hŭr'-rў. v. a. To haſten, to put into precipitation or confuſion.
To HURRY, hŭr'-rў. v. n. To move on with precipitation.
HURRY, hŭr'-rў. ſ. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haſte.
To HURT, hŭrt'. v. a. preter. I Hurt, part. paſſ. I have Hurt. To miſchief, to harm; to wound, to pain by ſome bodily harm.
HURT, hŭrt'. ſ. Harm, miſchief; wound or bruiſe.
HURTER, hŭr'-tŭr. ſ. One that does harm.
HURTFUL, hŭrt'-fŭl. a. Miſchievous, pernicious.
HURTFULLY, hŭrt'-fŭl-ў. ad. Miſchievouſly, perniciouſly.
HURTFULNESS, hŭrt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Miſchievouſneſs, perniciouſneſs.
To HURTLE, hŭr'tl. v. n. To ſkirmiſh, to run againſt any thing, to joſtle.
HURTLEBERRY, hŭr'tl-bĕr-rў. ſ. Bilberry.
HURTLESS, hŭrt'-lĭs. a. Innocent, harmleſs, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY, hŭrt'-lĭs-lў, ad. Without harm.
HURTLESSNESS, hŭrt'-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HUSBAND, hŭz'-bŭnd. ſ. The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an œconomiſt, a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.
To HUSBAND, hŭz'-bŭnd. v. a. To ſupply with an huſband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.
HUSBANDLESS, hŭz'-bŭnd-lĭs. a. Without a huſband.
HUSBANDLY, hŭz'-bŭnd-lў. a. Frugal, thrifty.
HUSBANDMAN, hŭz'-bŭnd-măn. ſ. One who works in tillage.
HUSBANDRY, hŭz'-bŭn-drў. ſ. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parſimony; care of domeſtick affairs.
HUSH, hŭſh'. interj. Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

HUSH, hŭsh'. a. Still, ſilent, quiet.
To HUSH, hŭsh.' v. a. To ſtill, to ſilence, to quiet, to appeaſe.
HUSHMONEY, hŭsh'-mŭn-ȳ. ſ. A bribe to hinder information.
HUSK, hŭsk'. ſ. The outmoſt integument of ſome ſorts of fruit.
To HUSK, hŭsk'. v. a. To ſtrip off the outward integument.
HUSKED, hŭs'-kĭd. a. Bearing an huſk, covered with a huſk.
HUSKY, hŭs'-kȳ. a. Abounding in huſks.
HUSSY, hŭz'-zȳ. ſ. A ſorry or bad woman.
HUSTINGS, hŭs'-tingz. ſ. A council, a court held.
To HUSTLE, hŭs'l. v. a. To ſhake together.
HUSWIFE, hŭz'-zĭf. ſ. A bad manager, a ſorry woman; an œconomiſt, a thrifty woman.
To HUSWIFE, hŭz'-zĭf. v. a. To manage with œconomy and frugality.
HUSWIFERY, hŭz'-zĭf-rȳ. ſ. Management good or bad; management of rural buſineſs committed to women.
HUT, hŭt'. ſ. A poor cottage.
HUTCH, hŭtsh'. ſ. A corn cheſt.
To HUZZ, hŭz'. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.
HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. interj. A ſhout, a cry of acclamation.
To HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. v. n. To utter acclamation.
To HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. v. a. To receive with acclamation.
HYACINTH, hī'-â-sĭnth. ſ. A plant; a kind of precious ſtone.
HYACINTHINE, hī-â-sĭn'-thĭn. a. Made of hyacinths.
HYADES, hī'-â-dēz. } ſ.
HYADS, hī'-âdz. }
A watery conſtellation.
HYALINE, hī'-â-lĭn. a. Glaſſy, cryſtalline.
HYBRIDOUS, hĭb'-brȳ-dŭs. a. Begotten between animals of different ſpecies; produced from plants of different kinds.
HYDATIDES, hī-dăt'-ȳ-dēz. ſ. Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part, moſt common in dropſical perſons.
HYDRA, hī'-drâ. ſ. A monſter with many heads ſlain by Hercules.
HYDRAGOGUES, hī'-drâ-gôgz. ſ. Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours.
HYDRAULICAL, hī-drâ'-lȳ-kăl. }
HYDRAULICK, hī-drâ'-lĭk. }
Relating to the conveyance of wa through pipes.
HYDRAULICKS, hī-drâ'-lĭks. ſ. T ſcience of conveying water through pi or conduits.
HYDROCELE, hȳ'-drō-sēl. ſ. A wa ry rupture.
HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-drō-sĕf'- lŭs. ſ. A dropſy in the head.
HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drŏg'-grâ-fŭ ſ. One who draws maps for the ſea.
HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drŏg'-grâ-fȳ. Deſcription of the watery part of the t raqueous globe.
HYDROMANCY, hī'-drō-măn'-sȳ. Prediction by water.
HYDROMEL, hī'-drō-mĕl. ſ. Ha and water.
HYDROMETER, hī-drŏm'-mē-tŭr. An inſtrument to meaſure the exten water.
HYDROMETRY, hī-drŏm'-mē-trȳ. The act of meaſuring the extent water.
HYDROPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō-bē'-â. Dread of water.
HYDROPICAL, hī-drŏp'-pȳ-kăl. }
HYDROPICK, hī-drŏp'-pĭk. }
Dropſical, diſeaſed with extrava water.
HYDROSTATICAL, hī-drō-stăt'-t a. Relating to hydroſtaticks, taugh hydroſtaticks.
HYDROSTATICALLY, hī-drō-stăt kăl-ȳ. ad. According to hydro ticks.
HYDROSTATICKS, hī-drō-stăt'-tĭk The ſcience of weighing fluids; we ing bodies in fluids.
HYDROTICK, hī-drŏt'-ĭk. ſ. Pu of water or phlegm.
HYEN, hȳ'-ĕn. } ſ.
HYENA, hȳ-ē'-nâ. }
An animal like a wolf.
HYGROMETER, hȳ-grŏm'-mē-tŭ An inſtrument to meaſure the degre moiſture.
HYGROSCOPE, hȳ'-grō-ſkōpe. ſ. inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and neſs of the air, and to meaſure and mate the quantity of either extreme.
HYM, him. ſ. A ſpecies of dog.
HYMEN, hȳ'-mĕn. ſ. The god of riage; the virginal membrane.
HYMENEAL, him-ȳ-nē'-ăl. }
HYMENEAN, him-ȳ-nē'-ăn. }
A marriage ſong.

YMENEAL, hĭm-ŷ-nē′-ăl. } a.
YMENEAN, hĭm-ŷ-nē′-ăn. }
ertaining to marriage.

YMN, hĭm′. ſ. An encomiaſtick ſong, ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior ing.

HYMN, hĭm′. v. a. To praiſe in eg, to worſhip with hymns.

HYMN, hĭm′. v. n. To ſing ſongs adoration.

YMNICK, hĭm′-nĭk. a. Relating to ymns.

YMNING, hĭm′-nĭng. p. a. Celebrat- in hymns.

HYP, hĭp′. v. a. To make melan- oly, to diſpirit.

PALLAGE, hŷ-păl′-lă-jē. ſ. A ure by which words change their caſes ch each other.

PER, hī′-pûr. ſ. A hypercritick.

PERBOLA, hŷ-pĕr′-bō-lă. ſ. A m in mathematicks.

PERBOLE, hŷ-pĕr′-bō-lē. ſ. A ure in rhetorick by which any thing is creaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact th.

PERBOLICAL, hŷ-pĕr-bŏl′- } a.
lŷ-kăl. }
PERBOLICK, hŷ-pĕr-bŏl′-ĭk. }
longing to the hyperbola; exaggerat- or extenuating beyond fact.

PERBOLICALLY, hŷ-pĕr-bŏl′-lŷ- l-lŷ. ad. In form of an hyberbole; ith exaggeration or extenuation.

PERBOLIFORM, hŷ-pĕr-bŏl′-lŷ- rm. a. Having the form, or nearly e form, of the hyperbola.

PERBOREAN, hŷ-pĕr-bō′-ryăn. a. orthern.

PERCRITICK, hŷ-pĕr-krĭt′-ĭk. ſ. critick exact or captious beyond uſe reaſon.

PERCRITICAL, hŷ-pĕr-krĭt′-ŷ-kăl. Critical beyond uſe.

PERMETER, hŷ-pĕr′-mē-tûr. ſ. y thing greater than the ſtandard re- ures.

PERSARCOSIS, hŷ-pĕr-săr-kō′-sĭs. The growth of fungous or proud ſh.

PHEN, hŷ′-fĕn. ſ. A note of con- ction, as vir-tue, ever-living.

PNOTICK, hĭp-nŏt′-ĭk. ſ. Any dicine that induces ſleep.

POCHONDRIACAL, hĭp-pō- } a.
kŏn-drĭ′-ă-kăl. }
POCHONDRIACK, hĭp-pō- }
kŏn-drĭ′-ăk. }

Melancholy, diſordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hŷ′-pō-sĭſt. ſ. An aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power.

HYPOCRISY, hĭp-pŏk′-krĭſ-ŷ. ſ. Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hĭp′-pō-krĭt. ſ. A diſſembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk- } a.
kăl. }
HYPOCRITICK, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk. }
Diſſembling, inſincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk-kăl-ŷ. ad. With diſſimulation, without ſincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hŷ-pō-găs′-trĭk. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hŷ-pō-gē′-ŭm. ſ. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hŷ-pŏs′-tă-sĭs. ſ. Diſtinct ſubſtance; perſonality, a term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hŷ-pō-ſtăt′-ŷ-kăl. a. Conſtitutive, conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients; perſonal, diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENUSE, hŷ-pŏt′-ē-nūſe. ſ. The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the ſubtenſe.

HYPOTHESIS, hĭp-pŏth′-thē-sĭs. ſ. A ſuppoſition, a ſyſtem formed under ſome principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hĭp-pō-thĕt′- } a.
tŷ-kăl. }
HYPOTHETICK, hĭp-pō-thĕt′- }
tĭk. }
Including a ſuppoſition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hĭp-pō-thĕt′-tŷ-kăl-ŷ. ad. Upon ſuppoſition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hĭ′-sŭp. ſ. A plant. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture.

HYSTERICAL, hĭſ-tĕr′-rŷ-kăl. } a.
HYSTERICK, hĭſ-tĕr′-rĭk. }
Troubled with fits, diſordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hĭſ-tĕr′-rĭks. ſ. Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I, 1. pronoun perſonal. gen. Me, plural We, gen. Us. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, myſelf; I is more than once, in Shakeſpeare, written for ay or yes.

To JABBER, dzhăb'-bŭr. v. n. To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, dzhăb'-bĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, dzhā'-sĕnt. a. Lying at length.

JACINTH, ĭ'-ă-sĭnth. ſ. The ſame with hyacinth, a precious ſtone.

JACK, dzhăk'. ſ. The diminutive of John; the name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the ſpit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal; the male of ſome animals; a ſupport to ſaw wood on; the colours or enſign of a ſhip; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, dzhăk'-bōts. ſ. Boots which ſerve as armour.

JACK PUDDING, dzhăk-pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. A zany, a merry Andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTHORN, dzhăk'-wĭth-ă-lăn'-tŭrn. ſ. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, dzhăk'-ă-lĕnt'. ſ. A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

JACKAL, dzhăk'-kăl. ſ. A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, dzhăk'-ăn-ĭps. ſ. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, dzhăk-dă'. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of crow.

JACKET, dzhăk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat.

JACOBINE, dzhăk'-ō-bīne. ſ. A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

JACTITATION, dzhăk-tȳ-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Toſſing, motion, reſtleſſneſs.

JACULATION, dzhăk-ū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

JADE, dzhā'de. ſ. A horſe of no ſpirit, a hired horſe, a worthleſs nag; a ſorry woman.

To JADE, dzhā'de. v. a. To tire, to haraſs, to diſpirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to ma with tyranny.

JADISH, dzhā'-dĭsh. a. Vitious, ba unchaſte, uncontinent.

To JAGG, dzhăg'. v. a. To cut in indentures, to cut into teeth like thoſe a ſaw.

JAGG, dzhăg'. ſ. A protuberance denticulation.

JAGGY, dzhăg'-gȳ. a. Uneven, den culated.

JAGGEDNESS, dzhăg'-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. T ſtate of being denticulated, unevenne

JAIL, dzhā'l. ſ. A gaol, a priſon.

JAILBIRD, dzhā'l-bŭrd. ſ. One w has been in a jail.

JAILER, dzhā'-lŭr. ſ. The keeper o priſon.

JAKES, dzhā'ks. ſ. A houſe of eaſ a privy.

JALAP, dzhŏl'-lŭp. ſ. A purgati root.

JAM, dzhăm'. ſ. A conſerve of fru boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB, dzhăm'. ſ. Any ſupporter either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

IAMBICK, ĭ-ăm'-bĭk. ſ. Verſes co poſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable ternately.

To JANGLE, dzhăng'-gl. v. n. quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, dzhăng'-glŭr. ſ. A wra ling, chatterer, noiſy fellow.

JANIZARY, dzhăn'-nȳ-zăr-ȳ. ſ. of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

JANTY, zhā'n-tȳ. a. Showy, fan ing.

JANUARY, dzhăn'-nū-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. T firſt month of the year.

JAPAN, dzhă-păn'. ſ. Work varni and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, dzhă-păn'. v. a. To v niſh, to embelliſh with gold and r figures; to black ſhoes, a low phraſe

JAPANNER, dzhă-păn'-nŭr. ſ. ſkilled in japan work; a ſhoeblacker.

To JAR, dzhăr'. v. n. To ſtrike to ther with a kind of ſhort rattle; to ſ or ſound untuneably; to claſh, to in fere, to act in oppoſition; to quarrel diſpute.

JAR, dzhā'r. ſ. A kind of rattling bration of ſound; claſh, diſcord, deb a

…e in which a door unfaſtened may …e the poſt; an earthen veſſel.
…GON, dzhā'-gŭn. ſ. Unintelligible …; gabble, gibberiſh.
…GONELLE, dzhăr-gŏ-nĕl'. ſ. A …ies of pear.
…MINE, dzhĕs'-să-mĭn. ſ. A flower.
…PER, dzhăs'-pŭr. ſ. A hard ſtone of …ight beautiful green colour, ſome…s clouded with white.
…ELIN, dzhăv'-lĭn. ſ. A ſpear or … pike, which anciently was uſed …r by foot or horſe.
…NDICE, dzhăn'-dĭs. ſ. A diſtem… from obſtructions of the glands of …liver.
…NDICED, dzhăn'-dĭſt. a. Infected …the jaundice.
…AUNT, dzhânt'. v. n. To wander … and there; to make little excurſions …ir or exerciſe.
…NTINESS, zhā'n-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Airi…, flutter, genteelneſs.
…, dzhā'. ſ. The bone of the mouth …hich the teeth are fixed; the mouth.
…, dzhā. ſ. A bird.
…ſe. ſ. Water or other liquor made … by cold; concreted ſugar; To break …ice, to make the firſt opening to any …mpt.
…CE, ĭſe. v. a. To cover with ice. …rn to ice; to cover with concreted …r.
…HOUSE, ĭſe hous. ſ. A houſe in …h ice is repoſited.
…NEUMEN, ĭk-nū'-mŭn. ſ. A ſmall …al that breaks the eggs of the cro…le.
…NEUMONFLY, ĭk-nū'-mŭn-flȳ'. ſ. …rt of fly.
…NOGRAPHY, ĭk-nŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. … groundplot.
…OR, ĭ-kŭr. ſ. A thin watery hu… like ſerum.
…OROUS, ĭ-kŏ-rŭs. a. Sanious, thin, …greſted.
…THYOLOGY, ĭk-thȳ-ŏl'-ŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. … doctrine of the nature of fiſh.
…LE, ĭ-sĭkl. ſ. A ſhoot of ice hang… down.
…RSS, ĭ-sȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of ge…ting ice.
…N, ĭ-kŏn. ſ. A picture or repreſent…e.
…NOCLAST, ĭ-kŏn'-ŏ-klăſt. ſ. A …ker of images.
…NOLOGY, ĭ-kŏ-nŏl'-ŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. … doctrine of picture or repreſenta…

ICTERICAL, ĭk-tĕr'-ȳ-kăl. ſ. Afflicted with the jaundice, good againſt the jaundice.

ICY, ī'-sȳ. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, froſty; cold, free from paſſion; frigid, backward.

I'D, īd. Contracted for I would.

IDEA, ī-dē'-ă. ſ. Mental imagination.

IDEAL, ī-dē'-ăl. a. Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, ī-dē'-ăl-lȳ. ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, ī-dĕn'-tȳ-kăl. } a.
IDENTICK, ī-dĕn'-tĭk. }
The ſame, implying the ſame thing.

IDENTITY, ī-dĕn'-tĭ-tȳ. ſ. Sameneſs, not diverſity.

IDES, īdz. ſ. A term anciently uſed among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, ĭd-yŏk'-krā-sȳ. ſ. Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, ĭd-yŏ-krăt'-tȳ-kăl. a. Peculiar in conſtitution.

IDIOCY, ĭd'-yŏ-sȳ. ſ. Want of underſtanding.

IDIOM, ĭd'-yŭm. ſ. A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, ĭd-yŏ-măt'-ȳ-kăl. } a.
IDIOMATICK, ĭd-yŏ-măt'-tĭk. }
Peculiar to a tongue, phraſeological.

IDIOPATHY, ĭd-ȳ-ŏp'-pă-thȳ. ſ. A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, ĭd-yŏ-sĭn'-krā-sȳ. ſ. A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another.

IDIOT, ĭd'-yŭt. ſ. A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, ĭd'-yŏ-tĭzm. ſ. Peculiarity of expreſſion; folly, natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE, īdl. a. Lazy, averſe from labour; not buſy; not employed; uſeleſs, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, īdl. v. n. To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, īdl-hĕd-dĭd. a. Fooliſh, unreaſonable.

IDLENESS, īdl-nĭs. ſ. Lazineſs, ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs; omiſſion of buſineſs; trivialneſs; uſeleſſneſs; worthleſſneſs.

IDLER, īd-lŭr. ſ. A lazy perſon, a ſluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, īd-lȳ. ad. Lazily, without employment;

ployment; fooliſhly, in a trifling manner; careleſsly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, ī'-dŭl. ſ. An image worſhipped as God; an image; a repreſentation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, ī-dŏl'-lă-tŭr. ſ. One who pays divine honours to images, one who worſhips the creature inſtead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, ī-dŏl'-lă-trīze. v. a. To worſhip idols.

IDOLATROUS, ī-dŏl'-lă-trŭs. a. Tending to idolatry, compriſing idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, ī-dŏl'-lă-trŭſ-lў. ad. In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, ī-dŏl'-lă-trў. ſ. The worſhip of images.

IDOLIST, ī'-dŏ-lĭſt. ſ. A worſhipper of images.

To IDOLISE, ī'-dŏ-līz. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, ī-dŏ'-nyŭs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, ĭ'-dĭl. ſ. A ſmall ſhort poem.

JEALOUS, dzhĕl'-lŭs. a. Suſpicious in love; emulous; zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour; ſuſpiciouſly vigilant; ſuſpiciouſly fearful.

JEALOUSLY, dzhĕl'-lŭſ-lў. ad. Suſpiciouſly, emulouſly.

JEALOUSNESS, dzhĕl'-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, dzhĕl'-lŭſ-sў. ſ. Suſpicion in love; ſuſpicious fear; ſuſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, dzhē'r. v. n. To ſcoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, dzhē'r. v. a. To treat with ſcoffs.

JEER, dzhē'r. ſ. Scoff, taunt, biting jeſt, flout.

JEERER, dzhē'r-rŭr. ſ. A ſcoffer, a ſcorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, dzhē'r-ĭng-lў. ad. Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

JEHOVAH, dzhē-hŏ'-vă. ſ. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, dzhē-dzhŏ'n. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, dzhē-dzhŏ'n-nĭs. ſ. Penury, poverty; dryneſs, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, dzhĕl'-lўd. a. Glutinous, brought to a viſcous ſtate.

JELLY, dzhĕl'-lў. ſ. See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous ſtate; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, dzhĕn'-nĕ-tĭng. ſ. ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe.

JENNET, dzhĕn'-nĭt. ſ. See GENNET. A Spaniſh horſe.

To JEOPARD, dzhĕp'-pŭrd. v. a. hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, dzhĕp'-pŭr-dŭs. a. zardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, dzhĕp'-pŭr-dў. ſ. Ha danger, peril.

To JERK, dzhĕrk'. v. a. To ſtrike a quick ſmart blow, to laſh.

To JERK, dzhĕrk'. v. n. To up.

JERK, dzhĕrk'. ſ. A ſmart quick a ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſ or ſtarts.

JERKEN, dzhĕr'-kĭn. ſ. A jack ſhort coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, dzhĕr'-zў. ſ. Fine y wool.

JESS, dzhĕs'. ſ. Short ſtraps of l tied about the legs of a hawk, which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JESSAMINE, dzhĕs'-să-mĭn. ſ. JASMINE. A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, rŏ'-să-lĕm-ā''r-tў-tſhŏks. ſ. Sunf of which they are a ſpecies.

To JEST, dzhĕſt'. v. n. To div make merry by words or actions; ſpeak in earneſt.

JEST, dzhĕſt'. ſ. Any thing lud or meant only to raiſe laughter; ject of jeſts, laughing-ſtock; a thi in joke, not in earneſt.

JESTER, dzhĕs'-tŭr. ſ. One gi merriment and pranks; one given caſm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, dzhĕt'. ſ. A very beautiful of a fine deep black colour; a ſp ſhoot of water.

To JET, dzhĕt', v. n. To ſhoo ward, to ſhoot out, to intrude, out; to ſtrut; to jolt.

JETTY, dzhĕt'-tў. a. Made black as jet.

JEWEL, dzhŏŏ'-ĭl. ſ. Any ornam great value, uſed commonly of are adorned with precious ſtones; cious ſtone, a gem; a name of neſs.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office, dzhŏŏ- ſ. The place where the regal or are repoſited.

JEWELLER, dzhŏŏ-ĭl-lŭr. ſ. trafficks in precious ſtones.

JEWS-EARS, dzhŏŏz-ērz. ſ. gus.

S-MALLOW, dzhŏ'z-măl-lō. ſ. herb.

S-STONE, dzhŏ'z-ſtōn. ſ. An exeous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine very large egg-ſhaped ſea urchin, fied by long lying in the earth.

S-HARP, dzhŏ'z-hărp. ſ. A kind ſical inſtrument held between the

, conjunction. Suppoſe that, allow whether or no; though I doubt her, ſuppoſe it be granted that.

EOUS, ig'-nyŭs. a. Fiery, containfire, emitting fire.

POTENT, ig-nip'-pō-tĕnt. a. Preover fire.

S FATUUS, ig'-nis-făt'-ŭ-ŭs. ſ. with the wiſp, Jack with the lan-

GNITE, ig-nī'te. v. a. To kindle, on fire.

TION, ig-niſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ling, or of ſetting on fire.

TIBLE, ig'-ni-tibl. a. Inflammacapable of being ſet on fire.

VOMOUS, ig-niv'-vō-mŭs. a. Vog fire.

OBLE, ig-nō'bl. a. Mean of birth; bleſs, not deſerving honour.

OBLY, ig-nō'-blȳ. ad. Ignominy, meanly, diſhonourably.

OMINIOUS, ig-nō-min'-yŭs. a. , ſhameful, reproachful.

OMINIOUSLY, ig-nō-min'-yŭſ-lȳ. Meanly, ſcandalouſly, diſgrace-

OMINY, ig'-nō-min-ȳ. ſ. Diſgrace, ach, ſhame.

ORAMUS, ig-nō-rā'-mŭs. ſ. The ſtment of the grand jury on a bill dictment, when they apprehend there ſufficient foundation for the proon; a fooliſh fellow, a vain uninſed pretender.

ORANCE, ig'-nō-răns. ſ. Want nowledge, unſkilfulneſs; want of ledge, diſcovered by external effect: s ſenſe it has a plural.

ORANT, ig'-nō-rănt. a. Wanting ledge, unlearned, uninſtructed; unn, undiſcovered; unacquainted with; antly made or done.

ORANT, ig'-nō-rănt. ſ. One unt, unlettered, uninſtructed.

ORANTLY, ig'-nō-rănt-lȳ. ad. out knowledge, unſkilfully, withformation.

NORE, ig-nō're. v. a. Not to to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ig-nŏs'-sibl. a. Capable of pardon.

JIG, dzhig'. ſ. A light careleſs dance or tune.

To JIG, dzhig'. v. n. To dance careleſsly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, dzhig'-mā-kûr. ſ. One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGUMBOB, dzhig'-gŭm-bŏb. ſ. A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, dzhilt'. ſ. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, dzhilt'. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. v. n. To clink, to ſound correſpondently.

JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. ſ. Correſpondent ſounds; any thing ſounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, ī'le. ſ. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, ī'-lĕx. ſ. The ſcarlet oak.

ILIAC, il'-yăk. a. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC PASSION, il'-yăk-păſh'-ŭn. ſ. A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, il'. a. Bad in any reſpect, contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral, evil; ſick, diſordered, not in health.

ILL, il'. ſ. Wickedneſs; misfortune, miſery.

ILL, il'. ad. Not well, not rightly in any reſpect; not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with l, ſtands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, il-lăk'-krȳ-măbl. a. Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, il-lăp's. ſ. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another; ſudden attack, caſual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, il-lā'-qwē-āte. v. a. To entangle, to entrap, to enſnare.

ILLAQUEATION, il-lā-qwē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, il-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inference, concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLATIVE, il'-lā-tiv. a. Relating to illation or concluſion.

ILLAUDABLE, il-lā'-dăbl. ſ. Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, il-lā'-dăb-lȳ. ad. Unworthily, without deſerving praiſe.

ILLE-

ILLEGAL, il-lē'-gal. a. Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, il-lē-gal'-li-ty. ſ. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, il-lē'-gal-ly. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, il-lēdzh'-ibl. a. What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, il-lē-dzhit'-y-ma-sy. ſ. State of baſtardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, il-lē-dzhit'-ti-mēt. a. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lē-dzhit'-ti-mēt-ly. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, il-lē-dzhit-ty-ma'-ſhun. ſ. The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, il-lēv'-vy-abl. a. What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, il-fa'-vurd. a. Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, il-fa'-vurd-ly. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, il-fa'-vurd-nis. ſ. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, il-lib'-ber-ral. a. Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, ſparing.

ILLIBERALITY, il-lib-ber-ral'-li-ty. ſ. Parſimony, niggardlineſs.

ILLIBERALLY, il-lib'-ber-ral-y. ad. Diſingenuouſly, meanly.

ILLICIT, il-lis'-sit. a. Unlawful.

To **ILLIGHTEN**, il-li'tn. v. n. To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, il-lim'-my-tabl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lim'-my-tab-ly. ad. Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, il-lim'-my-tid. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lim'-my-ted-nis. ſ. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, il-lit'-te-ret. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, il-lit'-te-ret-nis. ſ. Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

ILLITERATURE, il-lit'-te-ra-ture. ſ. Want of learning.

ILLNESS, il'-nis. ſ. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; ſickneſs, malady; wickedneſs.

ILLNATURE, il-na'-tſhur. ſ. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, il-na'-tſhurd. a. Habitually malevolent; miſchievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, il-na'-tſhurd-ly. In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, il-na'-tſhurd-nis. ſ. Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLOGICAL, il-lodzh'-ik-al. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning; contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLOGICALLY, il-lodzh'-y-kal-y. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To **ILLUDE**, il-lu'd. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To **ILLUME**, il-lu'm. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To **ILLUMINE**, il-lu'-min. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To **ILLUMINATE**, il-lu'-my-nate. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illuſtrate.

ILLUMINATION, il-lu-my-na'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſupplying with light; that which gives light; feſtal light; ſhow as a token of joy; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lu'-my-na-tiv. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lu'-my-na-tur. One who gives light; one whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lu'-zhun. ſ. Mockery, falſe ſhow, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, il-lu'-siv. a. Deceiving, falſe ſhow.

ILLUSORY, il-lu'-sur-y. a. Deceitful, fraudulent.

To **ILLUSTRATE**, il-lus'-trate. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lus-tra'-ſhun. Explanation, elucidation, expoſition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lus'-tra-tiv. Having the quality of elucidating, clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lus'-tra-tiv-ly. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lus'-tryds. a. Conſpicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lus'-try-us-ly. Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

LUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lŭs'-trў-ŭs-nĭs. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I, Im. Contracted from I am.

IAGE, ĭm'-mĭdzh. ſ. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues, ſtatue, a picture; an idol, a falſe god; copy, repreſentation, likeneſs; an idea, a repreſentation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, ĭm'-mĭdzh. v. a. To copy in the fancy, to imagine.

IAGERY, ĭm'-mĭdzh-rў. ſ. Senſible repreſentations; ſhow, appearance; copies of the fancy, falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms.

IAGINABLE, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn-ăbl. a. Poſſible to be conceived.

IAGINANT, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn-ănt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IAGINARY, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn-ăr-ў. a. Fancied, viſionary, exiſting only in the imagination.

IAGINATION, ĭm-mădzh-ĭn-ā'-ſhŭn. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of repreſenting things preſent to one's ſelf or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, ſcheme.

IAGINATIVE, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn-ā-tĭv. Fantaſtick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive.

IAGINER, ĭm-mădzh'-ĭn-ŭr. ſ. One who forms ideas.

IBECILE, ĭm-bĕ-ſīl. a. Weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

IBECILITY, ĭm-bĕ-ſĭl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ĭm-bī'be. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to ſoak.

IBIBER, ĭm-bī'-bŭr. ſ. That which imbibes or ſucks.

IBIBITION, ĭm bĭ-bĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ĭm-bĭt'-tŭr. v. a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy; to exaſperate.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'-dў. v. a. To incenſe to a body; to inveſt with matter, to bring together into one maſs or company.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'-dў. v. n. To unite into one maſs, to coaleſce.

To IMBOLDEN, ĭm-bō'ldn. v. a. To raiſe to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, ĭm-bŏ'-zŭm. v. a. To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ĭm-bou'nd. v. a. To incloſe, to ſhut in.

To IMBOW, ĭm-bow'. v. a. To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, ĭm-bow'-mĕnt. ſ. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, ĭm-bow'-ŭr. v. a. To cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, ĭm-brăng'-gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ĭm'-brў-kā-tĭd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ĭm-brў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ĭm-brow'n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obſcure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ĭm-brō'. v. a. To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brō't. v. a. To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brō't. v. n. To ſink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ĭm-bū'. v. a. To tincture deep, to infuſe any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, ĭm-bŭr'ſe. v. a. To ſtock with money.

IMITABILITY, ĭm-mў-tă-bĭl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ĭm'-mĭ-tĕbl. a. Worthy to be imitated; poſſible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, ĭm'-mĭ-tāte. v. a. To copy, to endeavour to reſemble; to counterfeit; to purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ĭm-mў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of copying, attempt to reſemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ĭm'-mў-tă-tĭv. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ĭm'-mў-tā-tŭr. ſ. One that copies another, one that endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMACULATE, ĭm-măk'-kŭ-lĕt. a. Spotleſs, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ĭm-măn'-năkl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, ĭm-mā'ne. a. Vaſt, prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT, ĭm'-mă-nĕnt. a. Intrinſick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, im-măn'-nỹ-fĕst. a. Not manifeſt, not plain.

IMMANITY, im-măn'-nit-ỹ. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

IMMARCESSIBLE, im-măr-sĕs'-sibl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, im-mär'-ſhăl. a. Not warlike.

To IMMASK, im-măsk'. v. a. To cover, to diſguiſe.

IMMATERIAL, im-mă-tē'-ryăl. a. Incorporeal, diſtinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, im-mă-tē'-ryăl-it-tỹ. ſ. Incorporeity, diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, im-mă-tē'-ryăl-ỹ. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, im-mă-tē'-ryăl-izd. a. Diſtinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, im-mă-tē'-ryăl-nis. ſ. Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATERIATE, im-mă-tē'-ryĕt. a. Not conſiſting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, im-mă-tūre. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulneſs or completion; haſty, early, come to paſs before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, im-mă-tūr-lỹ. ad. Too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATURENESS, im-mă-tūr-nis. } ſ.
IMMATURITY, im-mă-tū'-rit-y. }
Unripeneſs, incompleteneſs, a ſtate ſhort of completion.

IMMEABILITY, im-mē-ă-bil'-it-ỹ. ſ. Want of power to paſs.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mĕz'-zhŭr-răbl. a. Immenſe, not to be meaſured, indefinitely extenſive.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mĕz'-zhŭr-răblỹ. ad. Immenſely, beyond all meaſure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-mē-kăn'-nikăl. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, im-mē'-dyăs-ỹ. ſ. Perſonal greatneſs, power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, im-mē'-dyăt. a. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; not acting by ſecond cauſes; inſtant, preſent with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, im-mē'-dyăt-lỹ. ad. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event; inſtantly, at the preſent, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-mē'-dyăt-nis. ſ. Preſence with regard to time; exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-mĕd'-dĕ-kăbl. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mĕm'-mŏ-răbl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, im-mē-mō'-ryăl. Paſt time of memory, ſo ancient that beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, im-mĕnſe. a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, im-mĕn'ſ-lỹ. ad. Infinitely, without meaſure.

IMMENSITY, im-mĕn'-sit-ỹ. ſ. Unbounded greatneſs, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mĕn-ſhŭr-ră-bil''-it-ỹ. ſ. Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mĕn'-ſhŭr-răbl. a. Not to be meaſured.

To IMMERGE, im-mĕrdzh'. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mĕr'-rit. ſ. Want of worth, want of deſert.

IMMERSE, im-mĕrs'e. a. Buried, covered, ſunk deep.

To IMMERSE, im-mĕrs'e. v. a. To put under water; to ſink or cover deep; to depreſs.

IMMERSION, im-mĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid; the ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any ſpace.

IMMETHODICAL, im-mē-thŏd'-kăl. a. Confuſed, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mē-thŏd'-kăl-ỹ. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, im'-mỹ-nens. ſ. Appearance of ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, im'-mỹ-nĕnt. a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-ming'-gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, im-mỹ-nū'-ſhŭn. Diminution, decreaſe.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mis'-sỹ-bil'-ỹ. ſ. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mis'-sibl. a. Incapable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, im-mish'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending in, contrary to emiſſion.

IMMIT, im-mit'. v. n. To ſend

IMMIX, im-miks'. v. a. To min-

MIXABLE, im-miks'-ábl. a. Im-ſible to be mingled.

MOBILITY, im-mo-bil'-it-y. ſ. Un-moveableneſs, want of motion, reſiſtance motion.

MODERATE, im-mod'-der-rát. a. xceſſive, exceeding the due mean.

MODERATELY, im-mod'-der-rát-. ad. In an exceſſive degree.

MODERATION, im-mod-de-rá'-ſhn. ſ. Want of moderation, exceſs.

MODEST, im-mod'-diſt. a. Want-g ſhame, wanting delicacy or chaſtity; chaſte, impure; obſcene; unreaſon-le, exorbitant.

MODESTY, im-mod'-diſ-ty. ſ. Want modeſty.

IMMOLATE, im'-mo-láte. v. a. o ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice.

MOLATION, im-mo-lá'-ſhun. ſ. he act of ſacrificing; a ſacrifice of-red.

MOMENT, im-mó'-ment. a. Trifl-g, of no importance or value.

MORAL, im-mór'-ral. a. Wanting gard to the laws of natural religion, ntrary to honeſty, diſhoneſt.

MORALITY, im-mo-rál'-y-ty. ſ. iſhoneſty, want of virtue, contrariety virtue.

MORTAL, im-má'r-tal. a. Exempt om death, never to die; never ending, rpetual.

MORTALITY, im-mór-tál'-y-ty. ſ. xemption from death, life never to d.

IMMORTALIZE, im-má'r-tá-lize. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, exempt from death.

MORTALLY, im-má'r-tal-y. ad. ith exemption from death, without d.

MOVEABLE, im-mó'v-ábl. a. Not be forced from its place; unſhaken.

MOVEABLY, im-mó'v-áb-ly. ad. a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

MUNITY, im-mú'-ny-ty. ſ. Diſ-arge from any obligation; privilege, emption; freedom.

IMMURE, im-mú're. v. a. To in-oſe within walls, to confine, to ſhut .

MUSICAL, im-mú'-zy-kal. a. Un-uſical, inharmonious.

MUTABILITY, im-mu-tá-bil'-it-y. ſ. Exemption from change, invariable-neſs.

IMMUTABLE, im-mú'-tábl. a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, im-mú'-táb-ly. ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP. imp'. ſ. A ſon, the offſpring, progeny; a ſubaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP. imp'. v. a. To enlarge with any thing adſcititious; to aſſiſt.

To IMPACT, im-pákt'. v. a. To drive cloſe or hard.

To IMPAINT, im-pá'nt. v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pá're. v. a. To diminiſh, to injure, to make worſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pá're. v. n. To be leſſened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, im-pá'r-ment. ſ. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, im-pál'-pábl. a. Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, im-pár'-á-diſe. v. a. To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe.

IMPARITY, im-pár'-it-y. ſ. Inequality, diſproportion; oddneſs, indiviſibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, im-pá'rk. v. a. To incloſe with a park, to ſever from a common.

To IMPART, im-pá'rt. v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, im-pár'-ſhal. a. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, diſintereſted, equal in diſtribution of juſtice.

IMPARTIALITY, im-pár-ſhal'-it-y. ſ. Equitableneſs, juſtice.

IMPARTIALLY, im-pá'r-ſhal-y. ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment, without regard to party or intereſt.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pá'rt-ibl. a. Communicable, to be conferred or beſtowed.

IMPASSABLE, im-pás'-sábl. a. Not to be paſſed, not admitting paſſage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, im-pás-sy-bil'-lit-y. ſ. Exemption from ſuffering.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pás'-sibl. a. Incapable of ſuffering, exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pás'-sibl-nis. ſ. Impaſſibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, im-pás'-ſhund. a. Seized with paſſion.

IMPASSIVE, im-pás'-siv. a. Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASTED, im-pā'-ſtid. a. Covered as with paſte.

IMPATIENCE, im-pā'-ſhens. ſ. Inability to ſuffer pain, rage under ſuffering; vehemence of temper, heat of paſſion; inability to ſuffer delay, eagerneſs.

IMPATIENT, im-pā'-ſhent. a. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; eager, ardently deſirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, im-pā'-ſhent lȳ. ad. Paſſionately, ardently; eagerly, with great deſire.

To IMPAWN, im-pā'n. v. a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To IMPEACH, im-pē'tſh. v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuſe by publick authority.

IMPEACH, im-pē'tſh. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, im-pē'tſh-ābl. a. Accuſable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, im-pē'tſh-ūr. ſ. An accuſer, one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

IMPEACHMENT, im-pē'tſh-mēnt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment, obſtruction; publick accuſation, charge preferred.

To IMPEARL, im-pēr'l. v. a. To form in reſemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, im-pēk'-kā-bil''-it-ȳ. ſ. Exemption from ſin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, im-pēk'-kābl. a. Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

To IMPEDE, im-pē'd. v. a. To hinder, to let, to obſtruct.

IMPEDIMENT, im-pēd'-ȳ-mēnt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obſtruction, oppoſition.

To IMPEL, im-pēl'. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to preſs on.

IMPELLENT, im-pēl'-lēnt. ſ. An impulſive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, im-pēnd'. v. n. To hang over, to be at hand, to preſs nearly.

IMPENDENT, im-pēn'-dēnt. a. Imminent, hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

IMPENDENCE, im-pēn'-dēns. ſ. The ſtate of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pēn'-ē-trā-bil''-it-ȳ. ſ. Quality of not being pierceable; inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pēn'-ē-trābl. Not to be pierced, not to be entered any external force; impervious; not be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, im-pēn'-ē-trāb- ad. With hardneſs to a degree incr ble of impreſſion.

IMPENITENCE, im-pēn'-ȳ-tēns. IMPENITENCY, im-pēn'-ȳ-tēn-sȳ. Obduracy, want of remorſe for cri final diſregard of God's threatenings mercy.

IMPENITENT, im-pēn'-ȳ-tēnt. a. nally negligent of the duty of repentan obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, im-pēn'-ȳ-tēnt- ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, im-pēn'-nūs. a. Wa ing wings.

IMPERATE, im'-pē-rāte. a. D with conſciouſneſs, done by direction the mind.

IMPERATIVE, im-pēr'-rā-tiv. a. Co manding, expreſſive of command.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-pēr-sēp'-tibl. Not to be diſcovered, not to be p ceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-pēr-sē tibl-nis. ſ. The quality of eluding ſervation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-pēr-sēp'-tib- ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, im-pēr'-fēct. a. complete, not abſolutely finiſhed, def tive; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, im-pēr-fēk'-ſhūn Defect, failure, fault, whether phyſical moral.

IMPERFECTLY, im-pēr'-fēkt-lȳ. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, im-pēr'-fō-rābl. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, im-pēr'-fō-rāte. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, im-pē'-ryāl. a. Ro poſſeſſing royalty; betokening royal belonging to an emperor or monar regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, im-pē'-ryā-liſt. ſ. that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, im-pē'-ryūs. a. C manding, tyrannical; haughty, a gant, aſſuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pē'-ryūſ-lȳ. With arrogance of command, with ſolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pē'-ryūſ-nis. Authority, air of command; arroga of command.

IMPE

ERISHABLE, im-pĕr'-rĭsh-ăbl. a. to be deſtroyed.

ERSONAL, im-pĕr'-sŭn-ăl. a. Not ed according to the perſons.

ERSONALLY, im-pĕr'-sŭn-ăl-ў. According to the manner of an im- ional verb.

ERSUASIBLE, im-pĕr-ſwā'-sĭbl. a. to be moved by perſuaſion.

ERTINENCE, im-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕns. } ERTINENCY, im-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕn- } ſ. ў.

t which is of no preſent weight, that ch has no relation to the matter in d; folly, rambling thought; trouble- ereſs, intruſion; trifle, thing of no e.

ERTINENT, im-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕnt. a. no relation to the matter in hand, no weight; importunate, intruſive, ddling, fooliſh, trifling.

ERTINENT, im-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕnt. ſ. trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

ERTINENTLY, im-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕnt- ad. Without relation to the preſent tter; troubleſomely, officiouſly, in- ſively.

ERVIOUS, im-pĕr-vyŭs. a. Un- rable, impenetrable.

ERVIOUSNESS, im-pĕr'-vyŭſ-nĭs. The ſtate of not admitting any ſage.

ERTRANSIBILITY, im-pĕr'-trăn- -bĭl''-lĭt-ў. ſ. Impoſſibility to be ſed through.

ETRABLE, im'-pē-trăbl. a. Poſſi- to be obtained.

IMPETRATE, im'-pē-trāte. v. a. obtain by intreaty.

ETRATION, im-pē-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. e act of obtaining by prayer or in- aty.

ETUOSITY, im-pĕt'-ū-ŏs''-sĭt-ў. ſ. lence, fury, vehemence, force.

ETUOUS, im-pĕt'-tū-ŭs. a. Vio- t, forcible, fierce; vehement, paſ- nate.

ETUOUSLY, im-pĕt'-tū-ŭſ-lў. ad. lently, vehemently.

ETUOUSNESS, im-pĕt'-tū-ŭſ-nĭs. Violence, fury.

ETUS, im'-pē-tŭs. ſ. Violent ten- cy to any point, violent effort.

IERCEABLE, im-pĕr'-sĭbl. a. Im- etrable, not to be pierced.

IETY, im-pī'-ē-tў. ſ. Irreverence the Supreme Being, contempt of the ies of religion; an act of wickedneſs, reſſion of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, im-pĭg'-nō-rāte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, im-pĭg-nō-rā'- ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, im-pĭndzh'. v. n. To fall againſt, to ſtrike againſt, to claſh with.

To IMPINGUATE, im-pĭng'-gwāte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, im'-pyŭs. a. Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, im'-pyŭſ-lў. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, im-plă-kă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Inexorableneſs, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, im-plă'-kăbl. a. Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, conſtant in enmity.

IMPLACABLY, im-plă'-kăb-lў. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, im-plănt'. v. a. To infix, to inſert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, im-plăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plă'-sĭbl. a. Not ſpecious, not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

IMPLEMENT, im'-plē-mĕnt. ſ. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants; tool, inſtrument of manufacture; utenſil.

IMPLETION, im-plē'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of filling, the ſtate of being full.

IMPLEX, im'-plĕks. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, im'-plў-kāte. v. a. To entangle, to embarraſs, to unfold.

IMPLICATION, im-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Involution, entanglement; inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, im-plĭs'-sĭt. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly compriſed, not expreſſed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, im-plĭs'-sĭt-lў. ad. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed; by connexion with ſomething elſe, dependently, with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, im-plō're. v. a. To call upon in ſupplication, to ſolicit; to aſk, to beg.

IMPLORER, im-plō'-rŭr. ſ. One that implores.

IMPLUMED, im-plū'md. a. Without feathers.

To

To IMPLY, im-plȳ'. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, im-poi'zn. v. a. To corrupt with poiſon; to kill with poiſon.

IMPOLITICAL, im-pŏ-lit'-ȳ-kăl. } a.
IMPOLITICK, im-pŏl'-it-tik. }
Imprudent, indiſcreet, void of art or forecaſt.

IMPOLITICALLY, im-pŏ-lit'-ȳ-kăl-ȳ. }
IMPOLITICKLY, im-pŏl'-it-tik-lȳ. } ad.
Without art or forecaſt.

IMPONDEROUS, im-pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, im-pŏ-rŏs'-sit-ȳ. ſ. Abſence of interſtices, compactneſs, cloſeneſs.

IMPOROUS, im-pŏ'-rŭs. a. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPORT, im-pŏ'rt. v. a. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in conſequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, im'-pŏrt. ſ. Importance, moment, conſequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, im-pă'r-tăns. ſ. Thing imported or implied; matter, ſubject; conſequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, im-pă'r-tănt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great conſequence.

IMPORTATION, im-pŏr-tă'-shŭn. ſ. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, im-pŏ'r-tŭr. ſ. One that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE, im-pă'r-tŭ-nĕt. a. Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations, not to be repulſed.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pă'r-tŭ-nĕt-lȳ. ad. With inceſſant ſolicitation, pertinaciouſly.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pă'r-tŭ-nĕt-nis. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, im-pŏr-tū'n. v. a. To teize, to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring, to moleſt.

IMPORTUNE, im-pŏr-tū'n. a. Conſtantly recurring, troubleſome by frequency; troubleſome, vexatious; unſeaſonable, coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pŏr-tū'n-lȳ. ad. Troubleſomely, inceſſantly; unſeaſonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pŏr-tū'-ni-tȳ. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPOSE, im-pŏ'ze. v. a. To on as a burthen or penalty; to en a duty or law; to obtrude fallacio To impoſe on, to put a cheat on, to ceive.

IMPOSE, im-pŏ'ze. ſ. Command, junction.

IMPOSEABLE, im-pŏ'-zăbl. a. T laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPOSER, im-pŏ'-zŭr. ſ. One wh joins.

IMPOSITION, im-pŏ-zish'-ŭn. ſ. act of laying any thing on another; junction of any thing as a law or c conſtraint, oppreſſion; cheat, fr impoſture.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pŏs'-sibl. a. N be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pŏs'-sȳ-bil'- ſ. Impracticability; that which c be done.

IMPOST, im'-pŏst. ſ. A tax, a cuſtom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏ- mâte. v. n. To form an abſce gather, to form a cyſt or bag conta matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏ- mâte. v. a. To afflict with an im hume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pŏſ-ti- ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming an im hume, the ſtate in which an impoſt is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pŏs'-tŭm. ſ. collection of purulent matter in a or cyſt.

IMPOSTOR, im-pŏs'-tŭr. ſ. One cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, im-pŏs'-tshŭr. ſ. Ch

IMPOTENCE, im'-pŏ-tĕns. }
IMPOTENCY, im'-pŏ-tĕn-sȳ. }
Want of power, inability, imbec ungovernableneſs of paſſion; incap of propagation.

IMPOTENT, im'-pŏ-tĕnt. a. W feeble, wanting force, wanting po diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; wi power of reſtraint; without pow propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im'-pŏ-tĕnt-lȳ. Without power.

To IMPOUND, im-pou'nd. v. a. incloſe as in a pound, to ſhut in, to fine; to ſhut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prăk'-tȳ- a. Not to be performed, unfeaſible possible; untractable, unmanag

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prăk kăbl-nis. ſ. Impoſſibility.

MPRECATE, ĭm'-prĕ-kāte. v. a. call for evil upon himſelf or others.
RECATION, ĭm-prĕ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ſe, prayer by which any evil is ed.
RECATORY, ĭm-prĕk'-kā-tŭr-ў. Containing wiſhes of evil.
MPREGN, ĭm-prēn'. v. a. To fill young, to fill with any matter or ity.
REGNABLE, ĭm-prĕg'-nābl. a. to be ſtormed, not to be taken; un-en, unmoved, unaffected.
REGNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'-nābl-ў. ad. uch a manner as to defy force or lity.
MPREGNATE, ĭm-prĕg'-nāte. v. a. fill with young, to make prolifick; ll, to ſaturate.
REGNATION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'-ſhŭn. The act of making prolifick; fecun-n; that with which any thing is egnated; ſaturation.
REJUDICATE, ĭm-prē-dzhōō'-dў-a. Unprejudiced, not prepoſſeſſed, rtial.
REPARATION, ĭm-prĕp-ā-rā'- ſ. Unpreparedneſs, want of pre-ion.
MPRESS, ĭm-prĕs'. v. a. To print reſſure, to ſtamp; to fix deep; to into ſervice.
RESS, ĭm'-prĕs. ſ. Mark made by ure; mark of diſtinction, ſtamp; e, motto; act of forcing any into ce.
RESSION, ĭm-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The of preſſing one body upon another; made by preſſure, ſtamp; image in the mind; operation, influence; n, number printed at once, one e of printing; effect of an attack.
RESSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'-sibl. a. What be impreſſed.
RESSURE, ĭm-prĕſh'-ūr. ſ. The made by preſſure, the dent, the ſſion.
MPRINT, ĭm-prĭnt'. v. a. To upon any ſubſtance by preſſure; to words upon paper by the uſe of ; to fix on the mind or memory.
MPRISON, ĭm-prĭz'n. v. a. To up, to confine, to keep from li-

ISONMENT, ĭm-prĭz'n-mĕnt. ſ. nement, ſtate of being ſhut in pri-

OBABILITY, ĭm-prŏb'-ā-bĭl''- ſ. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be ed.

IMPROBABLE, ĭm-prŏb'-ābl. a. Unlikely, incredible.
IMPROBABLY, ĭm-prŏb'-āb-lў. ad. Without likelihood.
To IMPROBATE, ĭm'-prō-bāte. v. a. Not to approve.
IMPROBATION, ĭm-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of diſallowing.
IMPROBITY, ĭm-prŏb'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Want of honeſty, diſhoneſty, baſeneſs.
To IMPROLIFICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'-fў-kāte. v. a. To impregnate, to fecundate.
IMPROPER, ĭm-prŏp'-pŭr. a. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not juſt, not accurate.
IMPROPERLY, ĭm-prŏp'-pŭr-lў. ad. Not fitly, incongruouſly; not juſtly, not accurately.
To IMPROPRIATE, ĭm-prō'-prў-āte. v. a. To convert to private uſe, to ſeize to himſelf; to put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.
IMPROPRIATION, ĭm-prō-prў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An impropriation is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe.
IMPROPRIATOR, ĭm-prō-prў-ā'-tŭr. ſ. A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.
IMPROPRIETY, ĭm-prō-prĭ'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy, want of juſtneſs.
IMPROSPEROUS, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not ſucceſsful.
IMPROSPEROUSLY, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Unhappily, unſucceſsfully, with ill fortune.
IMPROVABLE, ĭm-prō'-vābl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better ſtate.
IMPROVABLENESS, ĭm-prō'-vābl-nĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being made better.
IMPROVABLY, ĭm-prō'-vāb-lў. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.
To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōv. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raiſe from good to better.
To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōv. v. n. To advance in goodneſs.
IMPROVEMENT, ĭm-prōv'-mĕnt. ſ. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progreſs from good to better; inſtruction, edification; effect of melioration.
IMPROVER, ĭm-prō'-vŭr. ſ. One that makes

makes himſelf or any thing elſe better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, im-prŏ-vī'-dĭd. a. Unforeſeen, unexpected, unprovided againſt.

IMPROVIDENCE, im-prŏv'-ў-dĕns. ſ. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, im-prŏv'-ў-dĕnt. a. Wanting forecaſt, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, im-prŏv'-ў-dĕnt-lў. ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, im-prŏ-vĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, im-prŏ'-dĕns. ſ. Want of prudence, indiſcretion, negligence, inattention to intereſt.

IMPRUDENT, im-prŏ'-dĕnt. a. Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiſcreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, im'-pŭ-dĕns. } ſ.
IMPUDENCY, im'-pŭ-dĕn-sў. }
Shameleſſneſs, immodeſty.

IMPUDENT, im'-pŭ-dĕnt. a. Shameleſs, wanting modeſty.

IMPUDENTLY, im'-pŭ-dĕnt-lў. ad. Shameleſly, without modeſty.

To IMPUGN, im-pūn'. v. a. To attack, to aſſault.

IMPUGNER, im-pū'-nŭr. ſ. One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE, im-pū'-ĭſ-sănſ. ſ. Impotence, inability, weakneſs, feebleneſs.

IMPULSE, im'-pŭls. ſ. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, im-pŭl'-shŭn. ſ. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, im-pŭl'-sĭv. a. Having the power of impulſe, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, im-pū'-nў-tў. ſ. Freedom from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

IMPURE, im-pūr'. a. Contrary to ſanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaſte; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy.

IMPURELY, im-pūr'-lў. ad. With impurity.

IMPURENESS, im-pūr'-nĭs. }
IMPURITY, im-pū'-rў-tў. } ſ.
Want of ſanctity, want of holineſs; act of unchaſtity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, im-pŭr'-pl. v. a. To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, im-pū'-tăbl. a. Ch able upon any one; accuſable, c able with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, im-pū'-tăbl-nĭ The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, im-pū-tā'-shŭn. ſ. tribution of any thing, generally of cenſure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, im-pū'-tă-tĭv. a. pable of being imputed, belonging imputation.

To IMPUTE, im-pūt'. v. a. To ch upon, to attribute, generally ill; reckon to one what does not prop belong to him.

IMPUTER, im-pū'-tŭr. ſ. He that putes.

IN, in'. prep. Noting the place w any thing is preſent; noting the preſent at any time; noting the noting power; noting proportion; cerning; In that, becauſe; In as ſince, ſeeing that.

IN, in'. ad. Within ſome place, not engaged to any affair; placed in ſtate; noting entrance; into any cloſe connection with.

IN has commonly in compoſition a tive or privative ſenſe. In befor changed into r, before l into l, and m before ſome other conſonants.

INABILITY, in-ă-bĭl'-ў-tў. ſ. puiſſance, impotence, want of power

INABSTINENCE, in-ăb'-stў-nĕns. Intemperance, want of power to ſtain.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ăk-sĕs'-sĭbl. Not to be reached, not to be approa

INACCURACY, in-ăk'-kū-rā-sў. Want of exactneſs.

INACCURATE, in-ăk'-kū-rĕt. a. exact, not accurate.

INACTION, in-ăk'-shŭn. ſ. Ceſſ from labour, forbearance of labour

INACTIVE, in-ăk'-tĭv. a. Idle, i lent, ſluggiſh.

INACTIVELY, in-ăk'-tĭv-lў. ad. ſluggiſhly.

INACTIVITY, in-ăk-tĭv'-ў-tў. ſ. neſs, reſt, ſluggiſhneſs.

INADEQUATE, in-ăd'-ē-kwăt. a. equal to the purpoſe, defective.

INADEQUATELY, in-ăd'-ē-kwă ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, in-ăd-vĕr'- }
tĕns. }
INADVERTENCY, in-ăd-vĕr'- }
tĕn-sў. }
Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention or effect of negligence.

IN

ADVERTENT, in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt. a. egligent, careleſs.

ADVERTENTLY, in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt-. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

ALIENABLE, in-ā'-lyĕn-ăbl. a. hat cannot be alienated.

ALIMENTAL, in-ăl-ў-mĕn'-tăl. a. ffording no nouriſhment.

AMISSABLE, in-ă-mĭs'-sĭbl. a. Not be loſt.

ANE, in-nā'n. a. Empty, void.

INANIMATE, in-ăn'-ў-māte. v. a. o animate, to quicken.

ANIMATE, in-ăn'-ў-māte. } a.
ANIMATED, in-ăn'-ў-mā-tĭd. } a. id of life, without animation.

ANITION, in-ă-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Emptiſs of body, want of fulneſs in the ſſels of the animal.

ANITY, in-ăn'-nў-tў, ſ. Emptineſs, d ſpace.

APPETENCY, in-ăp'-pē-tĕn-ſў. ſ. ant of ſtomach or appetite.

APPLICABLE, in-ăp'-plў-kăbl. a. t to be put to a peculiar uſe.

APPLICATION, in-ăp-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. Indolence, negligence.

ARABLE, in-ăr'-răbl. a. Not capae of tillage.

INARCH, in-ā'rtſh. v. a. Inarchis a method of grafting, called graftby approach.

ARTICULATE, in-ăr-tĭk'-kū-lĕt. a. t uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of ſyllables of human ſpeech.

ARTICULATELY, in-ăr-tĭk'-kūlў. ad. Not diſtinctly.

ARTICULATENESS, in-ăr-tĭk'-kūnĭs. ſ. Confuſion of ſounds, want diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

ARTIFICIAL, in-ăr-tў-fĭſh'-ăl. a. ntrary to art.

ARTIFICIALLY, in-ăr-tў-fĭſh'-ălad. Without art, in a manner conry to the rules of art.

ATTENTION, in-ăt-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. egard, negligence, neglect.

ATTENTIVE, in-ăt-tĕn'-tĭv. a. eleſs, negligent, regardleſs.

AUDIBLE, in-ā'-dĭbl. a. Not to be d, void of ſound.

INAUGURATE, in-ā'-gū rāte. v. a. conſecrate, to inveſt with a new e by ſolemn rites.

AUGURATION, in-ă-gū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. eſtiture by ſolemn rites.

URATION, in-ă-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of gilding or covering with gold.

USPICIOUS, in-ŏſ-plſh'-ŭs. a. Illued, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in'-bārn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-brē'thd. a. Inſpired, infuſed by inſpiration.

INBRED, in'-brĕd. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, in-kā'dzh. v. a. To coop up, to ſhut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

INCALESCENCE, in-kă-lĕs'-sĕns.
INCALESCENCY, in-kă-lĕs'-sĕn-ſў. } ſ. The ſtate of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, in-kăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, in-kăn'-tă-tŭr-ў. a. Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, in-kăn'-tŭn. v. a. To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

INCAPABILITY, in-kā-pă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў.
INCAPABLENESS, in-kā'-păbl-nĭs. } ſ. Inability natural, diſqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, in-kā'-păbl. a. Wanting power, wanting underſtanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; diſqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, in-kă-pā'-ſhŭs. a. Narrow, of ſmall content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-kă-pā'-ſhŭſnĭs. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPACITATE, in-kă-păs'-ſўtāte. v. a. To diſable, to weaken; to diſqualify.

INCAPACITY, in-kă-păs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

To INCARCERATE, in-kā'r-sē-rāte. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

INCARCERATION, in-kār-sē-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Impriſonment, confinement.

To INCARN, in-kā'rn. v. a. To cover with fleſh.

To INCARN, in-kā'rn. v. n. To breed fleſh.

To INCARNADINE, in-kā'r-nă-dĭne. v. a. To dye red. This word I find only once.

To INCARNATE, in-kā'r nāte. v. a. To cloath with fleſh, to embody with fleſh.

INCARNATE, in-kär'-nĕt. particip. a. Cloathed with fleſh, embodied in fleſh.

INCARNATION, in-kär-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of aſſuming body; the ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kär'-nā-tĭv. ſ. A medicine that generates fleſh.

To INCASE, in-kā'ſe. v. a. To cover, to incloſe, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kā'-ſhŭs. a. Unwary, negligent, heedleſs.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kā'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Unwarily, heedleſsly, negligently.

INCENDIARY, in-sĕn'-dzhär-ў. ſ. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, in'-sĕns. ſ. Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCENSE, in-sĕns'. v. a. To enkindle to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exaſperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-sĕns'-mĕnt. ſ. Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, in-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire.

INCENSOR, in-sĕn'-sŭr. ſ. A kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions.

INSENSORY, in'-sĕn-sŭr-ў. ſ. The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, in-sĕnt'-ĭv. ſ. That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, ſpur.

INCENTIVE, in-sĕnt'-ĭv. a. Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, in-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, in-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, in-sĕp'-tŭr. ſ. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, in-sĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, in-sĕr'-tў-tūd. ſ. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

INCESSANT, in-sĕs'-sănt. a. Unceaſing, unintermitted, continual, uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, in-sĕs'-sănt-lў. ad. Without intermiſſion, continually.

INCEST, in'-sĕſt. ſ. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, in-sĕs'-tū-ŭs. a. Guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-sĕs'-tū-ŭſ-lў. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, intſh'. ſ. The twelfth part of foot; a proverbial name for a ſmall quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, intſh'. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give ſparingly.

INCHED, intſht'. a. Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, intſh'-mĕl. ſ. A piece inch long.

To INCHOATE, in'-kō-āte. v. a. To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, in-kō-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, in-kō'-ā-tĭv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, in-sī'de. v. a. Medicine Incide which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, in'-sў-dĕns. } ſ.
INCIDENCY, in'-sў-dĕn-sў. }
The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, called the angle of Incidence; accident, hap, caſualty.

INCIDENT, in'-sў-dĕnt. a. Caſual, fortuitous, occaſional, happening accidentally, falling in beſide the main deſign; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, in'-sў-dĕnt. ſ. Something happening beſide the main deſign, caſualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, in-sў-dĕn'-tăl. a. Incident, caſual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, in-sў-dĕn'-tăl-lў. ad. Beſide the main deſign, occaſionally.

INCIDENTLY, in'-sў-dĕnt-lў. ad. Caſionally, by the bye, by the way.

To INCINERATE, in-sĭn'-nĕr-āte. v. To burn to aſhes.

INCINERATION, in-sĭn-nĕr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, in'-sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk''-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, in-sī'zd. a. Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, in-sĭz'-zhŭn. ſ. A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument, diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

INCISIVE, in-sī'-sĭv. a. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

CISOR, in-sī'-sŭr. ſ. Cutter, tooth the forepart of the mouth.

CISORY, in-sī'-sŭr-ў. a. Having the ality of cutting.

CISURE, in-sĭz'-zhŭr. ſ. A cut, an erture.

CITATION, in-sў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. In- ement, incentive, motive, impulſe.

INCITE, in-sī'te. v. a. To ſtir up, puſh forward in a purpoſe, to animate, ſpur, to urge on.

CITEMENT, in-sī'te-mĕnt. ſ. Mo- e, incentive, impulſe, inciting power.

CIVIL, in-sĭv'-vĭl. a. Unpoliſhed.

CIVILITY, in-sў-vĭl'-lў-tў. ſ. Want courteſy, rudeneſs; act of rudeneſs.

CLEMENCY, in-klĕm'-mĕn-sў. ſ. mercifulneſs, cruelty, ſeverity, harſh- s, roughneſs.

CLEMENT, in-klĕm'-mĕnt. a. Un- rciful, unpitying, void of tenderneſs, rſh.

CLINABLE, in-klī'-nâbl. a. Hav- a propenſion of will, favourably diſ- ed, willing; having a tendency.

CLINATION, in-klў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ndency towards any point; natural neſs; propenſion of mind, favourable poſition; love, affection; the tenden- of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt Weſt.

CLINATORY, in-klī'-nă-tŭr-ў. a. ving a quality of inclining to one or er.

CLINATORILY, in-klī'-nă-tŭr-rў- ad. Obliquely, with inclination to ſide or the other.

INCLINE, in-klī'ne. v. n. To bend, lean, to tend towards any part; to be vourably diſpoſed to, to feel deſire be- ning.

INCLINE, in-klī'ne. v. a. To give ndency or direction to any place or t; to turn the deſire towards any ng; to bend, to incurvate.

INCLIP, in-klĭp'. v. a. To graſp, inclоſe, to ſurround.

INCLOISTER, in-kloi'ſ-tŭr. v. a. ſhut up in a cloiſter.

INCLOUD, in-klou'd. v. a. To ken, to obſcure.

INCLUDE, in-klū'd. v. a. To in- ſe, to ſhut; to compriſe, to compre- d.

CLUSIVE, in-klū'-sĭv. a. Incloſing, rcling; comprehended in the ſum or ber.

CLUSIVELY, in-klū'-sĭv-lў. ad. e thing mentioned reckoned into the unt.

INCOAGULABLE, in-kŏ-ăg'-gū-lâbl. a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, in'-kŏ-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕns. ſ. The quality of not exiſting toge- ther.

INCOG, in-kŏg'. ad. Unknown, in pri- vate.

INCOGITANCY, in-kŏdzh'-ў-tân-sў. ſ. Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, in-kŏdzh'-ў-tă-tĭv. a. Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kŏg'-nў-tō. ad. In a ſtate of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, in-kŏ-hĕ'-rĕns. } ſ.
INCOHERENCY, in-kŏ-hĕ'-rĕn-sў. }

Want of connection, incongruity, in- conſequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of coheſion, looſeneſs of material parts.

INCOHERENT, in-kŏ-hĕ'-rĕnt. a. In- conſequential, inconſiſtent; without co- heſion, looſe.

INCOHERENTLY, in-kŏ-hĕ'-rĕnt-lў. ad. Inconſiſtently, inconſequentially.

INCOLUMITY, in-kŏl-lū'-mĭt-ў. ſ. Safety, ſecurity.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kŏm-bŭs'-tў-bĭl''-ĭt-tў. ſ. The quality of reſiſt- ing fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kŏm-bŭs'-tĭbl. a. Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kŏm-bŭs'-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of not being waſted by fire.

INCOME, in'-kŭm. ſ. Revenue, pro- duce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kŏm'-mĕn-sū-ră-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kŏm-mĕn'-sū-râbl. a. Not to be reduced by any meaſure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kŏm-mĕn'-sū-rĕt. a. Not admitting one common meaſure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kŏm'-mŏ-dâte. }
To INCOMMODE, in-kŏm-mŏ'de. } v. a.

To be inconvenient to, to hinder or em- barraſs without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kŏm-mŏ'-dyŭs. a. Inconvenient, vexatious without great miſchief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kŏm-mŏ'-dyŭſ-lў. ad. Inconveniently, not at eaſe.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kŏm-mō'-dyŭs-nis. ſ. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, in kŏm-mŏd'-it-ў. ſ. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kŏm-mū'-nў-kă-bil''-it-ў. ſ. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kŏm-mū'-nў-kăbl. a. Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expreſſed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kŏm-mū'-nў-kăb-lў. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kŏm-mū'-nў-kă-ting. a. Having no intercourſe with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kŏm-păk't.
INCOMPACTED, in-kŏm-păk'-tĭd. } a.
Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kŏm'-pă-răbl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kŏm'-pă-răb-lў. ad. Beyond compariſon, without competition; excellently, to the higheſt degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kŏm-păs'-shŏ-nĕt. a. Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kŏm-păt'-ў-bil'-it-ў. ſ. Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kŏm-păt'-ibl. a. Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe, ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kŏm-păt' ib-lў. ad. Inconſiſtently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kŏm'-pĕ-tĕn-sў. ſ. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kŏm'-pĕ-tĕnt. a. Not ſuitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kŏm'-pĕ-tĕnt-lў. ad. Unſuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kŏm-plē't. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kŏm-plē't-nis. ſ. Imperfection, unfiniſhed ſtate.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kŏm-plī'-ăns. ſ. Untractableneſs, impracticableneſs, contradictious temper; refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kŏm-pō'zd. a. Diſturbed, diſcompoſed, diſordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, in-kŏm'-pŏs-sў-bil''-it-ў. ſ. Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction ſomething.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kŏm-pŏs'-sibl. Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kŏm-prē-hĕn sў-bil''-it-ў. ſ. Unconceivableneſs, ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sibl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be fully underſtood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sibl-nis. ſ. Unconceivableneſs.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sib-lў. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kŏm-prĕs'-sibl. a. Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kŏm-prĕs-sў-bil''-it-ў. ſ. Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCURRING, in-kŏn-kŭr'-ring. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kŏn-sē'l-ă-bl. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept ſecret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kŏn-sē'v-ibl. Incomprehenſible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kŏn-sē'v-ib-lў. ad. In a manner beyond comprehenſion.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kŏn-sĕp'-tibl. Not to be conceived, incomprehenſible.

INCONCLUDENT, in-kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. a. Inferring no conſequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kŏn-klū'-sĭv. Not enforcing any determination of mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kŏn-klū'-sў-lў. ad. Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kŏn-klū'-siv-nis. ſ. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kŏn-kŏkt'.

INCONCOCTED, in-kŏn-kŏk'-tĕd. Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kŏn-kŏk'-shŭn. The ſtate of being indigeſted.

INCONDITE, in-kŏn-dī'te. a. Irregular, rude, unpoliſhed.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ĕt. a. Not limited, not reſtrained by any conditions.

ONFORMITY, in-kŏn-fâ'r-mit-ў. Incompliance with the practice of rs.

ONGRUENCE, in-kŏn'-grŏ-ĕns. ſ. itableneſs, want of adaptation.

ONGRUITY, in-kŏn-grŏ'-it-ў. ſ. itableneſs of one thing to another; nſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety; greement of parts, want of ſymme-

ONGRUOUS, in-kŏn'-grŏ-ŭs. a. itable, not fitting; inconſiſtent, ab-

ONGRUOUSLY, in-kŏn'-grŏ-ŭſ-lў. Improperly, unfitly.

ONNEXEDLY, in-kŏn-nĕk'-sĕd-lў. Without any connexion or depen-ce.

ONSCIONABLE, in-kŏn'-ſhŭn-ŭbl. Void of the ſenſe of good and evil, naſonable.

ONSEQUENCE, in-kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕns. Inconcluſiveneſs, want of juſt infe-ce.

ONSEQUENT, in-kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt. a. hout juſt concluſion, without regu-nference.

ONSIDERABLE, in-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a. Unworthy of notice, unimpor-

ONSIDERABLENESS, in-kŏn-sĭd'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Small importance.

ONSIDERATE, in-kŏn'-sĭd-dĕr-ĕt. Careleſs, thoughtleſs, negligent, in-tive, inadvertent; wanting due re-

ONSIDERATELY, in-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕt-lў. ad. Negligently, thought-y.

ONSIDERATENESS, in-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſſ-negligence.

ONSIDERATION, in-kŏn-sĭd-dĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of thought, inatten-inadvertence.

ONSISTING, in-kŏn-sĭs'-ting. a. conſiſtent, incompatible with.

ONSISTENCE, in-kŏn-sĭs'-ĕns. } ONSISTENCY, in-kŏn-sĭs'-ĕn-ſў. } ſ.

oppoſition as that one propoſition s the negation of the other; ſuch ariety that both cannot be together; dity in argument or narration, ar-nt or narrative where one part de-the other; incongruity; unſteadi-changeableneſs.

NSISTENT, in-kŏn'-sĭs'-tĕnt. a. Incompatible, not ſuitable, incongruous; contrary, abſurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt-lў. ad. Abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kŏn-sŏ'-lăbl. a. Not to be comforted, ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kŏn'-sŏ-năn-ſў. ſ. Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kŏn-ſpĭk'-ū-ŭs. a. Indiſcernible, not perceptible by the ſight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kŏn'-ſtăn-ſў. ſ. Unſteadineſs, want of ſteady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kŏn'-ſtănt. a. Not firm in reſolution, not ſteady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kŏn-sū'-măbl. a. Not to be waſted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kŏn-sŭmp'-tĭbl. a. Not to be ſpent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-cŏn-tĕs'-tăbl. a. Not to diſputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kŏn-tĕs'-tăb-lў. ad. Indiſputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kŏn-tĭg'-gū-ŭs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕns. } INCONTINENCY, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕn-ſў. } ſ.

Inability to reſtrain the appetites, unchaſtity.

INCONTINENT, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕnt. a. Unchaſte, indulging unlawful pleaſure; ſhunning delay, immediate. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕnt-lў. ad. Unchaſtely, without reſtraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-tĭbl. a. Indiſputable, not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-tĭb-lў. ad. To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕns. } INCONVENIENCY, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕn-ſў. } ſ.

Unfitneſs, inexpedience; diſadvantage, cauſe of uneaſineſs, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Incommodious,

Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕnt-lў. ad. Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'-sābl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'-tibl. a. Not transmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kŏn-vĭn'-sibl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kŏn-vĭn'-sib-lў. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, in-kā'r-pŏ-rāl. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-kār-pŏ-rāl'-it-ў. s. Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, in-kā'r-pŏ-rāl-ў. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-kā'r-pŏ-rāte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, in-kā'r-pŏ-rāte. v. n. To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, in-kā'r-pŏ-rĕt. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, in-kār-pŏ-rā'-shŭn. s. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kŏr-pŏ'-ryăl. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kŏr-pŏ'-ryăl-ў. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kār-pŏ-rē'-it-ў. s. Immateriality.

To INCORPS, in-kā'rps. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kŏr-rĕkt'. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kŏr-rĕkt'-lў. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kŏr-rĕkt'-nis. s. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kŏr'-ridzh-ibl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kŏr'-ridzh-ibl-nis. s. Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kŏr'-ridzh-ib-lў. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kŏr-rŭpt'.
INCORRUPTED, in-kŏr-rŭp'-tĕd. } a. Free from foulness or depravation; of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kŏr-rŭp-tў-bĭl''-it-ў. s. Insusceptibility of ruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kŏr-rŭp'-tibl. Not capable of corruption, not admi decay.

INCORRUPTION, in-kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kŏr-rŭpt'-nis. Purity of manners, honesty, integ freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, in-krăs'-sāte. To thicken, the contrary to attenua

INCRASSATION, in-krăs'-sā'-shŭn. The act of thickening; the state of g ing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-krăs'-sā-tĭv. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, in-krē's. v. n. grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, in-krē's. v. a. make more or greater.

INCREASE, in-krē's. s. Augm tion, the state of growing more or g er; increment, that which is add the original stock; produce; genera progeny; the state of waxing grea

INCREASER, in-krē'-sŭr. s. He increases.

INCREATED, in-krē-ā'-tĕd. a. created.

INCREDIBILITY, in-krĕd-dў-bĭ-ў. s. The quality of surpassing lief.

INCREDIBLE, in-krĕd'-ibl. a. passing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-krĕd'-ibl- Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-krĕd'-ib-lў. a a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-krē-dū'-lit- Quality of not believing, hardness lief.

INCREDULOUS, in-krĕd'-ū-lŭs Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krĕd'- nis. s. Hardness of belief, incre

INCREMENT, in'-krē-mĕnt. s. of growing greater; increase, c growing more; produce.

To INCREPATE, in'-krē-pāte. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, in-krē-pā'-shŭn. Reprehension, chiding.

To INCRUST, in-krŭst'.
To INCRUSTATE, in-krŭs-tāte. } To cover with an additional coat.

USTATION, in-krŭſ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. dherent covering, ſomething ſuper-ed.

CUBATE, in′-kŭ-bāte. v. n. To on eggs.

BATION, in-kŭ-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

BUS, in-kŭ-bŭs. ſ. The night-

NCULCATE, in-kŭl′-kāte. v. a. mpreſs by frequent admonitions.

LCATION, in-kŭl-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. act of impreſſing by frequent ad-ion.

LT, in-kŭlt′. a. Uncultivated, ed.

LPABLE, in-kŭl′-pābl. a. Un-able.

LPABLY, in-kŭl′-pāb-lў. ad. meably.

MBENCY, in-kŭm′-bĕn-sў. ſ. t of lying upon another; the ſtate ing a benefice.

MBENT, in-kŭm′-bĕnt. a. Reſt-pon, lying upon; impoſed as a

MBENT, in-kŭm′-bĕnt. ſ. He is in preſent poſſeſſion of a bene-

CUMBER, in-kŭm′-bŭr. v. a. barraſs.

CUR, in-kŭr′. v. a. To become to a puniſhment or reprehenſion; ur, to preſs on the ſenſes.

RABILITY, in-kŭ-rā-bil′-ĭt-ў. ſ. ibility of cure.

RABLE, in-kū′-rābl. a. Not ad-g remedy, not to be removed by ine, irremediable, hopeleſs.

RABLENESS, in-kū′-rābl-nĭs. ſ. of not admitting any cure.

RABLY, in-kū′-rāb-lў. ad. With-medy.

RIOUS, in-kū′-ryŭs. a. Negli-inattentive, without curioſity.

RSION, in-kŭr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Attack, erous occurrence; invaſion, in-ravage.

RVATION, in-kŭr-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. t of bending or making crooked; of the body in token of reve-

CURVATE, in-kŭr′-vāte. v. a. nd, to crook.

RVITY, in-kŭr′-vĭt-ў. ſ. Crook-the ſtate of bending inward.

DAGATE, in′-dă-gāte. v. a. To to examine.

GATION, in-dă-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. enquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in′-dă-gā-tŭr. ſ. A ſearcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dā′rt. v. a. To dart in, to ſtrike in.

To INDEBT, in-dĕt′. v. a. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dĕt′-tĭd. part. a. Obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dē′-sĕn-sў. ſ. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dē′-sĕnt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dē′-sĕnt-lў. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dē-sĭd′-ŭ-ŭs. a. Not falling, not ſhed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dē-klĭ′-nābl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dē-kō′-rŭs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, in-dē-kō′-rŭm. ſ. Indecency, ſomething unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dē′d. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is uſed to note a full conceſſion.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dē-fāt′-tў-gābl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dē-fāt′-tў-gāb-lў. ad. Without wearineſs.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dē-fĕk′-tў-bil′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of ſuffering no decay, of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dē-fĕk′-tĭbl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dē-fĕn′-sĭbl. a. What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFEISIBLE, in-dē-fē′-zĭbl. a. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, in-dĕf′-fĭn-ĭt. a. Not determined, not limited, not ſettled; large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, in-dĕf′-fĭn-ĭt-lў. ad. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-dē-fĭn′-ў-tūd. ſ. Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, in-dē-lib'-bŭr-ēt.
INDELIBERATED, in-dē-lib'-bŭr-ā-tĕd. } a.
Unpremeditated, done without conſideration.

INDELIBLE, in-dĕl'-lĭbl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, in-dĕl'-ȳ-kā-sȳ. ſ. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, in-dĕl'-ȳ-kĕt. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dĕm'-nȳ-fȳ-kā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Security againſt loſs or penalty; reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, in-dĕm'-nȳ-fȳ. v. a. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, in-dĕm'-nĭ-tȳ. ſ. Security from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

To INDENT, in-dĕnt'. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, in-dĕnt'. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, in-dĕnt'. ſ. Inequality, inciſure, indentation.

INDENTATION, in-dĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, in-dĕnt'-ſhŭr. ſ. A covenant ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, in-dē-pĕn'-dĕns.
INDEPENDENCY, in-dē-pĕn'-dĕn-sȳ. } ſ.
Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, ſtate over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, in-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt. a. Not depending, not ſupported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour.

INDEPENDENT, in-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt. ſ. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt-lȳ. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, in-dē-zĕrt'. ſ. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, in-dĕs'-ſȳ-nĕnt-lȳ. ad. Without ceſſation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-dĭſ-trŭk' a. Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-dē-tĕr- nābl. a. Not to be fixed, not to b fined or ſettled.

INDETERMINATE, in-dē-tĕr- nĕt. a. Unfixed, not defined, i nite.

INDETERMINATELY, in-dē-tĕr- nĕt-lȳ. ad. Indefinitely, not in ſettled manner.

INDETERMINED, in-dē-tĕr'-mĭ Unſettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, in-dē-tĕr nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of determi want of reſolution.

INDEVOTION, in-dē-vō'-ſhŭn. ſ. of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, in-dē-vout'. a. No vout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, in'-dĕks. ſ. The diſc the pointer out; the hand that to any thing; the table of conten book.

INDEXTERITY, in-dĕkſ-tĕr'-ĭt- Want of dexterity, want of readi

INDIAN, in'-dyăn. ſ. A nati India.

INDIAN, in'-dyăn. a. Belongi India.

INDICANT, in'-dȳ-kănt. a. Sh pointing out, that which directs w to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE, in'-dȳ-kāte. v. a. ſhow, to point out; in phyſick, to out a remedy.

INDICATION, in-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. I token, ſign, note, ſymptom; diſ made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, in-dĭk'-kā-tĭv. a. ing, informing, pointing out; in mar, a certain modification of a expreſſing affirmation or indicati

INDICATIVELY, in-dĭk'-kā- ad. In ſuch a manner as ſhows tokens.

To INDICT, in-dīte. See IN and its derivatives.

INDICTION, in-dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. ration, proclamation; an epocha Roman calendar, inſtituted by C tine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dĭf'-fē-rĕn
INDIFFERENCY, in-dĭf'-fē-rĕn- ſȳ.
Neutrality, ſuſpenſion; impar negligence, want of affection, cernedneſs; ſtate in which no m phyſical reaſon preponderates.

DIFFERENT, in-dif'-fĕ-rĕnt. a. Neutral, not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, inattentive, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, of a middling ſtate; in the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

DIFFERENTLY, in-dif'-fĕ-rĕnt-lў. Without diſtinction, without preference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion; not well, tolerably, paſſably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in'-dў-dzhĕns. } f.
INDIGENCY, in'-dў-dzhĕn-sў. }
Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-didzh'-ĕ-nŭs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in'-dў-dzhĕnt. a. Poor, needy, neceſſitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-dў-dzhĕſt'. } a.
INDIGESTED, in-dў-dzhĕs'-tĭd. }
Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not digeſted, or ſhaped; not concocted in the ſtomach; not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dў-dzhĕs'-tĭbl. a. Not conquerable in the ſtomach.

INDIGESTION, in-dў-dzhĕs'-tſhŭn. f. Crudity, ſtate of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, in-didzh'-ў-tăte. v. a. To point out, to ſhow.

INDIGITATION, in-didzh-ў-tă'-ſhŭn. f. The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

INDIGN, in-dĭn'. a. Unworthy, undeſerving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, in-dig'-nănt. a. Angry, full of indignation, inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-nă'-ſhŭn. f. Anger mingled with contempt or diſlike; the anger of a ſuperiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, in-dig'-nĭt-ў. f. Contempt, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with inſult.

INDIGO, in'-dў-gō. f. A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying a blue colour.

INDIRECT, in-dў-rĕkt'. a. Not ſtraight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a purpoſe; not fair, not honeſt.

INDIRECTION, in-dў-rĕk'-ſhŭn. f. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line; diſhoneſt practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-dў-rĕkt'-lў. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in expreſs terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-dў-rĕkt'-nĭs. f. Obliquity; unfairneſs.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-zĕr'-nĭbl. a. Not perceptible, not diſcoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-diz-zĕr'-nĭb-lў. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in-diſ-sĕrp'-tĭbl. a. Not to be ſeparated, incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-diſ-sĕrp'-tў-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. f. Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-diſ-kŭv'-ŭr-ў. f. The ſtate of being hidden.

INDISCREET, in-diſ-krē't. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconſiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-diſ-krē't-lў. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, in-diſ-krĕſh'-ŭn. f. Imprudence, raſhneſs, inconſideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-diſ-krĭm'-ĭn-ĕt. a. Undiſtinguiſhable, not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-diſ-krĭm'-ĭn-ĕt-lў. ad. Without diſtinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-diſ-pĕn'-ſăbl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be ſpared, neceſſary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-diſ-pĕn'-ſăbl-nĭs. f. State of not being to be ſpared, neceſſity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-diſ-pĕn'-ſăb-lў. ad. Without diſpenſation, without remiſſion, neceſſarily.

To INDISPOSE, in-diſ-pō'ze. v. a. To make unfit; to diſincline, to make averſe; to diſorder, to diſqualify for its proper functions; to diſorder ſlightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-diſ-pō'zd-nĭs. f. State of unfitneſs or diſinclination, depraved ſtate.

INDISPOSITION, in-diſ-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. f. Diſorder of health, tendency to ſickneſs; diſinclination, diſlike.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dĭs'-pū-tăbl. a. Uncontrovertable, inconteſtable.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dĭs'-pū-tăbl-nĭs. f. The ſtate of being indiſputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dĭs'-pū-tăb-lў. ad. Without controverſy, certainly; without oppoſition.

INDISSOLVABLE, in-diz-zăl'-văbl. a. Indiſſoluble, not ſeparable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dĭs'-sō-lū-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. f. Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power, firmneſs, ſtableneſs,

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'-sŏ-lûbl. a. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts, firm, ſtable; binding for ever, ſubſiſting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dis'-sŏ-lûbl-nis. ſ. Indiſſolubility, reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis'-sŏ-lûb-lў. ad. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tinkt'. a. Not plainly marked, confuſed; not exactly diſcerning.

INDISTINCTION, in-diſ-tink'-ſhŭn. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty; omiſſion of diſcrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, in-diſ-tinkt'-lў. ad. Confuſedly, uncertainly; without being diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-diſ-tinkt'-nis. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, in-diſ-tûr'-bŭns. ſ. Calmneſs, freedom from diſturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dў-vid'-ů-ål. a. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies, ſingle, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-dў-vid-ů-ål'-it-ў. ſ. Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dў-vid'-ů-ål-ў. ad. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, in-dў-vid'-ů åte. v. a. To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies, to make ſingle.

INDIVIDUATION, in-dў-vid-ů-å'-ſhŭn. ſ. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, in-dў-vid-ů'-it-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being an individual, ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-div-viz'-ў-bil'-it-ў.
INDIVISIBLENESS, in-div-viz'-ibl-nis. } ſ.
State in which no more diviſion can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-div-viz'-ibl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller.

INDIVISIBLY, in-div-viz'-ib-lў. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-dŏs'-ibl. a. Unteachable, inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDOCIL, in-dŏs'-sil. a. Unteachable, incapable of being inſtructed.

INDOCILITY, in-dŏ-sil'-it-ў. ſ. Unteachableneſs, refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, in-dŏk'-trin-åte. v. a. To inſtruct, to tincture with ſcience or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, in-dŏk-trin-ſhŭn. ſ. Inſtruction, information.

INDOLENCE, in'-dŏ-lens.
INDOLENCY, in'-dŏ-len-ſў. } ſ.
Freedom from pain; lazineſs, inat tion, liſtleſſneſs.

INDOLENT, in'-dŏ-lent. a. Free pain; careleſs, lazy, inattentive, leſs.

INDOLENTLY, in'-dŏ-lent-lў. With freedom from pain; careleſs zily, inattentively, liſtleſly.

To INDOW, in-dow'. v. a. To tion, to enrich with gifts. See DOW.

INDRAUGHT, in'-dråft. ſ. An ing in the land into which the ſea inlet, paſſage inwards.

To INDRENCH, in-drentſh'. v. a. ſoak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dů'-byŭs. a. doubtful, not ſuſpecting certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dů'-bў-tåbl. a. doubted, unqueſtionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dů'-bў-tåb-lў. Undoubtedly, unqueſtionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dů'-bў-tåte. a. queſtioned, certain, apparent, evi

To INDUCE, in-dů's. v. a. To ſuade, to influence any thing; t duce by perſuaſion or influence; t by way of induction, or conſeq reaſoning; to produce; to introd bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dů'ſ-ment. ſ. tive to any thing, that which all perſuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dů'-sůr. ſ. A per one that influences.

To INDUCT, in-dŭk't. v. a. troduce, to bring in; to put in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. duction, entrance; induction i from ſeveral particular propoſitio infer one general; the act or taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſti ing.

INDUCTIVE, in-dŭk'-tiv. a. ing, perſuaſive, with To; cap infer or produce.

To INDUE, in-dů'. v. a. To

To INDULGE, in-dŭldzh'. v. fondle, to favour, to gratify w ceſſion; to grant not of right, vour.

To INDULGE, in-dŭldzh'. v. be favourable.

ULGENCE, in-dŭl'-dzhĕns. } f.
ULGENCY, in-dŭl'-dzhĕn-sў. }
dneſs, fond kindneſs; forbearance,
derneſs, oppoſite to rigour; favour
nted; grant of the church of Rome.
ULGENT, in-dŭl'-dzhĕnt. a. Kind,
tle; mild, favourable; gratifying,
ouring, giving way to.
ULGENTLY, in-dŭl'-dzhĕnt-lў. ad.
thout ſeverity, without cenſure.
ULT, in-dŭlt'. } f.
ULTO, in-dŭl'-tō. }
vilege or exemption.
NDURATE, in'-dū-rāte. v. n. To
e hard, to harden.
NDURATE, in'-dū-rāte. v. a. To
e hard; to harden the mind.
URATION, in-dū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
e of growing hard; the act of harden-
; obduracy, hardneſs of heart.
USTRIOUS, in-dŭs'-trў-ŭs. a. Di-
nt, laborious; deſigned, done for
purpoſe.
USTRIOUSLY, in-dŭs'-trў-ŭſ-lў.
Diligently, laboriouſly, aſſiduouſly;
the ſet purpoſe, with deſign.
USTRY, in'-dŭſ-trў. ſ. Diligence,
uity.
NEBRIATE, in-ē'-brў-āte. v. a.
intoxicate, to make drunk.
BRIATION, in-ē-brў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
nkenneſs, intoxication.
FABILITY, in-ĕf-fā-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ.
eakableneſs.
FABLE, in-ĕf'-fābl. a. Unſpeak-
FABLY, in-ĕf'-fāb-lў. ad. In a
ner not to be expreſſed.
FECTIVE, in-ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv. a. That
h can produce no effect.
FECTUAL, in-ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl. a.
ble to produce its proper effect, weak,
out power.
FECTUALLY, in-ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl-ў.
Without effect.
FECTUALNESS, in-ĕf-fĕk'-tū-
s. ſ. Inefficacy, want of power to
rm the proper effect.
FICACIOUS, in-ĕf-fў-kā'-ſhŭs.
Unable to produce effects, weak,
e.
FICACY, in-ĕf'-fў-kă-sў. ſ. Want
wer, want of effect.
EGANCE, in-ĕl'-ē-găns. } f.
EGANCY, in-ĕl'-ē-găn-sў. }
nce of beauty, want of elegance.
EGANT, in-ĕl'-ē-gănt. a. Not
ung, not beautiful, oppoſite to ele-
; mean, deſpicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt. a. Not perſuaſive, not oratorical.
INEPT, in-ĕpt'. a. Unfit, uſeleſs, trifling, fooliſh.
INEPTLY, in-ĕpt'-lў. ad. Triflingly, fooliſhly, unfitly.
INEPTITUDE, in-ĕp'-tў-tūd. ſ. Unfitneſs.
INEQUALITY, in-ē-kwŏl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenneſs, interchange of higher and lower parts; diſproportion to any office or purpoſe, ſtate of not being adequate, inadequateneſs; change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of rank or ſtation.
INERRABILITY, in-ĕr-rā-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Exemption from errour.
INERRABLE, in-ĕr'-rābl. a. Exempt from errour.
INERRABLENESS, in-ĕr'-rābl-nĭs. ſ. Exemption from errour.
INERRABLY, in-ĕr'-rāb-lў. ad. With ſecurity from errour, infallibly.
INERRINGLY, in-ĕr'-rĭng-lў. ad. Without errour.
INERT, in-ĕrt'. a. Dull, ſluggiſh, motionleſs.
INERTLY, in-ĕrt'-lў. ad. Sluggiſhly, dully.
INESCATION, in-ĕſ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of baiting.
INESTIMABLE, in-ĕs'-tў-măbl. a. Too valuable to be rated, tranſcending all price.
INEVIDENT, in-ĕv'-ў-dĕnt. a. Not plain, obſcure.
INEVITABILITY, in-ĕv-ў-tă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Impoſſibility to be avoided, certainty.
INEVITABLE, in-ĕv'-vў-tăbl. a. Unavoidable, not to be eſcaped.
INEVITABLY, in-ĕv'-vў-tăb-lў. ad. Without poſſibility of eſcape.
INEXCUSABLE, in-ĕkſ-kū'-zăbl. a. Not to be excuſed, not to be palliated by apology.
INEXCUSABLENESS, in-ĕkſ-kū'-zăbl-nĭs. ſ. Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.
INEXCUSABLY, in-ĕkſ-kū'-zăb-lў. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.
INEXHALABLE, in-ĕkſ-hā'-lăbl. a. That which cannot evaporate.
INEXHAUSTED, in-ĕkſ-hă'ſ-tĭd. a. Unemptied, not poſſible to be emptied.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-ĕkſ-hă'ſ-tĭbl. a. Not to be ſpent.

INEXISTENT, in-ĕgz-is'-tĕnt. a. Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, in-ĕgz-is'-tĕns. ſ. Want of being, want of exiſtence.

INEXORABLE, in-ĕks'-ŏ-răbl. a. Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕns. } ſ.
INEXPEDIENCY, in-ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕn-sy. }
Want of fitneſs, want of propriety, unſuitableneſs to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-ĕkſ-pē'-dyĕnt. a. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-ĕkſ-pē'-ryĕns. ſ. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-ĕkſ-pē'-ryĕnſt. a. Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-ĕkſ-pĕrt'. a. Unſkilful, unſkilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-ĕks'-pȳ-ăbl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-ĕks'-pȳ-ăb-lȳ. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-ĕks'-plȳ-kăbl. a. Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, in-ĕks'-plȳ-kăb-lȳ. ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭbl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭb-lȳ. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-ĕkſ-pŭg'-năbl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by aſſault, not to be ſubdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭſh-ăbl. a. Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in-ĕks'-trȳ-kăbl. a. Not to be diſintangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-ĕks'-trȳ-kăb-lȳ. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled.

To INEYE, in-ȳ. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

INFALLIBILITY, in-făl-lȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. } ſ.
INFALLIBLENESS, in-făl'-lĭbl-nĭs. }
Inerrability, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, in-făl'-lĭbl. a. Privileged from errour, incapable of miſtake.

INFALLIBLY, in-făl'-lĭb-lȳ. ad. Without danger of deceit, with ſecurity from errour, certainly.

To INFAME, in-fā'me. v. a. To preſent to diſadvantage, to defame, cenſure publickly.

INFAMOUS, in'-fă-mŭs. a. Publick branded with guilt, openly cenſured.

INFAMOUSLY, in'-fă-mŭſ-lȳ. With open reproach, with publick toriety of reproach; ſhamefully, dalouſly.

INFAMOUSNESS, in'-fă-mŭſ-nĭs.

INFAMY, in'-fă-mȳ. Publick reproach, notoriety of bad racter.

INFANCY, in'-făn-sy. ſ. The firſt of life; firſt age of any thing, begin original.

INFANT, in'-fănt. ſ. A child fre birth to the end of the ſeventh year law, a young perſon to the age of and twenty.

INFANTA, in-făn'-tă. ſ. A pri deſcended from the royal blood of S

INFANTICIDE, in-făn'-tȳ-sīde. ſ. ſlaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, in'-făn-tīle. a. Pe ing to an infant.

INFANTRY, in'-făn-trȳ. ſ. The ſoldiers of an army.

To INFATUATE, in-făt'-ū-āte. To ſtrike with folly; to deprive derſtanding.

INFATUATION, in-făt-ū-ā'-shŭn. The act of ſtriking with folly, dep tion of reaſon.

INFEASIBLE, in-fē'-zĭbl. a. I ticable.

To INFECT, in-fĕkt. v. a. T upon by contagion, to affect with municated qualities, to hurt by gion; to fill with ſomething contagious.

INFECTION, in-fĕk'-shŭn. ſ. C gion, miſchief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, in-fĕk'-shŭs. a. C gious, influencing by communicat lities.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fĕk'-shŭs-lȳ. Contagiouſly.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fĕk'-shŭſ-nĭs. The quality of being infectious, giouſneſs.

INFECTIVE, in-fĕk'-tĭv. a. Ha quality of contagion.

INFECUND, in-fē-kŭnd'. a. U ful, infertile.

INFECUNDITY, in-fē-kŭn'-dĭt-ȳ. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fē-lĭs'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. happineſs, miſery, calamity.

NFER, in-fĕr'. v. a. To bring on, nduce; to draw concluſions from going premiſes.

ERENCE, in'-fĕ-rĕns. ſ. Conclu- drawn from previous arguments.

RIBLE, in-fĕr'-rĭbl. a. Deducible premiſed grounds.

RIORITY, in-fĕ-ryŏr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. er ſtate of dignity or value.

RIOUR, in-fĕ'-ryŭr. a. Lower in ; lower in ſtation or rank of life; r in value or excellency; ſubordi-

RIOUR, in-fĕ'-ryŭr. ſ. One in a r rank or ſtation than another.

RNAL, in-fĕr'-năl. a. Helliſh, tar- n.

RNAL, in-fĕr'-năl. ſ. One that s from hell, one exceedingly wick-

RNALSTONE, in-fĕr'-năl-ſtō'ne. The lunar cauſtick.

RTILE, in-fĕr'-tĭl. a. Unfruitful, roductive.

RTILITY, in-fĕr-tĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Un- fulneſs.

NFEST, in-fĕſt'. v. a. To haraſs, iſturb, to plague.

STIVITY, in-fŏs-tĭv'-ĭt-ў. ſ. rnfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

STRED, in-fĕs'-tŭrd. a. Rank- inveterate.

UDATION, in-fŭ-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The f putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee tate.

DEL, in'-fў-dĕl. ſ. An unbeliev- miſcreant, a pagan, one who rejects iſtianity.

DELITY, in-fў-dĕl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Want ith; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treach- deceit.

NITE, in'-fў-nit. a. Unbounded, nited, immenſe; it is hyperbolically for large, great.

NITELY, in'-fў-nĭt-lў. ad. With- limits, without bounds, immenſely.

NITENESS, in'-fў-nĭt-nĭs. ſ. Im- ſity, boundleſſneſs.

NITESIMAL, in-fў-nў-tĕs'-sў- a. Infinitely divided.

NITIVE, in-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv. a. Un- ined, belonging to that mode of a which expreſſes the action or being terminately.

NITUDE, in-fĭn'-ў-tūd. ſ. Infi- immenſity; boundleſs number.

NITY, in-fĭn'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Immenſity, dleſſneſs, unlimited qualities; end- number.

INFIRM, in-fĕrm'. a. Weak, feeble, diſabled of body; weak of mind, irreſolute; not ſtable, not ſolid.

INFIRMARY, in-fĕr'-mă-rў. ſ. Lodgings for the ſick.

INFIRMITY, in-fĕr'-mў-tў. ſ. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper; failing, weakneſs, fault; diſeaſe, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fĕrm'-nĭs. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To INFIX, in-fĭks'. v. a. To drive in, to faſten.

To INFLAME, in-flā'me. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire; to kindle deſire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with paſſion.

To INFLAME, in-flā'me. v. n. To grow hot and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLAMER, in-flā'-mŭr. ſ. The thing or perſon that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flăm-mă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flăm'-măbl. a. Eaſy to be ſet on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flăm'-măbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flăm-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occaſioned by obſtruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flăm'-mă-tŭr-ў. a. Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, in-flā'te. v. a. To ſwell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-flĕk't. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flĕk'-tĭv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-flĕks'-ў-bĭl''-ĭt-ў.
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flĕks'-ĭbl-nĭs. } ſ.

Stiffneſs, quality of reſiſting flexure; obſtinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable perſiſtance.

INFLEXIBLE, in-flĕks'-ĭbl. a. Not to be

be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-flĕks'-ib-lў. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLICT, in-flik't. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, in-flik'-tŭr. s. He who punishes.

INFLICTION, in-flik'-shŭn. s. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, in-flik'-tiv. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, in'-flŭ-ĕns. s. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, in'-flŭ-ĕns. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, in'-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flŭ-ĕn'-shăl. a. Exerting influence or power.

INFLUX, in'-flŭks. s. Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.

To INFOLD, in-fō'ld. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, in-fō'-lyāt. v. a. To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, in-fā'rm. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFORM, in-fā'rm. v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, in-fā'r-mănt. s. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, in-fōr-mā'-shŭn. s. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, in-fā'r-mŭr. s. One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fā'r-mў-dăbl. a Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, in-fā'r-mў-tў. s. Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, in-fā'r-mŭs. a. Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, in-frăkt'. v. a. To break,

INFRACTION, in-frăk'-shŭn. s. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, in-frăn'-dzhibl. a Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, in-frē'-kwĕn-sў. Uncommonness, rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-frē'-kwĕnt. a. Rare uncommon.

To INFRIGIDATE, in-frĭdzh'-ў-dāt v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, in-frĭndzh'. v. a. T violate, to break laws or contracts; destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, in-frĭndzh'-mĕnt. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, in-frĭndzh'-ŭr. s. breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, in-fū'-ryĕt. a. Enrage raging.

INFUSCATION, in-fŭs-kā'-shŭn. The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, in-fū'z. v. a. To pour i to instil; to pour into the mind, to i spire into; to steep in any liquor with gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate w any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, in-fū'-zibl. a. Possib to be infused; incapable of dissolutio not fusible.

INFUSION, in-fū'-zhŭn. s. The act pouring in, instillation; the act of po ing into the mind, inspiration; the of steeping any thing in moisture wit out boiling; the liquor made by infusi

INFUSIVE, in-fū'-sĭv. a. Having t power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, in'-găth"-ŭr-ĭng. The act of gathering in harvest.

To INGEMINATE, in-dzhĕm'-mў-nā v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, in-dzhĕm'-mў-nā shŭn. s. Repetition, reduplication.

INGENDERER, in-dzhĕn'-dŭr-ŭr. He that generates. See ENGENDE

INGENERABLE, in-dzhĕn'-ĕ-răbl. Not to be produced or brought i being.

INGENERATE, in-dzhĕn'-ĕ-rĕt. } INGENERATED, in-dzhĕn'-ĕ-rā-tĭd. }

Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, in-dzhē'-nyŭs. a. Wi inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, in-dzhē'-nyŭs-lў. Wittily, subtily.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-dzhē'-nyŭs-nĕs Wittiness, subtilty.

INGENITE, in-dzhĕn'-ĭt. a. Inn inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, in-dzhĕ-nū'-ĭt-ў. s. W invention, genius, subtilty, acute craft.

INGENUOUS, in-dzhĕn'-nū-ŭs. a. O

fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of ſervile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, in-dzhĕn'-ů-ůſ-lў. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generouſly.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-dzhĕn'-nů-ůſ-nĕs. ſ. Openneſs, fairneſs, candour.

INGESTION, in-dzhĕs'-tſhůn. ſ. The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

INGLORIOUS, in-glŏ'-ryůs. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glŏ'-ryůſ-lў. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, in'-gŏt. ſ. A maſs of metal.

To INGRAFT, in-grâft'. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another; to plant any thing not native; To fix deep, to ſettle.

INGRAFTMENT, in-grâft'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of ingrafting; the ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grâ'te. } a.
INGRATEFUL, in-grâ'te-fůl. }
Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

To INGRATIATE, in-grâ'-ſhât. v. a. To put in favour, to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRATITUDE, in-grât'-tў-tůd. ſ. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulneſs.

INGREDIENT, in-grē'-dzhĕnt. ſ. Component part of a body conſiſting of different materials.

INGRESS, in'-grĕs. ſ. Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, in-grĕſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ing'-gwў-nâl. a. Belonging to the groin.

To INGULPH, in-gůlf'. v. a. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity; to caſt into a gulf.

INGURGITATE, in-gůr'-dzhў-tât. v. a. To ſwallow.

INGURGITATION, in-gůr-dzhў-tâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gůs'-tâbl. a. Not perceptible by the taſte.

INHABILE, in-hâb'-il. a. Unſkilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To INHABIT, in-hâb'-ĭt. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, in-hâb'-ĭt. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, in-hâb'-ў-tâbl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In theſe laſt ſenſes now not uſed.

INHABITANCE, in-hâb'-ĭt-ânſ. ſ. Reſidence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-hâb'-ĭt-tânt. ſ. Dweller, one that lives or reſides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-hâb-ў-tâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, in-hâb'-ĭt-ůr. ſ. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, in-hâ'le. v. a. To draw in with air, to inſpire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hâr-mŏ'-nyůs. a. Unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound.

To INHERE, in-hē're. v. n. To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

INHERENT, in-hē'-rĕnt. a. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hĕr'-rĭt. v. a. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance; to poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of.

INHERITABLE, in-hĕr'-rĭt-âbl. a. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance, obtainable by ſucceſſion.

INHERITANCE, in-hĕr'-rĭt-ânſ. ſ. Patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion; in Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion; the reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hĕr'-rĭt-ůr. ſ. An heir, one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

INHERITRESS, in-hĕr'-rĭt-trĭs. ſ. An heireſs.

INHERITRIX, in-hĕr'-rĭt-trĭks. ſ. An heireſs.

To INHERSE, in-hĕr'ſe. v. a. To incloſe in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hē'-zhůn. ſ. Inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHIBIT, in-hĭb'-ĭt. v. a. To reſtrain, to hinder, to repreſs, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hў-bĭſh'-ůn. ſ. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHOLD, in-hō'ld. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itſelf.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hŏs'-pў-tâbl. a. Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hŏs'-pў-tâb-lў. ad. Unkindly to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hŏs'-pў-tăbl-nĭs. } **INHOSPITALITY**, in-hŏs-pў-tăl'-ĭt-ў. } s.
Want of hoſpitality, want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHUMAN, in-hū'-măn. a. Barbarous, ſavage, cruel, uncompaſſionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hū-măn'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Cruelty, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hū'-măn-lў. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarouſly.

To INHUMATE, in-hū'-māte. } **To INHUME**, in-hūm. } v. a.
To bury, to inter.

To INJECT, in-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of caſting in; any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications.

INIMITABILITY, in-ĭm'-ў-tă-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. ſ. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-ĭm'-ĭt-ăbl. a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-ĭm'-ĭt-tă-blў. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, in-dzhoi'n. v. a. To command, to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN; in Shakeſpeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ĭk'-kwў-tŭs. a. Unjuſt, wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ĭk'-kwў-tў. ſ. Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs; wickedneſs, crime.

INITIAL, in-nĭſh'-ăl. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, in-ĭſh'-ăte. v. a. To enter, to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-ĭſh'-ăte. v. n. To do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite.

INITIATE, in-ĭſh'-ĕt. a. Unpractiſed.

INITIATION, in-nĭſh'-ſhă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

INJUCUNDITY, in-dzhŏ-kŭn'-dў-tў. ſ. Unpleaſantneſs.

INJUDICABLE, in-dzhŏ'-dў-kăbl. a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-dzhŏ-dĭſh'-ăl. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-dzhŏ-dĭſh'-ŭs. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-dzhŏ-dĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. With ill judgment, not wiſely.

INJUNCTION, in-dzhŭnk'-ſhŭn. Command, order, precept; in law, junction is an interlocutory decree o the chancery.

To INJURE, in'-dzhŭr. v. a. To unjuſtly, to miſchief undeſervedly, wrong; to annoy, to affect with a convenience.

INJURER, in'-dzhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He hurts another unjuſtly.

INJURIOUS, in-dzhŏ'-ryŭs. a. U invaſive of another's rights; guil wrong or injury; miſchievous, un hurtful; detractory, contumelious, proachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-dzhŏ'-ryŭſ-lў. Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injuſ

INJURIOUSNESS, in-dzhŏ'-ryŭſ-n Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'-dzhŭr-ў. ſ. Hurt wi juſtice; miſchief, detriment; annoy contumelious language, reproachfu pellation.

INJUSTICE, in-dzhŭs'-tĭs. ſ. Ini wrong.

INK, ĭnk'. ſ. The black liquor which men write; ink is uſed for liquor with which they write, as re green ink.

To INK, ĭnk'. v. a. To black or with ink.

INKHORN, ĭnk'-hŏrn. ſ. A pu caſe for the inſtruments of writing, monly made of horn.

INKLE, ĭnk'l. ſ. A kind of narro let, a tape.

INKLING, ĭnk'-lĭng. ſ. Hint, wh intimation.

INKMAKER, ĭnk'-mă-kŭr. ſ. He makes ink.

INKY, ĭnk'-ў. a. Conſiſting of reſembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'-lănd. a. Interiour, remote from the ſea.

INLAND, in'-lănd. ſ. Interiour pa land parts.

INLANDER, in'-lăn-dŭr. ſ. D remote from the ſea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-lăp'-ў-dāte. To make ſtoney, to turn to ſtone.

To INLAY, in-lă'. v. a. To dr with different bodies inſerted in ground or ſubſtratum; to make by being inſerted into bodies, to gate.

INLAY, in'-lă. ſ. Matter inlaid, formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-lă'. v. a. To cl outlawry or attainder.

LET, in'-lĕt. ſ. Paſſage, place of reſs, entrance.

LY, in'-ly. a. Interiour, internal, ſe-t.

MATE, in'-mate. ſ. Inmates are ſe that are admitted to dwell for their ney jointly with another man.

MOST, in'-mŏſt. a. Deepeſt within, noteſt from the ſurface.

N, in'. ſ. A houſe of entertainment travellers; a houſe where ſtudents are rded and taught.

INN, in'. v. n. To take up tempo- lodging.

INN, in'. v. a. To houſe, to put er cover.

NATE, in-nā'te.
NATED, in-nā'-tĕd. } a.
orn, ingenerate, natural, not ſuper-ed, not adſcititious.

NATENESS, in-nā'te-nĕs. ſ. The lity of being innate.

NAVIGABLE, in-năv'-vy-găbl. a. to be paſſed by ſailing.

NER, in'-nŭr. a. Interiour, not out-d.

NERMOST, in'-nŭr-mŏſt. a. Re-eſt from the outward part.

NHOLDER, in'-hōl-dŭr. ſ. A man keeps an inn.

NINGS, in'-ningz. ſ. Lands recover-from the ſea.

NKEEPER, in'-kē-pŭr. ſ. One who s lodgings and proviſions for enter-ment of travellers.

NOCENCE, in'-nō-sĕns.
NOCENCY, in'-nō-sĕn-sy. } ſ.
ty from injurious action, untainted grity; freedom from guilt imputed; leſſneſs, innoxiouſneſs; ſimplicity cart, perhaps with ſome degree of kneſs.

NOCENT, in'-nō-sĕnt. a. Pure from hief; free from any particular guilt; rtful, harmleſs in effects.

NOCENT, in'-nō-sĕnt. ſ. One free guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

NOCENTLY, in'-nō-sĕnt-ly. ad. hout guilt; with ſimplicity, with ſil-s or imprudence; without hurt.

NOCUOUS, in-nŏk'-kū-ŭs. a. Harm-in effects.

NOCUOUSLY, in-nŏk'-kū-ŭſ-ly. ad. hout miſchievous effects.

NOCUOUSNESS, in-nŏk'-kū-ŭſ-nĕs. Harmleſſneſs.

INNOVATE, in'-nō-vāte. v. a. To g in ſomething not known before; ange by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, in-nō-vā'-shŭn. ſ. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, in'-nō-vā-tŭr. ſ. An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, in-nŏk'-shŭs. a. Free from miſchievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nŏk'-shŭſ-ly. ad. Harmleſly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nŏk'-shŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INNUENDO, in-nū-ĕn'-dō. ſ. An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, in-nū'-mŭr-ăbl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nū'-mŭr-ăb-ly. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nū'-mŭr-ŭs. a. Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, in-ŏk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock, to practiſe inoculation; to yield a bud to another ſtock.

INOCULATION, in-ŏk-kū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Inoculation is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines; the practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, in-ŏk'-kū-lā-tŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, in-ŏ'-dŭr-ŭs. a. Wanting ſcent, not affecting the noſe.

INOFFENSIVE, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv. a. Giving no ſcandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, cauſing no terrour; harmleſs, innocent.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv-ly. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv-nĕs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFICIOUS, in-ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs. a. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE, in-ŏp'-y-nĕt. a. Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ŏp-pŏr-tūn. a. Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-ā'r-dy-nā-sy. ſ. Irregularity, diſorder.

INORDINATE, in-ā'r-dy-nĕt. a. Irregular, diſorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-ā'r-dy-nĕt-ly. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-ā'r-dy-nĕt-nĕs.

ſ. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-ôr-dŷ-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-ôr-gân'-nŷ kâl. a. Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, in-ôs'-kŭ-lâte. v. n. To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-ôſ-kŭ-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, in'-kwêſt. ſ. Judicial enquiry or examination; a jury who are ſummoned to enquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; enquiry, ſearch, ſtudy.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwî'-ê-tŭd. ſ. Diſturbed ſtate, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, in'-kwŷ-nâte. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, in-kwŷ-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwŷ'-râbl. a. That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-kwŷ'-ûr. v. n. To aſk queſtions, to make ſearch, to exert curioſity on any occaſion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, in-kwŷ'-ûr. v. a. To aſk about, to ſeek out, as he enquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwŷ'-rûr. ſ. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquiſitive; one who interrogates, one who queſtions.

INQUIRY, in-kwŷ'-rŷ. ſ. Interrogation, ſearch by queſtion; examination, ſearch.

INQUISITION, in-kwŷ-zîſh'-ŭn. ſ. Judicial inquiry; examination, diſcuſſion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwîz'-ît-tîv. a. Curious, buſy in ſearch, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwîz'-zît-tîv-lŷ. ad. With curioſity, with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwîz'-zît-tîv-nîs. ſ. Curioſity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwîz'-zît-tûr. ſ. One who examines judicially; an officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRAIL, in-râ'l. v. a. To incloſe with rails.

INROAD, in'-rôd. ſ. Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

INSANABLE, in-ſân'-nâbl. a. Incurable, irremediable.

INSANE, in-ſâ'ne. a. Mad, mad.

INSATIABLE, in-ſâ'-ſhâbl. a. Gr beyond meaſure, greedy ſo as not to ſatisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-ſâ'-ſhâbl-nîs Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIABLY, in-ſâ'-ſhâb-lŷ. ad. W greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIATE, in-ſâ'-ſhêt. a. Gr ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-ſât'-tŭ-râbl. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, in-ſkrî'be. v. a. write on any thing, it is generally plied to ſomething written on a m ment; to mark any thing with writ to aſſign to a patron without a for dedication; to draw a figure wi another.

INSCRIPTION, in-ſkrîp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Sc thing written or engraved; title; c ſignment of a book to a patron wi a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-ſkrô'-tâbl. a. U ſearchable, not to be traced out by quiry or ſtudy.

To INSCULP, in-ſkŭlp'. v. a. To grave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-ſkŭlp'-tſhûr. ſ. A thing engraved.

To INSEAM, in-sê'm. v. a. To preſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

INSECT, in'-sêkt. ſ. Inſects are called from a ſeparation in the middl their bodies, whereby they are cut two parts, which are joined togethe a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps common flies; any thing ſmall or c temptible.

INSECTATOR, in-sêk-tâ'-tûr. ſ. that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſu

INSECTILE, in-sêk'-tîle. a. Ha the nature of inſects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sêk-tôl'-lô-dâ ſ. One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſe

INSECURE, in-sê-kû'r. a. Not ſec not confident of ſafety; not ſafe.

INSECURITY, in-sê-kû'-rŷ-tŷ. ſ. certainty, want of reaſonable confide want of ſafety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-sêm-mŷ-nâ'- ſ. The act of ſcattering ſeed on gro

INSENSATE, in-sên'-sêt. a. Stu wanting thought, wanting ſenſibility

INSENSIBILITY, in-sên-sŷ-bîl'- ſ. Inability to perceive; ſtupidity, neſs of mental perception; torpor, neſs of corporal ſenſe.

ENSIBLE, in-sèn'-sibl. a. Imperible, not discoverable by the senses; ly gradual; void of feeling, either ntal or corporeal; void of emotion or ction.

ENSIBLENESS, in-sèn'-sibl-nis. s. sence of perception, inability to per-ve.

ENSIBLY, in-sèn'-sib-lỳ. ad. Imceptibly, in such manner as is not covered by the senses; by slow deres; without mental or corporal sense.

EPARABILITY, in-sèp'-pèr-å-bil"-it-ỳ. } s.
EPARABLENESS, in-sèp'-pèr-åbl-nis. }

e quality of being such as cannot be ered or divided.

EPARABLE, in-sèp'-pèr-åbl. a. t to be disjoined, united so as not to parted.

EPARABLY, in-sèp'-pèr-åb-lỳ. ad. th indissoluble union.

INSERT, in-sèrt'. v. a. To place or amongst other things.

ERTION, in-sèr'-shůn. s. The act lacing any thing in or among other ter; the thing inserted.

INSERVE, in-sèrv'. v. a. To be of to an end.

ERVIENT, in-sèr'-vyènt. a. Conive, of use to an end.

INSHELL, in-shèl'. v. a. To hide shell.

INSHIP, in-shìp'. v. a. To shut in ip, to stow, to embark.

INSHRINE, in-shrì'ne. v. a. To ose in a shrine or precious case.

IDE, in'-side. s. Interiour part, part hin.

IDIATOR, in-sìd-ỳ-å'-tůr. s. One lies in wait.

IDIOUS, in-sìd'-yůs. a. Sly, circventive, diligent to entrap, treache-s.

IDIOUSLY, in-sìd'-yůs-lỳ. ad. In y and treacherous manner, with malis artifice.

IGHT, in'-sìte. s. Inspection, deep w, knowledge of the interiour parts.

IGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nìf'-fỳ-kåns. } s.
IGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nìf'-fỳ-kån-sỳ. }

nt of meaning, unmeaning terms; mportance.

IGNIFICANT, in-sig-nìf'-fỳ-kånt. Wanting meaning, void of significa; unimportant, wanting weight, inficual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nìf'-fỳ-kånt-lỳ. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sin-sè'r. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-sèr'-rỳ-tỳ. s. Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINEW, in-sin'-nů. v. a. To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, in-sin'-nů ånt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, in-sin'-nů-åte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to instil, to infuse gently.

To INSINUATE, in-sin'-nů-åte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, in-sin-nů-å'-shůn. s. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'-nů å-tìv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sin'-nů-å-tůr. s. He that insinuates.

INSIPID, in-sip'-pid. a. Without taste; without spirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, in-sỳ-pid'-it-ỳ. } s.
INSIPIDNESS, in-sip'-pid-nis. }

Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'-pid-lỳ. ad. Without taste, dully.

INSIPIENCE, in-sip'-yèns. s. Folly, want of understanding.

To INSIST, in-sìst'. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, in-sìs'-tènt. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSITION, in-sìsh'-ůn. s. The insertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

INSISTURE, in-sìs'-tshůr. s. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

To INSNARE, in-snå're. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare, to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, in-snå'-růr. s. He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE, in-sŏ'-shåbl. a. Averse from

from converſation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, in-sō-brī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Drunkenneſs, want of ſobriety.

To INSOLATE, in'-sō-lāte. v. a. To dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION, in-sō-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Expoſition to the ſun.

INSOLENCE, in'-sō-lens. } ſ.
INSOLENCY, in'-sō-lĕn-sў. }
Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, in'-sō-lĕnt. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, in'-sō-lĕnt-lў. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-sŏl'-văbl. a. Such as admits of no ſolution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, in-sŏl'-lūbl. a. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

INSOLVENT, in-sŏl'-vĕnt. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-sŏl'-vĕn-sў. ſ. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-sō-mŭtſh'. conj. So that, to ſuch a degree that.

To INSPECT, in-ſpĕkt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, in-ſpĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Prying examination, narrow and cloſe ſurvey; ſuperintendence, preſiding care.

INSPECTOR, in-ſpĕk'-tŭr. ſ. A prying examiner; a ſuperintendent.

INSPERSION, in-ſpĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling.

To INSPHERE, in-sfē're. v. a. To place in an orb or ſphere.

INSPIRABLE, in-ſpī'-răbl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, in-ſpў-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

To INSPIRE, in-ſpī're. v. n. To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, in-ſpī're. v. a. To breathe into, to infuſe into the mind; to animate by ſupernatural infuſion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, in-ſpī'-rŭr. ſ. He that inſpires.

To INSPIRIT, in-ſpĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, in-ſpĭs'-sāte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, in-ſpĭſ-sā'-ſhŭn. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, in-ſtă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. I conſtancy, fickleneſs, mutability of o nion or conduct.

INSTABLE, in-ſtā'bl. a. Inconſta changing.

To INSTALL, in-ſtā'l. v. a. To vance to any rank or office, by plac in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condi

INSTALLATION, in-ſtŏl-lā'-ſhŭn. The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion o rank or office, by placing in the pro ſeat.

INSTALMENT, in-ſtā'l-mĕnt. ſ. T act of inſtalling; the ſeat in which on inſtalled; payments made at diffe times.

INSTANCE, in'-ſtăns. } ſ.
INSTANCY, in'-ſtăn-sў. }
Importunity, urgency, ſolicitation; tive, influence, preſſing argument; ſecution or proceſs of a ſuit; exa document.

To INSTANCE, in'-ſtăns. v. n. give or offer an example.

INSTANT, in'-ſtănt. a. Preſſing, gent; immediate, without any time tervening, preſent; quick, without de

INSTANT, in'-ſtănt. ſ. Inſtant is a part of duration wherein we percei ſucceſſion; the preſent or current mo

INSTANTANEOUS, in-ſtăn-tā'-n a. Done in an inſtant, acting at without any perceptible ſucceſſion.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-ſtăn nўſ'-lў. ad. In an indiviſible poi time.

INSTANTLY, in'-ſtănt-lў. ad. mediately, without any perceptible tervention of time; with urgent in tunity.

To INSTATE, in-ſtā'te. v. a. To in a certain rank or condition; to in Obſolete.

INSTAURATION, in-ſtă-rā-th Reſtoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD of, in-ſtĕd'. prep. In of, in place of; equal to.

To INSTEEP, in-ſtē'p. v. a. To to macerate in moiſture; to lay water.

INSTEP, in'-ſtĕp. ſ. The upper p the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, in'-ſtў-gāte. v. urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a

INSTIGATION, in-ſtў-gā'-ſhŭn. citement to a crime, encouragement pulſe to ill.

STIGATOR, in'-ſtȳ-gā-tŭr. ſ. In-
er to ill.
INSTILL, in-ſtĭl'. v. a. To infuſe
drops; to inſinuate any thing imper
ſibly into the mind, to infuſe.
STILLATION, in-ſtĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
e act of pouring in by drops; the act
infuſing ſlowly into the mind; the
ng infuſed.
INCT, in-ſtĭnkt'. a. Moved, ani-
ed.
TINCT, in'-ſtĭnkt. ſ. The power
ich determines the will of brutes; a
ſe or averſion in the mind not deter-
ed by reaſon or deliberation.
TINCTIVE, in-ſtĭnk'-tĭv. a. Act-
without the application or choice of
on.
TINCTIVELY, in-ſtĭnk'-tĭv-lȳ. ad.
inſtinct, by the call of nature.
NSTITUTE, in'-ſtȳ-tūt. v. a. To
to eſtabliſh, to appoint, to enact, to
; to educate, to inſtruct, to form
inſtruction.
TITUTE, in'-ſtȳ-tūt. ſ. Eſtabliſhed
, ſettled order; precept, maxim,
ciple.
TITUTION, in-ſtȳ-tū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act
eſtabliſhing; eſtabliſhment, ſettle-
t; poſitive law; education.
TITUTIONARY, in-ſtȳ-tū'-ſhŭn-
. a. Elemental, containing the firſt
rines or principles of doctrine.
TITUTOR, in'-ſtȳ-tū-tŭr. ſ. An
liſher, one who ſettles; inſtructor,
ator.
TITUTIST, in'-ſtȳ-tū-tĭſt. ſ. Writ-
inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.
NSTOP, in-ſtŏp'. v. a. To cloſe
to ſtop.
NSTRUCT, in-ſtrŭk't. v. a. To
, to form by precept, to inform au-
itatively; to model, to form.
RUCTER, in-ſtrŭk'-tŭr. ſ. A
er, an inſtituter.
RUCTION, in-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
of teaching, information; precepts
ying knowledge; authoritative in-
ation, mandate.
RUCTIVE, in-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. a. Con-
g knowledge.
RUMENT, in'-ſtrū-mĕnt. ſ. A
ſed for any work or purpoſe; a
conſtructed ſo as to yield harmo-
ſounds; a writing containing any
act or order; the agent or mean of
ing; one who acts only to ſerve
urpoſes of another.
RUMENTAL, in-ſtrū-mĕn'-tăl. a.
ſtive as means to ſome end, orga-
nical; acting to ſome end, contributing to ſome purpoſe, helpful; conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-ſtrū-mĕn-tăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-ſtrū-mĕn'-tăl-ȳ. ad. In the nature of an inſtrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-ſtrū-mĕn'-tăl-nĭs. ſ. Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, in-sŭf'-fŭr-ăbl. a. Intolerable, inſupportable, intenſe beyond endurance; deteſtable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, in-sŭf'-fŭr-ăb-lȳ. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, in-sŭf-fĭſh'-ĕns.
INSUFFICIENCY, in-sŭf-fĭſh'-ĕn-sȳ. } ſ.

Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe.

INSUFFICIENT, in-sŭf-fĭſh'-ĕnt. a. Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sŭf-fĭſh'-ĕnt-lȳ. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, in-sŭf-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, in'-sū-lăr.
INSULARY, in'-sū-lăr-ȳ. } a.

Belonging to an iſland.

INSULATED, in'-sū-lā-tĭd. a. Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSULSE, in-sŭls'. a. Dull, inſipid, heavy.

INSULT, in'-sŭlt. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of inſolence or contempt.

To INSULT, in-sŭlt'. v. a. To treat with inſolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, in-sŭl'-tŭr. ſ. One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, in-sŭl'-tĭng-lȳ. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, in-sū-pĕr-ă-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, in-sū'-pĕr-ăbl. a. Invincible, inſurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, in-sū'-pĕr-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Invincibleneſs, impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSUPERABLY, in-sū'-pĕr-ăb-lȳ. ad. Invincibly, inſurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sŭp-pŏ'r-tăbl. a. Intolerable, inſufferable, not to be endured.

INSUP-

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sŭp-pŏ'r-tăbl-nis. ſ. Inſufferableneſs, the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-sŭp-pŏ'r-tăb-lў. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sŭr-mou'n-tăbl. a. Inſuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sŭr-mou'n-tăb-lў. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, in-sŭr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſeditious riſing, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, in-sŭ-sŭr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of whiſpering.

INTACTIBLE, in-tăk'-tibl. a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, in-tăl'-lyō. ſ. Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, in-tā'ſ-tăbl. ad. Not raiſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte.

INTEGER, in'-tē-dzhĕr. ſ. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, in'-tē-grăl. a. Whole, applied to a thing, conſidered as comprifing all its conſtituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, in'-tē-grăl. ſ. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, in-tĕg'-grў-tў. ſ. Honeſty, uncorruptneſs; purity, genuine unadulterate ſtate; intireneſs.

INTEGUMENT, in-tĕg'-gŭ-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing that covers or invelops another.

INTELLECT, in'-tĕl-lĕkt. ſ. The intelligent mind, the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTION, in-tĕl-lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of underſtanding.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tiv. a. Having power to underſtand.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. a. Relating to the underſtanding, belonging to the mind, tranſacted by the underſtanding; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes; having the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. ſ. Intellect, underſtanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕns.
INTELLIGENCY, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕn-sў. } ſ.

Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; ſpirit, unbodied mind; underſtanding, ſkill.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tĕl'-lў-dzh… ſŭr. ſ. One who ſends or conveys … one who gives notice of private or d… tranſactions.

INTELLIGENT, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕnt. … Knowing, inſtructed, ſkilful; giving … formation.

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tĕl-lў-dzh… ſhăl. a. Conſiſting of unbodied … intellectual, exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tĕl'-lў-… bĭl''-ĭt-ў. ſ. Poſſibility to be under…

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĭbl. … To be conceived by the underſtandi…

INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tĕl… dzhĭbl-nis. ſ. Poſſibility to be u… ſtood, perſpicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĭ… ad. So as to be underſtood, cl… plainly.

INTEMERATE, in-tĕm'-mĕr-ĕt. … Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tĕm'-p… mĕnt. ſ. Bad conſtitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ăns.

INTEMPERANCY, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ăn-sў.

Want of temperance, want of m… tion, exceſs in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt. … Immoderate in appetite, exceſſive i… or drink; paſſionate, ungovernable, … out rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tĕm'-pĕr-… ad. With breach of the laws of … perance; immoderately, exceſſively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tĕm'-p… nis. ſ. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tĕm'-… tŭr. ſ. Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTEND, in-tĕnd'. v. a. To … to deſign.

INTENDANT, in-tĕn'-dănt. ſ. … ficer of the higheſt claſs, who … any particular allotment of the … buſineſs.

INTENDMENT, in-tĕnd'-mĕnt. ſ. … tention, deſign.

To INTENERATE, in-tĕn'-n… v. a. To make tender, to ſoften.

INTENERATION, in-tĕn-nĕr-ā'… ſ. The act of ſoftening or maki… der.

INTENIBLE, in-tĕn'-ĭbl. a. Th… not hold.

INTENSE, in-tĕns'e. a. Raiſe… high degree, ſtrained, forced; ve… ardent; kept on the ſtretch, a… attentive.

TENSELY, in-tĕns'-lȳ. ad. To a at degree.

TENSENESS, in-tĕns'-nĭs. ſ. The e of being affected to a high degree, trariety to làxity or remiſſion.

TENSION, in-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act forcing or ſtraining any thing.

TENSIVE, in-tĕn'-sĭv. a. Stretched ncreaſed with reſpect to itſelf; intent, of care.

TENSIVELY, in-tĕn'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. To eat degree.

TENT, in-tĕnt'. a. Anxiouſly dili-, fixed with cloſe application.

TENT, in-tĕnt'. ſ. A deſign, a pur-, a drift, meaning.

TENTION, in-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſign, oſe; the ſtate of being intenſe or ed.

TENTIONAL, in-tĕn'-ſhŭn-ăl. a. gned, done by deſign.

TENTIONALLY, in-tĕn'-ſhŭn-ăl-ȳ. By deſign, with fixed choice; in if not in action.

TENTIVE, in-tĕn'-tĭv. a. Diligent-plied, buſily attentive.

TENTIVELY, in-tĕn'-tĭv-lȳ. ad. application, cloſely.

TENTLY, in-tĕnt'-lȳ. ad. With attention, with cloſe application, eager deſire.

TENTNESS, in-tĕnt'-nĭs. ſ. The of being intent, anxious application.

TER, in-tĕr'. v. a. To cover un-ground, to bury.

RCALAR, in-tĕr'-kă-lăr. } a.
RCALARY, in-tĕr'-kă-lăr-ȳ. }
ed out of the common order to re the equation of time, as the y-ninth of February in a leap-year Intercalary day.

NTERCALATE, in-tĕr'-kă-lăte. To inſert an extraordinary day.

RCALATION, in-tĕr-kă-lă'-ſhŭn. ſertion of days out of the ordinary ning.

TERCEDE, in-tĕr-sēd'. v. n. To tween; to mediate, to act between rties.

RCEDER, in-tĕr-sē'-dŭr. ſ. One tercedes, a mediator.

TERCEPT, in-tĕr-sĕpt'. v. a. op and ſeize in the way; to ob-to cut off, to ſtop from being com-ated.

RCEPTION, in-tĕr-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. ction, ſeizure by the way.

RCESSION, in-tĕr-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. tion, interpoſition, agency between rties, agency in the cauſe of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-tĕr-sĕs'-sŭr. ſ. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, in-tĕr-tſhā'n. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, in-tĕr-tſhā'ndzh. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to ſucceed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in'-tĕr-tſhāndzh. ſ. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate ſucceſſion; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tĕr-tſhā'ndzh-ăbl. a. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tĕr-tſhā'ndzh-ăb-lȳ. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tĕr-tſhā'ndzh-mĕnt. ſ. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, in-tĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. ſ. An intercepting power, ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

INTERCISION, in-tĕr-sĭz'-zhŭn. ſ. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, in-tĕr-klū'd. v. n. To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tĕr-klū'-zhŭn. ſ. Obſtruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſpace between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, in-tĕr-kŏm'-mŭn. v. n. To feed at the ſame table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-tĕr-kŏm-mū'-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-tĕr-kŏs'-tăl. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, in'-tĕr-kŏrſe. ſ. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, in-tĕr-kŭr'-rĕns. ſ. Paſſage between.

INTERCURRENT, in-tĕr-kŭr'-rĕnt. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, in-tĕr-dē'l. ſ. Traffick, intercourſe.

To INTERDICT, in-tĕr-dĭkt'. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, in'-tĕr-dĭkt. ſ. Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, in-tĕr-dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Prohibition,

Prohibition, forbidding decree; curſe, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, in-tĕr-dĭk'-tŭr-ў. a. Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTEREST, in'-tĕr-ĕſt. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give ſhare in.

INTEREST, in'-tĕr-ĕſt. ſ. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; ſhare, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for uſe, uſury; any ſurplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, in-tĕr-fē'r. v. a. To interpoſe, to intermeddle; to claſh, to oppoſe each other.

INTERFLUENT, in-tĕr'-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, in-tĕr-fŭl'-dzhĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-tĕr-fū'zd. a. Poured or ſcattered between.

INTERJACENCY, in-tĕr-dzhā'-sĕn-sў. ſ. The act or ſtate of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, in-tĕr-dzhā'-sĕnt. a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, in-tĕr-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion, ſuch as are in Engliſh, O! alas! ah! intervention, interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between.

INTERIM, in'-tĕr-ĭm. ſ. Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, in-tĕr-dzhoi'n. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, in-tē'-ryŭr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not ſuperficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-tĕr-nŏl'-lĭdzh. ſ. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, in-tĕr-lā'ſe. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, in-tĕr-lăps'. ſ. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, in-tĕr-lā'rd. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpoſe, to inſert between; to diverſify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, in-tĕr-lē'v. v. a. To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, in-tĕr-lī'ne. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by ſomething written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, in-tĕr-lў-nyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, in-tĕr-lĭnk'. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, in-tĕr-lŏ-kū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Dialogue, interchange of ſpeech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, in-tĕr-lŏk'-kŭ-tŭr. ſ. Dialogiſt, one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, in-tĕr-lŏk'-kŭ-tŭr-ў. a. Conſiſting of dialogue; preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLOPE, in-tĕr-lō'pe. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, in-tĕr-lō'-pŭr. ſ. One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, in-tĕr-lū'-ſĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERLUDE, in'-tĕr-lūd. ſ. Something played at the intervals of feſtivity, a

INTERLUENCY, in-tĕr-lū'-ĕn-ſ Water interpoſited, interpoſition of a

INTERLUNAR, in-tĕr-lū'-nár.

INTERLUNARY, in-tĕr-lū'-nár-ў. Belonging to the time when the m about to change, is inviſible.

INTERMARRIAGE, in-tĕr-mă'r-ſ ſ. Marriage between two families, each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, in-tĕr-mă v. n. To marry ſome of each f with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, in-tĕr-mĕd'-dl To interpoſe officiouſly.

INTERMEDDLER, in-tĕr-mĕd'-dl One that interpoſes officiouſly.

INTERMEDIACY, in-tĕr-mē'-dy ſ. Interpoſition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, in-tĕr-mē'-dy Intervening, lying between, interv

INTERMEDIATE, in-tĕr-mē'-dy Intervening, interpoſed.

INTERMEDIATELY, in-tĕr-mē' ly. ad. By way of intervention.

INTERMENT, in-tĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. ſepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, in-tĕr-mĭ ſhŭn. ſ. Act of removing from on to another, ſo as that of two par moving, each takes the place of the

INTERMINABLE, in-tĕr'-mĭn-ă Immenſe, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, in-tĕr'-mĭn-ă Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, in-tĕr-mĭ ſhŭn. ſ. Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, in-tĕr-mĭ v. a. To mingle, to mix ſom amongſt others.

To INTERMINGLE, in-tĕr-mĭ v. n. To be mixed or incorpora

INTERMISSION, in-tĕr-mĭſh'-

ſtation for a time, pauſe, intermediate
e; intervenient time; ſtate of being
ermitted; the ſpace between the pa-
ſiſms of a fever.
TERMISSIVE, in-tĕr-mĭs'-sĭv. a.
ming by fits, not continual.
INTERMIT, in-tĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To
bear any thing for a time, to interrupt.
INTERMIT, in-tĕr-mĭt'. v. n. To
w mild between the fits or paroxiſms.
TERMITTENT, in-tĕr-mĭt'-tĕnt. a.
ming by fits.
INTERMIX, in-tĕr-mĭks'. v. a. To
gle, to join, to put ſome things
ong others.
INTERMIX, in-tĕr-mĭks'. v. n. To
mingled together.
TERMIXTURE, in-tĕr-mĭks'-tſhŭr.
Maſs formed by mingling bodies;
ething additional mingled in a maſs.
TERMUNDANE, in-tĕr-mŭn'-dăn.
Subſiſting between worlds, or be-
en orb and orb.
TERMURAL, in-tĕr-mū'-răl, a. Ly-
between walls.
TERMUTUAL, in-tĕr-mū'-tū-ăl. a.
tual, interchanged.
TERN, in-tĕrn'. a. Inward, inteſtine,
foreign.
TERNAL, in-tĕr'-năl. a. Inward,
external; intrinſick, not depending
external accidents, real.
TERNALLY, in-tĕr'-năl-ў. ad. In-
dly; mentally, intellectually.
TERNECINE, in-tĕr-nē'-sīne. a. En-
ouring mutual deſtruction.
TERNECION, in-tĕr-nē'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ſlacre, ſlaughter.
TERNUNCIO, in-tĕr-nŭn'-ſhō. ſ.
ſenger between two parties.
TERPELLATION, in-tĕr-pĕl-lā'-
. ſ. A ſummons, a call upon.
INTERPOLATE, in-tĕr'-pō-lāte.
To foiſt any thing into a place to
ch it does not belong; to renew, to
n again.
TERPOLATION, in-tĕr-pō-lā'-ſhŭn.
Something added or put into the ori-
l matter.
TERPOLATOR, in-tĕr'-pō-lā-tŭr. ſ.
that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.
TERPOSAL, in-tĕr-pō'-zăl. ſ. In-
oſition, agency between two perſons;
vention.
NTERPOSE, in-tĕr-pō'ze. v. a. To
t in as an obſtruction, interruption
convenience; to offer as a ſuccour
lief; to place between, to make in-
ient.
NTERPOSE, in-tĕr-pō'ze. v. n. To
mediate, to act between two parties; to
put in by way of interruption.
INTERPOSER, in-tĕr-pō'-zŭr. ſ. One
that comes between others; an interve-
nient agent, a mediator.
INTERPOSITION, in-tĕr-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn.
ſ. Intervenient agency; mediation,
agency between parties; intervention,
ſtate of being placed between two; any
thing interpoſed.
To INTERPRET, in-tĕr'-prĭt. v. a. To
explain, to tranſlate, to decipher, to give
a ſolution.
INTERPRETABLE, in-tĕr'-prĭt-ăbl. a.
Capable of being expounded.
INTERPRETATION, in-tĕr-prў-tā'-
ſhŭn. ſ. The act of interpreting, ex-
planation; the ſenſe given by any inter-
preter, expoſition.
INTERPRETATIVE, in-tĕr'-prў-tā-
tĭv. a. Collected by interpretation.
INTERPRETATIVELY, in-tĕr'-prў-
tā-tĭv-lў. ad. As may be collected by
interpretation.
INTERPRETER, in-tĕr'-prў-tŭr. ſ. An
expoſitor, an expounder; a tranſlator.
INTERPUNCTION, in-tĕr-pŭnk'-ſhŭn.
ſ. Pointing between words or ſentences.
INTERREGNUM, in-tĕr-rĕg'-nŭm. ſ.
The time in which a throne is vacant be-
tween the death of a prince and acceſſion
of another.
INTERREIGN, in-tĕr-rē'n. ſ. Vacancy
of the throne.
To INTERROGATE, in-tĕr'-rō-gāt.
v. a. To examine, to queſtion.
To INTERROGATE, in-tĕr'-rō-gāt.
v. n. To aſk, to put queſtions.
INTERROGATION, in-tĕr-rō-gā'-
ſhŭn. ſ. A queſtion put, an enquiry; a
note that marks a queſtion, thus ?
INTERROGATIVE, in-tĕr-rŏg'-gă-tĭv.
a. Denoting a queſtion, expreſſed in a
queſtionary form of words.
INTERROGATIVE, in-tĕr-rŏg'-gă-tĭv.
ſ. A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions,
as who? what?
INTERROGATIVELY, in-tĕr-rŏg'-gă-
tĭv-lў. ad. In form of a queſtion.
INTERROGATOR, in-tĕr'-rō-gă-tŭr.
ſ. An aſker of queſtions.
INTERROGATORY, in-tĕr-rŏg'-gă-
tŭr-ў. ſ. A queſtion, an enquiry.
INTERROGATORY, in-tĕr-rŏg'-gă-
tŭr-ў. a. Containing a queſtion, ex-
preſſing a queſtion.
To INTERRUPT, in-tĕr-rŭpt'. v. a.
To hinder the proceſs of any thing by
breaking in upon it; to hinder one from

proceeding by interpoſition; to divide, to ſeparate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-tĕr-rŭp'-tĕd-lȳ. ad. Not in continuity, not without ſtoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-tĕr-rŭp'-tŭr. ſ. He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-tĕr-rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Interpoſition, breach of continuity; hindrance, ſtop, obſtruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-tĕr-ſkăp'-pŭ-lăr. a. Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCIND, in-tĕr-ſind'. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, in-tĕr-ſkrī'be. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-tĕr-sē'-kănt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, in-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, in-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. n. To meet and croſs each other.

INTERSECTION, in-tĕr-sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSERT, in-tĕr-sĕrt'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, in-tĕr-sĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, in-tĕr-ſpĕr'ſe. v. a. To ſcatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-tĕr-ſpĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-tĕr-ſtĕl'-lăr. a. Intervening between the ſtars.

INTERSTICE, in-tĕr'-ſtĭs. ſ. Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INTERSTITIAL, in-tĕr-ſtĭſh'-ăl. a. Containing interſtices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-tĕr-tĕks'-tſhŭr. ſ. Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, in-tĕr-twī'ne. }
To INTERTWIST, in-tĕr-twiſt'. } v. a. To unite by twiſting one in another.

INTERVAL, in'-tĕr-văl. ſ. Space between places, interſtice; time paſſing two aſſignable points; remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

To INTERVENE, in-tĕr-vē'n. v. n. To come between things or perſons.

INTERVENIENT, in-tĕr-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Intercedent, paſſing between.

INTERVENTION, in-tĕr-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Agency between perſons; agency between antecedents and conſecutives; interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVERT, in-tĕr-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn to another courſe.

INTERVIEW, in'-tĕr-vū. ſ. Mutual ſight, ſight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, in-tĕr-vălv'. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, in-tĕr-wē'v. v. a. preter. Inter-wove, part. paſſ. Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, in-tĕs'-tăbl. a. Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, in-tĕs'-tăt. a. Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, in-tĕs'-tin-ăl. a. Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, in-tĕs'-tin. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domeſtick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, in-tĕs'-tin. ſ. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRAL, in-thrăl'. v. a. To enſlave, to ſhackle, to reduce to ſervitude.

INTHRALMENT, in-thrăl'-mĕnt. ſ. Servitude, ſlavery.

To INTHRONE, in-thrō'n. v. a. To raiſe to royalty, to ſeat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in'-tȳ-mă-ſȳ. ſ. Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in'-tȳ-mĕt. a. Inmoſt, inward, inteſtine; familiar, cloſely acquainted.

INTIMATE, in'-tȳ-mĕt. ſ. A familiar friend, one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, in'-tȳ-māte. v. a. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in'-tȳ-mĕt-lȳ. ad. Cloſely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION, in-tȳ-mă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hint, obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, in tĭm'-ȳ-dāte. v. a. To make fearful, to daſtardize, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tī're. ſ. Whole, undiminiſhed, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-tī're-nĭs. ſ. Wholeneſs, integrity.

INTO, in'-tō. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outſide; noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTOLERABLE, in-tŏl'-lĕr-ăbl. a. Inſufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond ſufferance.

NTOLERABLENESS, in-tŏl'-lĕr-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

NTOLERABLY, in-tŏl'-lĕr-ăb-lў. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

NTOLERANT, in-tŏl'-lĕr-ănt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

To INTOMB, in-tō'm. v. a. To incloſe in a funeral monument, to bury.

NTONATION, in-tō-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Manner of ſounding.

To INTONE, in-tō'ne. v. n. To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

To INTORT, in-tā'rt. v. a. To twiſt, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, in-tŏks'-ў-kāte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

NTOXICATION, in-tŏkſ-ў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

NTRACTABLE, in-trăk'-tăbl. a. Ungovernable, ſtubborn, obſtinate; unmanageable, furious.

NTRACTABLENESS, in-trăk'-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

NTRACTABLY, in-trăk'-tăb-lў. ad. Unmanageably, ſtubbornly.

NTRANQUILITY, in-trăn-kwĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Unquietneſs, want of reſt.

NTRANSMUTABLE, in-trănſ-mū'-tăbl. a. Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

To INTREASURE, in-trĕzh'-ŭr. v. a. To lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, in-trĕntſh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

NTRENCHANT, in-trĕntſh'-ănt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

NTRENCHMENT, in-trĕntſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Fortification with a trench.

NTREPID, in-trĕp'-ĭd. a. Fearleſs, daring, bold, brave.

NTREPIDITY, in-trĕ-pĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Fearleſſneſs, courage, boldneſs.

NTREPIDLY, in-trĕp'-ĭd-lў. ad. Fearleſly, boldly, daringly.

NTRICACY, in'-trў-kă-ſў. ſ. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

NTRICATE, in'-trў-kĕt. a. Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obſcure.

To INTRICATE, in'-trў-kāte. v. a. To perplex, to darken. Not in uſe.

NTRICATELY, in'-trў-kĕt-lў. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'-trў-kĕt-nĭs. ſ. Perplexity, involution, obſcurity.

INTRIGUE, in-trē'g. ſ. A plot, a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, in-trē'g. v. n. To form plots, to carry on private deſigns; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-trē'-gŭr. ſ. One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms plots, one who purſues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trē'-ging-lў. ad. With intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trĭn'-ſў-kăl. a. Internal, ſolid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trĭn'-ſў-kăl-ў. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inſide.

INTRINSICK, in-trĭn'-ſĭk. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed on the nature of the thing.

INTRIN-ECATE, in-trĭn'-ſē-kāte. a. Perplexed. Obſolete.

To INTRODUCE, in-trō-dū's. v. a. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring ſomething into notice or practice; to produce, to give occaſion; to bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trō-dū'-ſŭr. ſ. One who conducts another to a place or perſon; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, in-trō-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trō-dŭk'-tĭv. a. Serving as the means to introduce ſomething elſe.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trō-dŭk'-tŭr-ў. a. Previous, ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

INTROGRESSION, in-trō-grĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, in-trō-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending in.

To INTROMIT, in-trō-mit'. v. a. To ſend in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, in-trō-ſpĕkt'. v. a. To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPECTION, in-trō-ſpĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A view of the inſide.

INTROVENIENT, in-trō-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Entering, coming in.

To INTRUDE, in-trōd. v. n. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permiſſion; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, in-trōd. v. a. To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-trō'-dŭr. ſ. One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, in-trō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, in-trŭſt'. v. a. To treat with confidence, to charge with any ſecret.

INTUITION, in-tū-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon.

INTUITIVE, in-tū'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Seen by the mind immediately; ſeeing, not barely believing; having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, in-tū'-ĭt-ĭv-lў. ad. Without deduction of reaſon, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tū-mĕs'-sĕns.
INTUMESCENCY, in-tū-mĕs'-sĕn-sў. } ſ. Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tŭr-dzhĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Swelling, the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWINE, in-twī'ne. v. a. To twiſt or wreath together; to incompaſs by circling round it.

To INVADE, in-vā'de. v. a. To attack a country, to make an hoſtile entrance; to aſſail, to aſſault.

INVADER, in-vā'-dŭr. ſ. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another; an aſſailant.

INVALID, in-văl'-ĭd. a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, in-vă-lī'd. ſ. One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

To INVALIDATE, in-văl'-ў-dāte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, in-vă-lĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Weakneſs, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, in-văl'-ū-ăbl. a. Precious above eſtimation, ineſtimable.

INVARIABLE, in-vā'-ryăbl. a. Unchangeable, conſtant.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vā'-ryăbl-nĭs. ſ. Immutability, conſtancy.

INVARIABLY, in-vā'-ryăb-lў. ad. Unchangeably, conſtantly.

INVASION, in-vā'-zhŭn. ſ. Hoſtile e trance upon the rights or poſſeſſions another, hoſtile encroachments.

INVASIVE, in-vā'-sĭv. a. Enter hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions.

INVECTIVE, in-vĕk'-tĭv. ſ. A ſev cenſure in ſpeech or writing.

INVECTIVE, in-vĕk'-tĭv. a. Satiri abuſive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. tirically, abuſively.

To INVEIGH, in-vē'. v. n. To u cenſure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-vē'-ŭr. ſ. Vehem railer.

To INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl. v. a. To ſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful, wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vē'g-lŭr. ſ. Sedu deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, in-vĕnt'. v. a. To cover, to find out; to forge, to cont falſely; to feign; to produce ſometh new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, in-vĕn'-tŭr. ſ. One produces ſomething new, a deviſe ſomething not known before; a telle fictions.

INVENTION, in-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Fict diſcovery; act of producing ſomet new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vĕn'-tĭv. a. Quic contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vĕn'-tŭr. ſ. A finde of ſomething new; a contriver, a fra

INVENTORIALLY, in-vĕn-tō'-ryă ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in'-vĕn-tŭr-ў. ſ. account or catalogue of moveables.

INVENTRESS, in-vĕn'-trĭs. ſ. A male that invents.

INVERSE, in'-vĕrs. a. Inverted, procal, oppoſed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ch of order or time, ſo as that the l firſt, and firſt laſt; change of plac as that each takes the room of the o

To INVERT, in-vĕrt'. v. a. To upſide down, to place in contrary thod or order to that which was be to place the laſt firſt.

INVERTEDLY, in-vĕr'-tĭd-lў. ad contrary or reverſed order.

To INVEST, in-vĕſt'. v. a. To to clothe, to array; to place in poſſ of a rank or office; to adorn, to g to confer, to give; to incloſe, to ſur ſo as to intercept ſuccours or provi

INVESTIENT, in-vĕs'-tĭĕnt. a. vering, clothing.

VESTIGABLE, in-vès'-tỹ-gȧbl. a. To be ſearched out, diſcoverable by ra-tional diſquiſition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vès'-tỹ-gȧte. v. a. To ſearch out, to find out by ra-tional diſquiſition.

VESTIGATION, in-vès-tỹ-gȧ'-ſhŭn. The act of the mind by which un-known truths are diſcovered; examina-tion.

VESTITURE, in-vès'-tỹ-tſhŭr. ſ. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving poſſeſſion.

VESTMENT, in-vèſt'-mènt. ſ. Dreſs, cloaths, garment, habit.

VETERACY, in-vèt'-tèr-ȧ-sỹ. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; in phyſick, long continuance of a diſeaſe.

VETERATE, in-vèt'-tèr-èt. a. Old, long eſtabliſhed; obſtinate by long con-tinuance.

To INVETERATE, in-vèt'-tèr-ȧte. v. a. To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

VETERATENESS, in-vèt'-tèr-èt-nis. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

VETERATION, in-vèt-tèr-ȧ'-ſhŭn. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

VIDIOUS, in-vidzh'-ŭs. a. Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

VIDIOUSLY, in-vidzh'-ŭſ-lỹ. ad. Malignantly, enviouſly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

VIDIOUSNESS, in-vidzh'-ŭſ-nis. ſ. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vig'-gŏ-rȧte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to ſtrengthen, to animate, to enforce.

VIGORATION, in-vig-gŏ-rȧ'-ſhŭn. The act of invigorating; the ſtate of being invigorated.

VINCIBLE, in-vin'-sibl. a. Unconquerable, not to be ſubdued.

VINCIBLENESS, in-vin'-sibl-nis. ſ. Unconquerableneſs, inſuperableneſs.

VINCIBLY, in-vin'-sib-lỹ. ad. In-querably, unconquerably.

VIOLABLE, in-vï'-ŏ-lȧbl. a. Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

VIOLABLY, in-vï'-ŏ-lȧb-lỹ. ad. Without breach, without failure.

VIOLATE, in-vï'-ŏ-lȧt. a. Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

VIOUS, in'-vyŭs. a. Impaſſable, un-trodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-viz-ỹ-bil'-ĭt-ỹ. ſ. The ſtate of being inviſible, imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

INVISIBLE, in-viz'-ibl. a. Not perceptible by the ſight, not to be ſeen.

INVISIBLY, in-viz'-ib-lỹ. ad. Imperceptibly to the ſight.

To INVISCATE, in-vis'-kȧte. v. a. To lime, to intangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vỹ-tȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVITE, in-vï'te. v. a. To bid, to aſk to any place; to allure, to perſuade.

To INVITE, in-vï'te. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, in-vï'-tŭr. ſ. He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vï'-ting-lỹ. ad. In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, in-ŭm'-brȧte. v. a. To ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

INUNCTION, in-ŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſmearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, in-ŭn-dȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, in'-vŏ-kȧte. v. a. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vŏ-kȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

INVOICE, in'-vois. ſ. A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVOKE, in-vŏ'ke. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, in-vȧ'lv. v. a. To in-wrap, to cover with any thing ſurround-ing; to imply, to compriſe; to entwiſt; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confuſedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vŏl'-ŭn-tèr-il-ỹ. ad. Not by choice, not ſpontaneouſly.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vŏl'-ŭn-tèr-ỹ. a. Not having the power of choice; not choſen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vŏ-lŭ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of involving or inwrapping; the ſtate of being intangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, in-ŭ'r. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom, to accuſtom.

INUREMENT, in-ŭ'r-mènt. ſ. Practice, habit, uſe, cuſtom, frequency.

To INURN, in-ŭrn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUS-

INUSTION, in-ŭs'-tshŭn. ſ. The act of burning.
INUTILE, in-ū'-tĭl. a. Uſeleſs, unprofitable.
INUTILITY, in-ū-tĭl'-ĭt-y. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs, unprofitableneſs.
INVULNERABLE, in-vŭl'-nĕr-ăbl. a. Not to be wounded, ſecure from wound.
To INWALL, in-wâl. v. a. To incloſe with a wall.
INWARD, in'-wĕrd. } ad.
INWARDS, in'-wĕrdz. }
Towards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.
INWARD, in'-wĕrd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domeſtick; ſeated in the mind.
INWARD, in'-wĕrd. ſ. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.
INWARDLY, in'-wĕrd-ly. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.
INWARDNESS, in'-wĕrd-nis. ſ. Intimacy, familiarity.
To INWEAVE, in-wē'v. v. a. preter. Inwove or Inweaved, part. paſſ. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.
To INWOOD, in-wŭd'. v. a. To hide in woods. Obſolete.
To INWRAP, in-răp'. v. a. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity; to raviſh or tranſport.
INWROUGHT, in-râ't. a. Adorned with work.
To INWREATHE, in-rē'th. v. a. To ſurround as with a wreath.
JOB, dzhŏb'. ſ. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.
To JOB, dzhŏb'. v. a. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument; to drive in a ſharp inſtrument.
To JOB, dzhŏb'. v. n. To play the ſtockjobber, to buy and ſell as a broker.
JOB's TEARS, dzhō'bz-tērz. ſ. An herb.
JOBBER, dzhŏb'-bŭr. ſ. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds; one who does chancework.
JOCKEY, dzhŏk'-ky. ſ. A fellow that rides horſes in the race; a man that deals in horſes; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.
To JOCKEY, dzhŏk'-ky. v. a. To juſtle by riding againſt one; to cheat, to trick.
JOCOSE, dzhō-kō's. a. Merry, giſh, given to jeſt.
JOCOSELY, dzhō-kō'ſ-ly. ad. W giſhly, in jeſt, in game.
JOCOSENESS, dzhō-kō'ſ-nis. } ſ.
JOCOSITY, dzhō-kŏs'-sĭt-y. } Waggery, merriment.
JOCULAR, dzhŏk'-kū-lŭr. a. Uſe jeſt, merry, jocoſe, waggiſh.
JOCULARITY, dzhŏk-ū-lăr'-ĭt-y. Merriment, diſpoſition to jeſt.
JOCUND, dzhŏk'-kŭnd. a. Merry, airy, lively.
JOCUNDLY, dzhŏk'-kŭnd-ly. ad. M rily, gaily.
To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. a. To puſh, ſhake by a ſudden puſh, to give no by a ſudden puſh.
To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. n. To move ſmall ſhocks; to move on in a gen equable trot.
JOG, dzhŏg'. ſ. A puſh, a ſlight ſh a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſha a rub, a ſmall ſtop.
JOGGER, dzhŏg'-gŭr. ſ. One moves heavily and dully.
To JOGGLE, dzhŏg'l. v. n. To ſha to be in a tremulous motion.
JOHNAPPLE, dzhŏn'-ăpl. ſ. A apple.
To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. a. To add on another in continuity; to unite in le or marriage; to daſh together, to counter; to aſſociate; to unite in act; to unite in concord; to act in c cert with.
To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. n. To grow to adhere, to be continuous; to cloſe claſh; to unite with in marriage, or other league; to become confederate.
JOINDER, dzhoi'n-dŭr. ſ. Conjunct joining.
JOINER, dzhoi'n-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe t is to make utenſils of wood joined.
JOINERY, dzhoi'n-ĕr-y. ſ. An whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are f and joined together.
JOINT, dzhoi'nt. ſ. Articulation limbs, juncture of moveable bones animal bodies; hinge, junctures w admit motion of the parts; in join ſtraight lines, in joiners language called a joint, that is, two pieces of w are ſhot; a knot in a plant; one of limbs of an animal cut up by the butch Out of joint, luxated, ſlipped from ſocket, or correſpondent part whe naturally moves; thrown into confu and diſorder.

INT, dzhoi'nt. a. Shared among many; united in the ſame poſſeſſion; combined, acting together in conſort.

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

INTED, dzhoi'n-tĕd. a. Full of joints or knots.

INTER, dzhoi'n-tŭr. ſ. A ſort of plane.

INTLY, dzhoi'nt-lў. ad. Together, not ſeparately; in a ſtate of union or co-operation.

INTRESS, dzhoi'n-trĕs. ſ. One who holds any thing in jointure.

INTSTOOL, dzhoi'nt-ſtōl. ſ. A ſtool formed by framing the joints into each other.

INTURE, dzhoi'n-tſhŭr. ſ. Eſtate veſted on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

IST, dzhoi'ſt. ſ. The ſecondary beam of a floor.

KE, dzhō'ke. ſ. A jeſt, ſomething not ſerious.

JOKE, dzhō'ke. v. n. To jeſt, to be merry in words or actions.

KER, dzhō'-kŭr. ſ. A jeſter, a merry fellow.

LE, dzhō'le. ſ. The face or cheek; the head of a fiſh.

JOLL, dzhō'l. v. a. To beat the head againſt any thing, to claſh with violence.

LLILY, dzhŏl'-lў-lў. ad. In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

LLIMENT, dzhŏl'-lў-mĕnt. ſ. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

LLINESS, dzhŏl'-lў-nĭs. } ſ.
LLITY, dzhŏl'-lў-tў. }

Gaiety, elevation of ſpirit; merriment, feſtivity.

LLY, dzhŏl'-lў. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

JOLT, dzhō'lt. v. n. To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

JOLT, dzhō'lt. v. a. To ſhake one as a carriage does.

LT, dzhō'lt. ſ. Shock, violent agitation.

LTHEAD, dzhō'lt-hĕd. ſ. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

NQUILLE, dzhŭng-kĭl'. ſ. A ſpecies of daffodil.

RDEN, dzhăr'-dĭn. ſ. A pot.

JOSTLE, dzhŏs'l. v. a. To juſtle, to ruſh againſt.

JOT, dzhŏt'. ſ. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, dzhō'-vўăl. a. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, dzhō'-vўăl-lў. ad. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, dzhō'-vўăl-nĭs. ſ. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, dzhŭr'-nŭl. a. Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, dzhŭr'-nŭl. ſ. A diary, an account kept of daily tranſactions; any paper publiſhed daily.

JOURNALIST, dzhŭr'-năl-ĭſt. ſ. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, dzhŭr'-nў. ſ. The travel of a day; travel by land, a voyage or travel by ſea; paſſage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, dzhŭr'-nў. v. n. To travel, to paſs from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, dzhŭr'-nў-măn. ſ. A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, dzhŭr'-nў-wŭrk. ſ. Work performed by hire.

JOUST, dzhou'ſt. ſ. Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written leſs properly Juſt.

To JOUST, dzhou'ſt. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, dzhow'-lŭr. ſ. A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, dzhoy'. ſ. The paſſion produced by any happy accident, gladneſs; gaiety, merriment; happineſs; a term of fondneſs.

To JOY, dzhoy'. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, dzhoy'. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, dzhoy'-ăns. ſ. Gaiety, feſtivity. Obſolete.

JOYFUL, dzhoy'-fŭl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, dzhoy'-fŭl-lў. ad. With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, dzhoy'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Gladneſs, joy.

JOYLESS, dzhoy'-lĭs. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleaſure; giving no pleaſure.

JOYOUS, dzhoy'-ŭs. a. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ĭp-pĕ-kăk-ū-ăn'-ă. ſ. An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, ĭ-răs'-sĭbl. a. Partaking of the nature of anger, diſpoſed to anger.

IRE, īre. ſ. Anger, rage, paſſionate hatred.

IREFUL, ĭ're-fûl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, ĭ're-fûl-ў. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, ĭ'-rĭs. ſ. The rainbow; an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, ėrk'. v. a. It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ėrk'-sûm. a. Weariſome, troubleſome.

IRKSOMELY, ėrk'-sûm-lў. ad. Weariſomely, tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS, ėrk'-sûm-nĭs. ſ. Tediouſneſs, weariſomeneſs.

IRON, ĭ'-ûrn. ſ. A hard, fuſil, malleable metal; any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron; a chain, a ſhackle.

IRON, ĭ'-ûrn. a. Made of iron; reſembling iron in colour; harſh, ſevere; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, ĭ'-ûrn. v. a. To ſmooth with with an iron; to ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ĭ-rŏn'-nў-kăl. a. Expreſſing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ĭ-rŏn'-nў-kăl-ў. ad. By the uſe of irony.

IRONMONGER, ĭ'-ûrn-mûng-gûr. ſ. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, ĭ'-ûrn-wûd. ſ. A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

IRONWORT, ĭ'-ûrn-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

IRONY, ĭ'-rûn-ў. ſ. A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ĭr-rā'-dyâns. } ſ.
IRRADIANCY, ĭr-rā'-dyân-sў. }
Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ĭr-rā'-dyâte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with ſhining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ĭr-rā-dў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ĭr-răſh'-ŏ-năl. a. Void of reaſon, void of underſtanding; abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

IRRATIONALITY, ĭr-răſh-ŏ-năl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Want of reaſon.

IRRATIONALLY, ĭr-răſh'-ŏ-năl-ў. ad. Without reaſon, abſurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ĭr-rė-klā'm-ăbl. a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ĭr-rĕk-ŭn-sĭl- a. Not to be reconciled, not to be peaſed; not to be made conſiſtent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ĭr-rĕk-sĭl-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Impoſſible to be reciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ĭr-rĕk-ŭn-sĭl-lў. ad. In a manner not admitting conciliation.

IRRECONCILED, ĭr-rĕk'-ŭn-sĭld. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ĭr-rė-kŭv'-ŭr- a. Not to be regained, not to be re or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ĭr-rė-kŭv'-ŭr-lў. ad. Beyond recovery, paſt repa

IRREDUCIBLE, ĭr-rė-dū'-sĭbl. a. to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ĭr-rĕf'-frā-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. ſ. Strength of argument n be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ĭr-rĕf'-frā-găb Not to be confuted, ſuperiour to a mental oppoſition.

IRREFRAGABLY, ĭr-rĕf'-frā-găb ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ĭr-rĕ-fū'-tăbl. a. to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lûr. a. viating from rule, cuſtom, or nat immethodical, not confined to any tain rule or order; not being accor to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ĭr-rĕg-gū-lăr'- ſ. Deviation from rule; neglect method and order; inordinate practi

IRREGULARLY, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lûr-lў Without obſervation of rule or met

To IRREGULATE, ĭr-rĕg'-gū- v. a. To make irregular, to diſord

IRRELATIVE, ĭr-rĕl'-lă-tĭv. a. ing no reference to any thing, fi unconnected.

IRRELIGION, ĭr-rė-lĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. tempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ĭr-rė-lĭdzh'-ŭs. a. temning religion, impious; contrar religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ĭr-rė-lĭdzh'-ŭ ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ĭr-rĕ'-mў-ăbl. a. mitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ĭr-rė-mē'-dyăbl Admitting no cure, not to be remed

IRREMEDIABLY, ĭr-rė-mē'-dyă ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ĭr-rė-mĭs'-sĭbl. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ĭr-rė-mĭs-

nals. ſ. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-rẽ-mo͞o'v-ăbl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ir-rẽ-now'nd. a. Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rẽp'-pẽr-ăbl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, ir-rẽp'-pẽr-ăb-lў. ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ir-rẽ-plẽv'-vў-ăbl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-rẽp-prẽ-hẽn'-sibl. a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rẽp-prẽ-hẽn'-sib-lў. ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ir-rẽp-prẽ-zẽnt'-ibl. a. Not to be figured by any representation.

IRREPROACHABLE, ir-rẽ-prō'tsh-ăbl. a. Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ir-rẽ-prō'tsh-ăb-lў. ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ir-rẽ-prō'v-ăbl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ir-rẽ-zis'-tў-bil''-ў-tў. ſ. Power or force above oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ir-rẽ-zis'-tibl. a. Superiour to oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ir-rẽ-zis'-tib-lў. ad. In a manner not to be oppoſed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ir-rẽs'-sō-lo͞ubl. a. Not to be broken, not to be diſſolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ir-rẽs'-sō-lo͞ubl-nẽs. ſ. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ir-rẽ-zăl'-vẽd-lў. ad. Without ſettled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ir-rẽz'-zō-lo͞ut. a. Not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ir-rẽz'-zō-lo͞ut-lў. ad. Without firmneſs of mind, without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLUTION, ir-rẽz-ō-lo͞ō'-shŭn. ſ. Want of firmneſs of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ir-rẽſ-ſpẽk'-tiv. a. Having no regard to any circumſtances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ir-rẽſ-ſpẽk'-tiv-lў. ad. Without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ir-rẽ-trẽ'-văbl. a. Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ir-rẽ-trẽ'-văb-lў. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ir-rẽv'-vẽr-ẽns. ſ. Want of reverence, want of veneration; the act of being diſregarded.

IRREVERENT, ir-rẽv'-vẽr-ẽnt. a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

IRREVERENTLY, ir-rẽv'-vẽr-ẽnt-lў. ad. Without due reſpect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-rẽ-vẽr'-sibl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ir-rẽ-vẽr'-sib-lў. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, ir-rẽv'-vō-kăbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rẽv'-vō-kăb-lў. ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, ir'-rў-gāte. v. a. To wet, to moiſten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ir-rў-gā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of watering or moiſtening.

IRRIGUOUS, ir-rig'-gū-ŭs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moiſt.

IRRISION, ir-rizh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, ir'-rў-tāte. v. a. To provoke, to teaze, to exaſperate; to fret, to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ir-rў-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Provocation, exaſperation; ſtimulation.

IRRUPTION, ir-rŭp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burſt of invaders into any place.

IS, iz'. The third perſon ſingular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is ſometimes expreſſed by 's.

ISCHURY, is'-kū-rў. ſ. A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, iſ-kū-rẽt'-tik. ſ. Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISICLE, ў'-sikl. ſ. A pendent ſhoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, ў'-zing-glăs. ſ. A fine kind of glue made from the inteſtines of a large fiſh reſembling a ſturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, ў'-zing-glăs-stō'ne. ſ. A pure foſſil, more clear and tranſparent than glaſs, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, ў'-lănd. ſ. A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

ISLANDER, ў'-lăn-dŭr. ſ. An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

ISLE, ўle. ſ. An iſland, a country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ў-sō-pẽr-ў-mẽt'-trў-kăl. ſ. In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt.

ISOSCELES, ī-sŏs'-sē-lēs. ſ. That which hath only two ſides equal.

ISSUE, ĭs'-shū. ſ. The act of paſſing out; exit, egreſs, or paſſage out; event, conſequence; termination, concluſion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Iſſue hath divers applications, ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife, ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements, ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of a jury.

To ISSUE, ĭs'-shū. v. n. To come out, to paſs out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, ĭs'-shū. v. a. To ſend out, to ſend forth; to ſend out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, ĭs'-shū-lĭs. a. Without offſpring, without deſcendants.

ISTHMUS, ĭs'-mŭs. ſ. A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

IT, ĭt'. pronoun. The neutral demonſtrative; the thing ſpoken of before; It is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis; It is idiomatically applied to perſons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ĭtsh'. ſ. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing; a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, ĭtsh'. v. n. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual deſire.

ITCHY, ĭtsh'-ȳ. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ī'-tĕm. ad. Alſo; a word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī'-tĕm. ſ. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, ĭt'-tĕr-āte. v. a. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, ĭt'-tĕr-ānt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, ĭt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ānt. a. Wandering, not ſettled.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ăr-ȳ. ſ. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ăr-ȳ. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, ĭt-sĕlf'. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, dzhū'-bȳ-lānt. a. Uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILATION, dzhū-bȳ-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, dzhū'-bȳ-lē. ſ. A publick feſtivity.

JUCUNDITY, dzhū-kŭn'-dĭt-ȳ. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs.

To JUDAIZE, dzhū'-dā-īze. v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, dzhŭdzh'. ſ. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal; one who preſides in a court of judicature; one who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, dzhŭdzh'. v. n. To paſs ſentence; to form or give an opinion; to diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.

To JUDGE, dzhŭdzh'. v. a. To paſs ſentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely.

JUDGER, dzhŭdzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence.

JUDGMENT, dzhŭdzh'-mĕnt. ſ. The power of judging; the act of exerciſing judicature; determination, deciſion; the quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; ſentence againſt a criminal; condemnation; puniſhment inflicted by providence; diſtribution of juſtice; the laſt doom.

JUDICATORY, dzhū'-dȳ-kā-tŭr-ȳ. Diſtribution of juſtice; court of juſtice.

JUDICATURE, dzhū'-dȳ-kā-tshŭr. Power of diſtributing juſtice.

JUDICIAL, dzhū-dĭsh'-ăl. a. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, dzhū-dĭsh'-ăl-ȳ. ad. In the forms of legal juſtice.

JUDICIARY, dzhū-dĭsh'-ăr-ȳ. a. Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, dzhū-dĭsh'-ŭs. a. Prudent, wiſe, ſkilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, dzhū-dĭsh'-ŭs-lȳ. Skilfully, wiſely.

JUG, dzhŭg'. ſ. A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

To JUGGLE, dzhŭg'l. v. n. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe artifice or impoſture.

JUGGLE, dzhŭg'l. ſ. A trick by legerdemain; an impoſture, a deception.

JUGGLER, dzhŭg'-glŭr. ſ. One who practiſes ſlight of hand, one who deceives

the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, dzhŭg'-ling-lў. ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, dzhŏ'-gŭ-lăr. a. Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, dzhō's. ſ. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, dzhō'ſ-lĭs. a. Dry without moiſture.

JUICINESS, dzhō'-sў-nĭs. ſ. Plenty of juice, ſucculence.

JUICY, dzhō'-sў. a. Moiſt, full of juice.

JULAP, dzhō'-lŭp. ſ. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened.

JULY, dzhŭ-lў'. ſ. The ſeventh month of the year.

JUMART, dzhŏ'-mărt. ſ. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, dzhŭm'bl. v. a. To mix violently and confuſedly together.

To JUMBLE, dzhŭm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, dzhŭm'bl. ſ. Confuſed mixture, violent and confuſed agitation.

To JUMP, dzhŭmp'. v. n. To leap, to ſkip, to move forward without ſtep or bounding; to leap ſuddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, dzhŭmp'. ad. Exactly.

JUMP, dzhŭmp'. ſ. The act of jumping, a leap, a ſkip; a lucky chance; a waiſtcoat, limber ſtays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, dzhŭn'-kĭt. ſ. Cheeſecake, a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, dzhŭnk'-kŭs. a. Full of ruſhes.

JUNCTION, dzhŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, dzhŭnk'-tſhŭr. ſ. The place at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, dzhō'n. ſ. The ſixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, dzhō'-nyŭr. a. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, dzhō'-nў-pŭr. ſ. A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative.

JUNK, dzhŭnk'. ſ. A ſmall ſhip of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, dzhŭnk'-ĭt. ſ. A ſweetmeat; a ſtolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, dzhŭnk'-ĭt. v. n. To feaſt ſecretly, to make entertainments by ſtealth; to feaſt.

JUNTO, dzhŭn'-tō. ſ. A cabal.

IVORY, ĭ'-vŭr-ў. ſ. The tuſk of the elephant.

IVORY, ĭ'-vŭr-ў. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, dzhŏ'-răt. ſ. A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURATORY, dzhŏ'-răt-tŭr-ў. a. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, dzhō-rĭd'-dў-kăl. a. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in courts of juſtice.

JURIDICALLY, dzhō-rĭd'-dў-kăl-ў. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, dzhō-rĭſ-kŏn'-sŭlt. ſ. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, dzō-rĭſ-dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Legal authority, extent of power; diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, dzhō-rĭſ-prō'-dĕns. ſ. The ſcience of law.

JURIST, dzhŏ'-rĭſt. ſ. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, dzhŏ'-rŭr. ſ. One that ſerves on the jury.

JURY, dzhŏ'-rў. ſ. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion.

JURYMAN, dzhŏ'-rў-măn. ſ. One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, dzhŏ'-rў-măſt. ſ. So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST, dzhŭſt'. a. Upright, equitable; honeſt; exact; virtuous; complete without ſuperfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimenſions or weight.

JUST, dzhŭſt'. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, dzhŭſt'. ſ. Mock encounter on horſeback.

To JUST, dzhŭſt'. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to puſh, to drive, to juſtle.

JUSTICE, dzhŭs'-tĭs. ſ. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, puniſhment; right, aſſertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, dzhŭs'-tĭſ-mĕnt. ſ. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, dzhŭs'-tĭſ-ſhĭp. ſ. Rank or office of juſtice.

JUSTICIABLE, dzhŭs-tĭsh'-ăbl. a. Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.
JUSTIFIABLE, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fī-ăbl. a. Defenſible by law or reaſon, conformable to juſtice.
JUSTIFIABLENESS, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fī-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Rectitude, poſſibility of being fairly defended.
JUSTIFIABLY, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fī-ăb-lȳ. ad. Rightly, ſo as to be ſupported by right.
JUSTIFICATION, dzhŭſ-tȳ-fȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Defence, maintenance, vindication, ſupport; deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.
JUSTIFICATOR, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.
JUSTIFIER, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fȳ-ŭr. ſ. One who defends or abſolves.
To JUSTIFY, dzhŭs'-tȳ-fȳ. v. a. To clear from imputed guilt, to abſolve from an accuſation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from paſt ſin by pardon.
To JUSTLE, dzhŏs'l. v. n. To encounter, to claſh, to ruſh againſt each other.
To JUSTLE, dzhŏs'l. v. a. To puſh, to drive, to force by ruſhing againſt it.
JUSTLY, dzhŭſt'-lȳ. ad. Uprightly, honeſtly, in a juſt manner; properly, exactly, accurately.
JUSTNESS, dzhŭſt'-nĭs. ſ. Juſtice, reaſonableneſs, equity; accuracy, exactneſs, propriety.
To JUT, dzhŭt'. v. n. To puſh or ſhoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.
To JUTTY, dzhŭt'-tȳ. v. a. To ſhoot out beyond.
JUVENILE, dzhō'-vē-nīle. a. Young, youthful.
JUVENILITY, dzhō-vē-nĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. Youthfulneſs.
JUXTAPOSITION, dzhŭkſ-tă-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Appoſition, the ſtate of being placed by each other.
IVY, ī'-vȳ. ſ. A plant.

K.

KED KEE

KALENDAR, kăl'-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. An account of time.
KALI, kā'-lȳ. ſ. Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word Alkali.
KAM, kăm'. a. Crooked.
To KAW, kâ'. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.
KAW, kâ'. ſ. The cry of a raven or crow.
KAYLE, kā'le. ſ. Ninepin, kettlepins; nine holes.
To KECK, kĕk'. v. n. To heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomiting.
To KECKLE a cable, kĕk'l. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.
KECKSY, kĕk'-sȳ. ſ. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for Hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant.
KECKY, kĕk'-kȳ. a. Reſembling a kex.
KEDGER, kĕdzh'-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.
KEDLACK, kĕd'-lăk. ſ. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.
KEEL, kē'l. ſ. The bottom of the ſhip.
KEELFAT, kē'l-vât. ſ. Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool.
KEELSON, kē'l-sŭn. ſ. The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel.
To KEELHALE, kē'l-hâl. v. a. To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.
KEEN, kē'n. a. Sharp, well edged; ſevere, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind.
KEENLY, kē'n-lȳ. a. Sharply, vehemently.
KEENNESS, kē'n-nĭs. ſ. Sharpneſs, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; aſperity, bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs, vehemence.
To KEEP, kē'p. v. a. To retain; to have in cuſtody; to preſerve in a ſtate; to ſecurity; to protect, to guard; to maintain; to hold for another; to reſerve, to conceal; to tend; to preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate; to hold in any ſtate; to retain by ſome degree of force in

lace or ſtate; to continue any ſtate or ction; to obſerve any time; to main- in, to ſupport with neceſſaries of life; have in the houſe; to maintain, to old; to remain in; not to leave a place; ot to reveal, not to betray; to reſtrain, withhold; To keep back, to reſerve, withhold; to reſtrain; To keep com- ny, to frequent any one; to accom- ny; To keep company with, to have miliar intercourſe; To keep in, to nceal, not to tell, to reſtrain, to curb; o keep off, to bear to diſtance; to hin- r; To keep up, to maintain without batement; to continue, to hinder from ſing; To keep under, to oppreſs, to bdue.

KEEP, kēp. v. n. To remain by me labour or effort in a certain ſtate; continue in any place or ſtate, to ſtay; remain unhurt, to laſt; to dwell, to e conſtantly; to adhere ſtrictly; To ep on, to go forward; To keep up, to ntinue undiſmayed.

EEPER, kēp-ûr. ſ. One who holds y thing for the uſe of another; one ho has priſoners in cuſtody; one who s the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe; e that has the ſuperintendence or care any thing.

EEPERSHIP, kēp-ûr-ſhip. ſ. Office a keeper.

EG, kăg. ſ. A ſmall barrel, common- uſed for a fiſh barrel.

ELL, kĕl. ſ. The omentum, that hich inwraps the guts.

ELP, kĕlp. ſ. A ſalt produced from lcined ſea-weed.

ELSON, kĕl-ſŭn. ſ. The wood next e keel.

KEN, kĕn. v. a. To ſee at a diſtance, deſcry; to know.

EN, kĕn. ſ. View, reach of ſight.

ENNEL, kĕn-nil. ſ. A cot for dogs; number of dogs kept in a kennel; the le of a fox, or other beaſt; the water- urſe of a ſtreet.

KENNEL, kĕn-nil. v. n. To lie, dwell; uſed of beaſts, and of man in ntempt.

EPT, kĕpt. pret. and part. paſſ. of eep.

ERCHIEF, kĕr-tſhif. ſ. A head-dreſs.

ERCHIEFED, ERCHIEFT, } kĕr-tſhift. { a. reſſed, hooded.

ERMES, kĕr-mēz. ſ. A ſubſtance retofore ſuppoſed to be a vegetable ex- ſcence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offſpring.

KERN, kĕrn. ſ. Iriſh foot ſoldier.

To KERN, kĕrn. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kĕr-nil. ſ. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell; any thing included in a ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or integument; the ſeeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

KERNELLY, kĕr-nil-ў. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kĕr-nil-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

KERSEY, kĕr-zў. ſ. Coarſe ſtuff.

KESTREL, kĕs-trĭl. ſ. A little kind of buſtard hawk.

KETCH, kĕtſh. ſ. A heavy ſhip.

KETTLE, kĕt'l. ſ. A veſſel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kĕt'l-drŭm. ſ. A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KEY, kē. ſ. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock; an inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers; in muſick, is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kă. ſ. A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

KEYAGE, kă-ĭdzh. ſ. Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē-hōle. ſ. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē-ſtōne. ſ. The middle ſtone of an arch.

KIBE, kўb. ſ. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kўbd. a. Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kĭk. v. a. To ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, kĭk. ſ. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kĭk-kŭr. ſ. One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KICKING, kĭk-king. ſ. The act of ſtriking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kĭk-ſhă. ſ. Something uncommon, fantaſtical, ſomething ridiculous; a diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

KID,

KID, kĭd'. ſ. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kĭd'. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kĭd'-dŭr. ſ. An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kĭd'-năp. v. a. To ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kĭd'-năp-pŭr. ſ. One who ſteals human beings.

KIDNEY, kĭd'-nȳ. ſ. One of the two glands that ſeparate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kĭd'-nȳ-bēn. ſ. A kind of pulſe in the ſhape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kĭd'-nȳ-vĕtſh. } ſ.
KIDNEYWORT, kĭd'-nȳ-wŭrt. }
Plants.

KILDERKIN, kĭl'-dĕr-kĭn. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

To KILL, kĭl'. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to deſtroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kĭl'-lŭr. ſ. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kĭl'-lō. ſ. An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour.

KILN, kĭl'. ſ. A ſtove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kĭl'-drȳ. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kĭm'-bō. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kĭn'. ſ. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity; relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race; a relation, one related; the ſame generical claſs.

KIND, kȳ'nd. a. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kȳ'nd. ſ. Race, generical claſs; particular nature; natural ſtate; nature, natural determination; manner, way; ſort.

To KINDLE, kĭnd'l. v. a. To ſet on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl. v. n. To catch fire.

KINDLER, kĭnd'-lŭr. ſ. One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kȳ'nd-lȳ. ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kȳ'nd-lȳ. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, ſoftening.

KINDNESS, kȳ'nd-nĭs. ſ. Benevolence, beneficence, good will, fa love.

KINDRED, kĭn'-drĭd. ſ. Relatio birth or marriage, affinity; relation, relatives.

KINDRED, kĭn'-drĭd. a. Congenial lated.

KINE, kȳ'n. ſ. plur. from Cow.

KING, kĭng'. ſ. Monarch, ſupremvernor; A card with the picture king; a principal herald.

To KING, kĭng'. v. a. To ſupply a king; to make royal, to raiſe to alty.

KINGAPPLE, kĭng'-ăpl. ſ. A ki apple.

KINGCRAFT, kĭng'-krăft. ſ. Th of governing, the art of governing

KINGCUP, kĭng'-kŭp. ſ. A flowe

KINGDOM, kĭng'-dŭm. ſ. The d nion of a king, the territories ſubje a monarch; a different claſs or ord beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kĭng'-fĭſh-ŭr. ſ. A cies of bird.

KINGLIKE, kĭng'-lĭke. }
KINGLY, kĭng'-lȳ. } a.
Royal, ſovereign, monarchical; be ing to a king; noble, auguſt.

KINGLY, kĭng'-lȳ. ad. With an royalty, with ſuperiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kĭngz-ē'vl. ſ. A ſc lous diſtemper, in which the gland ulcerated, commonly believed to be by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kĭng'-ſhĭp. ſ. Roy monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kĭngz'-ſpēr. ſ. A

KINGSTONE, kĭngz'-ſtōn. ſ. A

KINSFOLK, kĭnz'-fōk. ſ. Relat thoſe who are of the ſame family.

KINSMAN, kĭnz'-măn. ſ. A m the ſame race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kĭnz'-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kĭnz'-wĭm-mĭn. ſ.

KIRK, kĕrk'. ſ. An old word church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kĕr'tl. ſ. An upper gar a gown.

To KISS, kĭs'. v. a. To touch wit lips; to treat with fondneſs; to gently.

KISS, kĭs'. ſ. Salute given by jo lips.

KISSER, kĭs'-sŭr. ſ. One that ki

KISSINGCRUST, kĭs'-sĭng-krŭſt Cruſt formed where one loaf in the touches another.

, klt'. ſ. A large bottle; a ſmall
inutive fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel.
CHEN, klt∫h'-ln. ſ. The room in
uſe where the proviſions are cooked.
CHENGARDEN, klt∫h'-ln-gâr-dln.
Garden in which eſculent plants are
uced.
CHENMAID, klt∫h'-ln-mâde. ſ.
ookmaid.
CHENSTUFF, klt∫h'-ln-ſtûf. ſ.
fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or
ered out of the dripping-pan.
CHENWENCH, klt∫h'-ln-wènt∫h.
Scullion, maid employed to clean the
ruments of Cookery.
CHENWORK, klt∫h'-ln-wûrk. ſ.
kery, work done in the kitchen.
E, kyîte. ſ. A bird of prey that
ls the farms, and ſteals the chickens;
me of reproach denoting rapacity; a
ious bird made of paper.
ESFOOT, kyît∫-fût. ſ. A plant.
TEN, kit'n. ſ. A young cat.
KITTEN, klt'n. v. n. To bring
young cats.
LICK, klik'. v. n. To make a
l ſharp noiſe.
NAB, nâb'. v. a. To bite.
CK, nâk'. ſ. A little machine, a
contrivance, a toy; a readineſs,
bitual facility, a lucky dexterity;
trick.
P, nâp'. ſ. A protuberance, a
ing prominence.
NAP, nâp'. v. a. To bite, to
k ſhort; To ſtrike ſo as to make
p noiſe, like that of breaking.
NAPPLE, nâp'l. v. n. To break
ith a ſharp quick noiſe.
PSACK, nâp'-sâk. ſ. The bag
h a ſoldier carries on his back, a
of proviſions.
PWEED, nâp'-wèd. ſ. A plant.
VE, nâv. ſ. A boy, a male child;
rvant: both theſe are obſolete. A
rafcal, a ſcoundrel; a card with a
er painted on it.
VERY, nâ'v-ûr-y. ſ. Diſhoneſty,
s, petty villany; miſchievous tricks
actices.
VISH, nâ'v-iſh. a. Diſhoneſt,
ed, fraudulent; waggiſh, miſchiev-
VISHLY, nâ'v-iſh-ly. ad. Diſhon-
fraudulently; waggiſhly, miſ-
ouſly.
KNEAD, nè'd. v. a. To beat or
ke any ſtuff or ſubſtance.
ADINGTROUGH, nè'd-ing-trôf.
ſ. A trough in which the paſte of bread
is worked together.
KNEE, nè'. ſ. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.
To KNEE, nè'. v. a. To ſupplicate by kneeling.
KNEED, nè'd. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed-graſs.
KNEEDEEP, nè'-dèp'. a. Riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.
KNEEPAN, nè'-pân. ſ. The ſmall convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which ſerves as a pulley to the tendon of the muſcles that move the leg.
To KNEEL, nè'l. v. n. To bend the knee, to reſt on the knee.
KNEETRIBUTE, nè'-trib-ût. ſ. Worſhip or obeiſance ſhewn by kneeling.
KNEL, nèl'. ſ. The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.
KNEW, nû'. The preterite of Know.
KNIFE, nî'fe. ſ. plur. Knives. An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.
KNIGHT, nîte. ſ. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of ſome particular order of knighthood; a repreſentative of a county in parliament; a champion.
KNIGHT ERRANT, nîte-âr'-rânt. ſ. A wandering knight.
KNIGHT ERRANTRY, nîte-âr'-rânt-ry. ſ. The character or manners of wandering knights.
To KNIGHT, nîte. v. a. To create one a knight.
KNIGHTLY, nîte-ly. a. Befitting a knight, beſeeming a knight.
KNIGHTHOOD, nîte-hûd. ſ. The character or dignity of a knight.
To KNIT, nit'. v. a. preter. Knit or Knitted. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.
To KNIT, nit'. v. n. To weave without a loom; to join, to cloſe, to unite.
KNITTER, nit'-tûr. ſ. One who weaves or knits.
KNITTINGNEEDLE, nit'-ting-nêdl. ſ. A wire which women uſe in knitting.
KNOB, nôb'. ſ. A protuberance, any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.
KNOBBED, nôb'd. a. Set with knobs, having protuberances.
KNOBBINESS, nôb'-by-nis. ſ. The quality of having knobs; hard, ſtubborn.

To

To KNOCK, nŏk'. v. n. To claſh, to be driven ſuddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expreſſion that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK, nŏk'. v. a. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows; to daſh together, to ſtrike, to collide with a ſharp noiſe; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to deſtroy.

KNOCK, nŏk'. ſ. A ſudden ſtroke, a blow; a loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNOCKER, nŏk'-kŭr. ſ. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

To KNOLL, nōl'. v. a. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nōl'. v. n. To ſound as a bell.

KNOT, nŏt'. ſ. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other; any bond of aſſociation or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an aſſociation, a ſmall band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluſter, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. a. To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'-bĕr-rў-bŭſh ſ. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nŏt'-grăs. ſ. A

KNOTTED, nŏt'-tĭd. a. Full of k

KNOTTINESS, nŏt'-tў nĭs. ſ. P of knots, unevenneſs, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nŏt'-tў. a. Full of k hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed ficult, embarraſſed.

To KNOW, nō'. v. a. preter. I K I have Known. To perceive with tainty, to be informed of, to be ta to diſtinguiſh; to recogniſe; to k ſtranger to; to converſe with another

To KNOW, nō'. v. n. To have and certain perception, not to be d ful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nō'-ăbl. a. Poſſib be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNOWER, nō'-ŭr. ſ. One wh ſkill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nō-ĭng. a. Skilful, inſtructed; conſcious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nō'-ĭng-lў. ad. ſkill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'-lĭdzh. ſ. C perception; learning, illuminatio the mind; ſkill in any thing; acq tance with any fact or perſon; c ſance, notice; information, pow knowing.

KNUCKLE, nŭk'l. ſ. The joints fingers protuberant when the f cloſe; the knee joint of a calf; the culation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nŭk'l. v. n. To mit.

KNUCKLED, nŭk'ld. a. Jointed.

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A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L.

A, lä'. interject. See, look, behold.
LABDANUM, läb'-dă nŭm. ſ. A
of the ſofter kind. This juice exſu-
from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the
kind, in Crete.
EL, lă'-bĕl. ſ. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip
riting; any thing appendant to a larger
ing; a ſmall plate hung on the necks
ottles to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts of
; in law, a narrow ſlip of paper or
ment affixed to a deed or writing, in
to hold the appending ſeal.
ENT, lă'-bĕnt. a. Sliding, gliding,
ing.
IAL, lă'-byăl. a. Uttered by the
belonging to the lips.
IATED, lă'-byă-tĕd. a. Formed
lips.
IODENTAL, lă-byō-dĕn'-tăl. a.
ed or pronounced by the co-operation
lips and teeth.
ORATORY, läb'-bō-ră-tŭr-ў. ſ. A
ſt's workroom.
ORIOUS, lă-bō'-ryŭs. a. Diligent
rk, aſſiduous; requiring labour, tire-
, not eaſy.
ORIOUSLY, lă-bō'-ryŭs-lў. ad.
labour, with toil.
ORIOUSNESS, lă bō'-ryŭs-nĕs. ſ.
ſomeneſs, difficulty; diligence, aſſi-
.
OUR, lă'-bŭr. ſ. The act of doing
requires a painful exertion of ſtrength,
, toil; work to be done; childbirth,
.
ABOUR, lă'-bŭr. v. n. To toil,
with painful effort; to do work, to
pains; to move with difficulty; to be
ed with, a ſenſe not in uſe; to be in
, to be preſſed; to be in childbirth,
in travail.

To LABOUR, lă'-bŭr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lă'-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lă'-bŭr-sŭm. a. Made with great labour and diligence. Obſolete.

LABRA, lă'-brą. ſ. A lip. Not uſed.

LABYRINTH, läb'-bĕr-ĭnth. ſ. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lă'ſe. ſ. A ſtring, a cord; a ſnare, a gin; a platted ſtring with which women faſten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven; textures of thread with gold or ſilver.

To LACE, lă'ſe. v. a. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on; to embelliſh with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lă'ſe-măn. ſ. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, läſ'-sĕr-ăbl. a. Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, läſ'-sĕr-ăte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, läs-sĕr-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, läſ'-sĕr-ă-tĭv. a. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, läk'-krў-măl. a. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, läk'-krў-mĕr-ў. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, läk-krў-mă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weeping or ſhedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, läk'-krў-mă-tŭr'-ў ſ. A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, lăk'. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lăk'. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lăk'. ſ. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lăk'-brâne. ſ. One that wants wit.

LACKER, lăk'-kŭr. ſ. A kind of varniſh.

To LACKER, lăk'-kŭr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lăk'-kў. ſ. An attending ſervant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lăk'-kў. v. a. To attend ſervilely.

To LACKEY, lăk'-kў. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay ſervile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lăk'-lĭn-nĭn. a. Wanting ſhirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lăk'-lŭs'-tŭr. a. Wanting brightneſs.

LACONICK, lă-kŏn'-ĭk. a. Short, brief.

LACONISM, lăk'-kŏ-nĭzm. ſ. A conciſe ſtile.

LACONICALLY, lă-kŏn'-nў-kăl-lў. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

LACTARY, lăk'-tă-rў. a. Milky.

LACTARY, lăk'-tă-rў. ſ. A dairy houſe.

LACTATION, lăk-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-ăl. a. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-ăl. ſ. The veſſel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lăk'-tê-ŭs. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lăk-tĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lăk-tĕs'-sĕnt. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lăd'. ſ. A boy, a ſtripling.

LADDER, lăd' dŭr. ſ. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual riſe.

LADE, lâ'de. ſ. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging.

To LADE, lâ'de. v. a. To load, to freight, to burthen; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lâ' ding. ſ. Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lâ'dl. ſ. A large ſpoon, a veſſel with a long handle uſed in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, lâ'dў. ſ. A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all higher ranks; a word of complaiſance to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lâ'-dў-bĕd-ſtrâ'. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lâ'-dў-bŭrd. } ſ. A ſmall
LADY-COW, lâ'-dў-kow. } beautiful
LADY-FLY, lâ'-dў-flў. } ſect of

beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lâ'-dў-dâ. ſ. The day which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lâ'-dў-lĭk. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lâ'-dў-măntl. ſ. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lâ'-dў-ſhĭp. ſ. The title of a lady.

LADY's-SLIPPER, lâ'-dўz-ſlĭp-pŭr. A flower.

LADY's-SMOCK, lâ dўz-ſmŏk. ſ. A flower.

LAG, lăg'. a. Coming behind, ſlow, ſhort; ſluggiſh, ſlow, tardy; laſt, delayed.

LAG, lăg'. ſ. The loweſt claſs, the rear; the fag end; he that comes laſt, or behind.

To LAG, lăg'. v. n. To loiter, to move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lăg'-gŭr. ſ. A loiterer, an idler.

LAICAL, lâ'-ў-kăl. a. Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAID, lâ'de. Preterite participle of

LAIN, lâ'ne. Preterite participle of

LAIR, lâ'rę. ſ. The couch of a beaſt; wild beaſt.

LAIRD, lâ'rd. ſ. The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LAITY, lâ'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The people diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, lâ'ke. ſ. A large diffuſion of land water; ſmall plaſh of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, lăm'. ſ. The young of a ſheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lăm'-kĭn. ſ. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tĭv. a. Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tĭv. ſ. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

AMBS-WOOL, lămz'-wŭl. ſ. Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

AMBENT, lăm'-bĕnt. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

AMBOIDAL, lăm-doi'-dăl. a. Having the form of the letter lambda or A.

AME, lā'me. a. Crippled, diſabled in the limbs; hobbling, not ſmooth, alluding to the feet of a verſe; imperfect, unſatisfactory.

To LAME, lā'me. v. a. To cripple.

AMELLATED, lăm'-mĕl-ā-tĭd. a. Covered with films or plates.

AMELY, lā'me-lў. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

AMENESS, lā'me-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of a cripple, loſs or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakneſs.

To LAMENT, lă-mĕnt'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to expreſs ſorrow.

To LAMENT, lă-mĕnt'. v. a. To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to ſorrow for.

AMENT, lă-mĕnt'. ſ. Sorrow audibly expreſſed, lamentation; expreſſion of ſorrow.

AMENTABLE, lăm'-mĕn-tăbl. a. To be lamented, cauſing ſorrow; mournful, ſorrowful, expreſſing ſorrow; miſerable, in ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful.

AMENTABLY, lăm'-mĕn-tăb-lў. ad. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; ſo as to cauſe ſorrow; pitifully, deſpicably.

AMENTATION, lăm-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Expreſſion of ſorrow, audible grief.

AMENTER, lă-mĕn'-tŭr. ſ. He who mourns or laments.

AMENTINE, lăm'-mĕn-tīne. ſ. A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee.

AMINA, lăm'-mў-nă. ſ. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

AMINATED, lăm'-mў-nā-tĭd. a. Plated; applied of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lăm'. v. a. To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. A low word.

AMMAS, lăm'-măs. ſ. The firſt of Auguſt.

AMP, lămp'. ſ. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

AMPASS, lăm'-păs. ſ. A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth.

AMPBLACK, lăm'-blăk. ſ. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell.

LAMPOON, lăm-pōn'. ſ. A perſonal ſatire, abuſe, cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lăm-pōn'. v. a. To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOONER, lăm-pōn'-ŭr. ſ. A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

LAMPREY, lămp'-prў. ſ. A fiſh much like the eel.

LAMPRON, lămp'-prŭn. ſ. A kind of ſea fiſh; a long eel.

LANCE, lăns'. ſ. A long ſpear.

To LANCE, lăns'. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lăn'-sĭt. ſ. A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

To LANCH, lăntſh'. v. a. This word is too often written Launch: To dart, to caſt as a lance.

LANCINATION, lăn-ſў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lăn'-ſў-nāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LAND, lănd'. ſ. A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries; earth, diſtinct from water; ground, ſurface of the place; an eſtate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lănd'. v. a. To ſet on ſhore.

To LAND, lănd'. v. n. To come on ſhore.

LAND-FORCES, lănd'-fōr-sĭz. ſ. Warlike powers not naval, ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

LANDED, lăn'-dĭd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lănd'-făl. ſ. A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lănd'-flŭd. ſ. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lănd'-hōl-dŭr. ſ. One whoſe fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lănd'-dzhŏb-ŭr. ſ. One who buys and ſells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lănd'-grāv. ſ. A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lăn'-dĭng. } ſ.
LANDING-PLACE, lăn'-dĭng-plās. } The top of ſtairs.

LANDLADY, lăn'-lā-dў. ſ. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the miſtreſs of an inn.

LANDLESS, lănd'-lĭs. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lănd'-lŏkt. a. Shut in, or incloſed with land.

LANDLOPER, lănd'-lō-pŭr. ſ. A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LANDLORD, lănd'-lōrd. ſ. One who owns land or houſes; the maſter of an inn.

LANDMARK, lănd' mărk. ſ. Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lănd'-ſkāp. ſ. A region, the proſpect of a country; a picture, repreſenting an extenſive ſpace, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lănd' tăks. ſ. Tax laid upon land and houſes.

LAND-WAITER, lănd'-wā-tŭr. ſ. An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lănd'-wŏrd. ad. Towards the land.

LANE, lā'ne. ſ. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow ſtreet, an alley; a paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

LANERET, lăn'-nĕr-ĕt. ſ. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lăng'-gwidzh. ſ. Human ſpeech; the tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others; ſtile, manner of expreſſion.

LANGUAGED, lăng'-gwidzhd. a. Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lăng'-gwidzh-mās-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lăng'-gwid. a. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartleſs.

LANGUIDLY, lăng'-gwid lў. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lăng'-gwid-nis. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To LANGUISH, lăng'-gwiſh. v. n. To grow feeble, to pine away, to loſe ſtrength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to ſink or pine under ſorrow; to look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

LANGUISH, lăng'-gwiſh. ſ. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lăng'-gwiſh-ing-lў. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble ſoftneſs; dully, tediouſly.

LANGUISHMENT, lăng'-gwiſh-mĕnt. ſ. State of pining, ſoftneſs of mien.

LANGUOR, lăng'-gwŭr. ſ. A faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits.

To LANIATE, lā'-nyāte. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lăn'-ў-fis. ſ. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lă-nidzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing wool.

LANK, lăngk'. a. Looſe, not filled; not ſtiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, lăngk'-nis. ſ. Want; plumpneſs.

LANNER, lăn'-nŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lăn'-ſkin-nĕt. ſ. A common foot ſoldier; a game at cards.

LANTERN, lăn'-tŭrn. ſ. A tranſparent caſe for a candle; a lighthouſe, a light hung out to guide ſhips. Written often erroneouſly Lanthorn.

LANTERN-JAWS, lăn''-tĕrn-dzhă'z. ſ. A thin viſage.

LANUGINOUS, lă-nŭ'-dzhin-ŭs. a. Downy, covered with ſoft hair.

LAP, lăp'. ſ. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; the part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a ſitting poſture.

To LAP, lăp'. v. a. To wrap or twiſt round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, lăp'. v. n. To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.

To LAP, lăp'. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.

To LAP, lăp'. v. a. To lick up.

LAPDOG, lăp'-dŏg. ſ. A little dog fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lăp'-fŭl. ſ. As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lăp'-pў-sīd. ſ. A ſtone cutter.

LAPIDARY, lăp'-pў-dĕr-ў. ſ. One who deals in ſtones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, lăp'-pў-dāte. v. a. To ſtone, to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDATION, lăp-pў-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lă-pid'-yŭs. a. Stony, of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lă-pў-dĕs'-sĕnt. ſ. Stoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lă pў-dĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICK, lă-pў-dif'-fik. a. Forming ſtones.

LAPIDIST, lăp'-pў-dĭſt. ſ. A dealer in ſtones or gems.

LAPIS, lā'-pis. ſ. A ſtone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lā-pis-lăz'-zhŭ-lў. ſ. A ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, lăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, lăp'-pit. ſ. The parts of a head-dreſs that hang looſe.

LAPSE, lăp's. ſ. Flow, fall, glide; [illegible]

…, ſmall miſtake; tranſlation of right … one to another.

…APSE, läp's. v. n. To glide ſlowly, …ill by degrees; to ſlip by inadvertency …miſtake; to loſe the proper time; to fall …he negligence of one proprietor to an…r; to fall from perfection, truth or …

…WING, läp'-wing. ſ. A clamorous … with long wings.

…WORK, läp'-wûrk. ſ. Work in …ch one part is interchangeably wrapped … the other.

…BOARD, lä'r-bôrd. ſ. The left-… ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with … face to the head.

…CENY, lä'r-ſny. ſ. Petty theft.

…CH, lä'rſh. ſ. A tree of the fir kind …h drops its leaves in winter.

…D, lä'rd. ſ. The greaſe of ſwine; …, the fleſh of ſwine.

…ARD, lä'rd. v. a. To ſtuff with ba… to fatten; to mix with ſomething elſe …y of improvement.

…DER, lär-dûr. ſ. The room where … is kept or ſalted.

…DERER, lä'r-dûr-ûr. ſ. One who …e charge of the larder.

…GE, lä'rdzh. a. Big, bulky; wide, …ive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; co…, diffuſe; At Large, without reſtraint, …ely.

…GELY, lä'rdzh-lў. ad. Widely, …ively; copiouſly, diffuſely; liberal…ounteouſly; abundantly.

…GENESS, lä'rdzh-nls. ſ. Bigneſs, …neſs, extenſion, wideneſs.

…GESS, lä'r-dzhls. ſ. A preſent, a … bounty.

…GITION, lär-dzhîſh'-ûn. ſ. The … giving.

…K, lä'rk. ſ. A ſmall ſinging-bird.

…KER, lä'rk-ûr. ſ. A catcher of …

…KSPUR, lä'rk-ſpûr. ſ. A plant.

…LATED, lä'r-vâ-tld. a. Maſked.

…M, lä'-rûm. ſ. Alarm; noiſe no…anger.

…NGOTOMY, lä'-rln-gŏt'-tŏ-mў. ſ. …eration where the fore-part of the la… is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during …mours upon the upper parts, as in …ſey.

…NX, lä'-rlnks. ſ. The windpipe, …chea.

…VIENT, läs-ſlv'-vyėnt. a. Fro…e, wantoning.

…VIOUS, läs-ſlv'-vyûs. a. Lewd, …; wanton, ſoft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, läs-ſlv'-vyûs-nls. ſ. Wantonneſs, looſeneſs.

LASCIVIOUSLY, läs-ſlv'-vyûs-lў. ad. Lewdly, wantonly, looſely.

LASH, läſh'. ſ. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held, a ſenſe not in uſe; a ſtroke of ſatire, a ſarcaſm.

To LASH, läſh'. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing pliant, to ſcourge; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk; to beat, to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound; to ſcourge with ſatire; to tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly *to lace*.

To LASH, läſh'. v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, läſh'-ûr. ſ. One that whips or laſhes.

LASS, läs'. ſ. A girl, a maid, a young woman: uſed now only of mean girls.

LASSITUDE, läs'-sў-tſhŏd. ſ. Wearineſs, fatigue.

LASSLORN, läs'-lŏrn. a. Forſaken by his miſtreſs: not uſed.

LAST, läſt'. a. Lateſt, that which follows all the reſt in time; hindmoſt, which follows in order of place; next before the preſent, as Laſt week; utmoſt; At Laſt, in concluſion at the end; The Laſt, the end.

LAST, läſt'. ad. The laſt time, the time next before the preſent; in concluſion.

To LAST, läſt'. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, läſt'. ſ. The mould on which ſhoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or meaſure.

LASTAGE, läs'-tldzh. ſ. Cuſtom paid for freightage; the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LASTING, läs'-tlng. particip. a. Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, läs'-tlng-lў. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, läs'-tlng-nls. ſ. Durableneſs; continuance.

LASTLY, läſt'-lў. ad. In the laſt place; in the concluſion, at laſt.

LATCH, lätſh'. ſ. A catch of a door moved by a ſtring or handle.

To LATCH, lätſh'. v. a. To faſten with a latch; to faſten, to cloſe.

LATCHES, lätſh'-iz. ſ. Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are loups made by ſmall ropes.

LATCHET, lätſh'-lt. ſ. The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

LATE, lä'te. a. Contrary to early, ſlow, tardy, long delayed; laſt in any place, office, or character; the deceaſed; far in the day or night.

LATE,

LATE, lā'te. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter ſeaſon; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lā'-tid. a. Belated, ſurpriſed by the night.

LATELY, lā'te-lỳ. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lā'te-nis. ſ. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'-tẽnt. a. Hidden, concealed, ſecret.

LATERAL, lăt'-tẽr-ăl. a. Growing out on the ſide, belonging to the ſide; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lăt-tẽr-ăl'-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

LATERALLY, lăt'-tẽr-ăl-ỳ. ad. By the ſide, ſidewiſe.

LATEWARD, lā'te-wărd. ad. Somewhat late.

LATH, lă'th. ſ. A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

To LATH, lă'th. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lā'the. ſ. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel.

To LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. v. n. To form a foam.

To LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. ſ. A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LATIN, lăt'-tĭn. a. Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lăt'-tĭn-ĭzm. ſ. A latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lăt'-tĭn-ĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lă-tĭn'-nĭt-ỳ. ſ. The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lăt'-tĭn-ĭze. v. n. To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lăt'-tĭn-ĭze. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lā'te-iſh. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lă-tỳ-rŏs'-trŭs. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lăt'-tỳ-tăn-ſỳ. ſ. The ſtate of lying hid.

LATITANT, lăt'-tỳ-tănt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lăt-ỳ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lăt'-tỳ-tſhŏd. ſ. Breadth, width; room, ſpace, extent; the extent the earth or heavens, reckoned from equator; a particular degree, reckoned fr the equator; unreſtrained acceptatio freedom from ſettled rules, laxity; exte diffuſion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ỳ-tſhŏ-dỳ- ryăn. a. Not reſtrained, not confined

LATRANT, lā'-trănt. a. Barking.

LATRIA, lă'-tryă. ſ. The higheſt k of worſhip, as diſtinguiſhed by the Pa from the Dulia.

LATTEN, lăt'-tẽn. ſ. Braſs, a mixt of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

LATTER, lăt'-tŭr. a. Happening a ſomething elſe; modern, lately done paſt; mentioned laſt of two.

LATTERLY, lăt'-tŭr-lỳ. ad. Of l A low word.

LATTICE, lăt'-tis. ſ. A window m up with a kind of net-work; a win made with ſticks or irons croſſing each o at ſmall diſtances.

To LATTICE, lăt'-tis. v. a. To m with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lă-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The a waſhing.

LAVATORY, lăv'-vă-tŭr-ỳ. ſ. A w ſomething in which parts diſeaſed waſhed.

LAUD, lă'd. ſ. Praiſe, honour paid, lebration; that part of divine worſhip w conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, lă'd. v. a. To praiſe, to lebrate.

LAUDABLE, lă'-dăbl. a. Praiſe-wor commendable; healthy, ſalubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lă'-dăbl-nis. ſ. Pr worthineſs.

LAUDABLY, lă'-dăb-lỳ. ad. In a m ner deſerving praiſe.

LAUDANUM, lŏd'-dă-nŭm. ſ. A rifick tincture.

To LAVE, lā've. v. a. To waſh, to b to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lā've. v. n. To waſh him to bathe.

To LAVEER, lă-vē'r. v. n. To ch the direction often in a courſe.

LAVENDER, lăv'-vĭn-dŭr. ſ. The n of a plant.

LAVER, lā'-vŭr. ſ. A waſhing veſſ

To LAUGH, lăf. v. n. To make noiſe which ſudden merriment excites poetry, to appear gay, favourable, plea or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with tempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. a. To deri ſcorn.

LAUGH, láf. ſ. The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, láf-fábl. a. Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, láf-fúr. ſ. A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, láf-fing-lý. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, láf-fing-ſtók. ſ. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, láf-túr. ſ. Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAVISH, láv'-viſh. a. Prodigal, waſteful, indiſcreetly liberal; ſcattered in waſte, profuſe; wild, unreſtrained.

To LAVISH, láv'-viſh. v. a. To ſcatter with profuſion.

LAVISHER, láv'-viſh-úr. ſ. A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LAVISHLY, láv'-viſh-lý. ad. Profuſely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, láv'-viſh-mént. ſ. Profuſion.

LAVISHNESS, láv'-viſh-nís. ſ. Prodigality, profuſion.

To LAUNCH, lánſh'. v. n. To force into the ſea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To LAUNCH, lánſh'. v. a. To puſh to ſea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lánd. ſ. A plain extended between woods.

LAUNDRESS, lán'-dris. ſ. A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes.

LAUNDRY, lán'-dry. ſ. The room in which clothes are waſhed; the act or ſtate of waſhing.

LAVOLTA, lá-vól'-tá. ſ. An old dance, in which was much turning and much caſering.

LAUREATE, lá'-ryát. a. Decked or invefted with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lá-ré-á'-ſhún. ſ. It denotes, in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lór'-ril. ſ. A tree, called alſo the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lór-rild. a. Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lá. ſ. A rule of action; a decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed; judicial proceſs; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode of proceſs.

LAWFUL, lá'-fúl. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lá'-fúl-ý. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lá'-fúl-nís. ſ. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lá'-giv-úr. ſ. Legiſlator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lá'-giv-ing. a. Legiſlative.

LAWLESS, lá'-lis. a. Unreſtrained by any law, not ſubject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lá'-lis-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lá'-má-kúr. ſ. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lá'n. ſ. An open ſpace between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

LAWSUIT, lá'-ſhót. ſ. A proceſs in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, loi'-yér. ſ. Profeſſor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, láks'. a. Looſe, not confined, not cloſely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; ſlack, not tenſe.

LAX, láks'. ſ. A looſeneſs, a diarrhœa.

LAXATION, láks-á-ſhún. ſ. The act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LAXATIVE, láks'-á-tiv. a. Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

LAXATIVE, láks'-á-tiv. ſ. A medicine ſlightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, láks'-á-tiv-nís. ſ. Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LAXITY, láks'-it-ý. ſ. Not compreſſion, not cloſe coheſion; contrariety to rigorous preciſion; looſeneſs, not coſtiveneſs; ſlackneſs, contrariety to tenſion; openneſs, not cloſeneſs.

LAXNESS, láks'-nís. ſ. Laxity, not tenſion, not preciſion, not coſtiveneſs.

LAY, lá'. preterite of Lye.

To LAY, lá'. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or graſs; to keep from riſing, to ſettle, to ſtill; to put, to place; to make a bet; to ſpread on a ſurface; to calm, to ſtill, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a ſpirit to walk; to ſet on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to repoſit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To Lay apart, to reject, to put by; To Lay aſide, to put away, not to retain; To Lay before, to expoſe to view, to ſhew, to diſplay; To Lay by, to reſerve for ſome future time, to put from one, to diſmiſs; To Lay down, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction; to quit, to reſign; to commit to repoſe; to advance as a propoſition; To Lay for, to attempt

tempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices; To Lay forth, to diffuſe, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent poſture; To Lay hold of, to ſeize, to catch; To Lay in, to ſtore, to treaſure; To Lay on, to apply with violence; To Lay open, to ſhew, to expoſe; To Lay over, to incruſt, to cover; To Lay out, to expend, to diſplay, to diſcover, to diſpoſe, to plan; To Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harraſs, to attack; To Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To Lay under, to ſubject to; To Lay up, to confine, to ſtore, to treaſure; To Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lā'. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; To Lay about, to ſtrike on all ſides; To Lay at, to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike; To Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To Lay on, to ſtrike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To Lay out, to take meaſures.

LAY, lā'. ſ. A row, a ſtratum; a wager.

LAY, lā'. ſ. Graſſy ground, meadow, ground unplowed.

LAY, lā'. ſ. A ſong, a poem: ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

LAY, lā'. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lā'-ŭr. ſ. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another; a ſprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lā'-măn. ſ. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy; an image.

LAZAR, lăz'-zăr. ſ. One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lăz'-zăr-hous. } ſ. A
LAZARETTO, lăz-zăr-rĕt'-tō. } houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed, an hoſpital.

LAZARWORT, lăz'-zăr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

LAZILY, lā'-zў-lў. ad. Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lā'-zў-nĭs. ſ. Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

LAZING, lā'-zĭng. a. Sluggiſh, idle.

LAZULI, lăz'-zhŭ-lў. ſ. The ground of this ſtone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lā'-zў. a. Idle, ſluggiſh, unwilling to work; ſlow, tedious.

LEA, lē'. ſ. Ground incloſed, not open. Obſolete.

LEAD, lĕd'. ſ. A ſofty heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, lĕd'. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lē'd. v. a. preter. and part. Led. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going firſt; to guide, to ſhew the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleaſing motives; to paſs, to ſpend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lē'd. v. n. To conduct as commander; to ſhew the way by going firſt.

LEAD, lē'd. ſ. Guidance, firſt place. A low deſpicable word.

LEADEN, lĕd'n. a. Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'-dŭr. ſ. One that leads, conducts; captain, commander; one who goes firſt; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lē'-dĭng. part. a. Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'-dĭng-ſtrĭngz. ſ. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lĕd'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

LEAF, lē'f. ſ. The green deciduous part of plants and flowers; a part of a book containing two pages; one ſide of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, lē'f. v. n. To bring leaves, to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lē'f-lĭs. a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lē'f-y. a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lē'g. ſ. A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, lē'g. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lē'g. ſ. A meaſure of length containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lē'gd. a. Confederated.

LEAGUER, lē'-gŭr. ſ. Siege, inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, lē'k. ſ. A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, lē'k. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lē'k-ĭdzh. ſ. Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LEAKY, lē'-k̆y. a. Battered or pierced ſo as to let water in or out; loquacious, not cloſe.

To LEAN, lē'n. v. n. preter. Leaned, Leant. To incline againſt, to reſt againſt; to tend towards; to be in a bending poſture.

LEAN, lē'n. a. Not fat, meagre, wanting fleſh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; poor, in oppoſition to great or rich.

LEA

EAN, lē'n. ſ. That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

EANLY, lē'n-lȳ. ad. Meagerly, without plumpneſs.

EANNESS, lē'n-nis. ſ. Extenuation of body, want of fleſh, meagerneſs; want of milk.

To LEAP, lēp'. v. n. To jump, to move forward or progreſſively without change of the feet; to ruſh with vehemence; to bound, to ſpring; to fly, to ſtart.

To LEAP, lēp'. v. a. To paſs over, or into, by leaping; to compreſs, as beaſts.

LEAP, lēp'. ſ. Bound, jump, act of leaping; ſpace paſſed by leaping; ſudden tranſition; an aſſault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frŏg. ſ. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr. ſ. Leap-year, or biſſextile, is every fourth year, and ſo called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath three hundred and ſixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and ſixty-ſix; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lĕrn'. v. a. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of; to teach: improperly uſed in this laſt ſenſe, and now out of uſe.

To LEARN, lĕrn'. v. n. To receive inſtruction; to improve by example. With *of*.

LEARNED, lĕr'-nid. a. Verſed in ſcience and literature; ſkilled, ſkilful, knowing, with *in*; ſkilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lĕr'-nid-lȳ. ad. With knowledge, with ſkill.

LEARNING, lĕr'-ning. ſ. Literature, skill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lĕr'-nŭr. ſ. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lē's. ſ. A contract by which, for conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lē's. v. a. To let by leaſe.

To LEASE, lē'z. v. n. To glean, to gather what the harveſt men leave.

LEASER, lē'-zŭr. ſ. Gleaner.

LEASH, lēſh'. ſ. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a hunter leads his greyhound; a band whereby to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lēſh'. v. a. To bind, to hold in a ſtring.

LEASH, lē's. ſ. A brace and a half. A ſportſman's term.

LEASING, lē'-zing. ſ. Lies, falſehood.

LEAST, lē'ſt. a. The ſuperlative of Little. Little beyond others, ſmalleſt.

LEAST, lē'ſt. ad. In the loweſt degree.

LEATHER, lĕth'-ŭr. ſ. Dreſſed hides of animals; ſkin, ironically. Uſed often for *Leathern*.

LEATHERCOAT, lĕth'-ŭr-kōt. ſ. An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERY, lĕth'-ŭr-ȳ. a. Reſembling leather.

LEAVE, lē'v. ſ. Grant of liberty, permiſſion, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lē'v. v. a. pret. I Left; I have left. To quit, to forſake; to have remaining at death; to ſuffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to reſign; to ceaſe to do, to deſiſt from; To Leave off, to deſiſt from, to forbear; to forſake; To Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lē'v. v. n. To ceaſe, to deſiſt; To Leave off, to deſiſt, to ſtop.

LEAVED, lē'vd. a. Furniſhed with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lĕv'n. ſ. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs.

To LEAVEN, lĕv'n. v. a. To ferment by ſomething mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'v-ŭr. ſ. One who deſerts or forſakes.

LEAVES, lē'vz. ſ. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lē'v-ingz. ſ. Remnant, relicks, offal.

LECHER, lĕtſh'-ŭr. ſ. A whoremaſter.

LECHEROUS, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Lewd, luſtful.

LECHEROUSLY, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs-lȳ. ad. Lewdly, luſtfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs-nis. ſ. Lewdneſs.

LECHERY, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. Lewdneſs, luſt.

LECTION, lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject; the act or practice of reading, peruſal; a magiſterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lĕk'-tſhŭr. v. a. To inſtruct formally; to inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

To LECTURE, lĕk'-tſhŭr. v. n. To read in publick.

LECTURER, lĕk'-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. An inſtructor,

ſtructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lĕk'-tſhŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a lecturer.

LED, lĕd'. part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lĕdzh'. ſ. A row, layer, ſtratum; a ridge riſing above the reſt; any prominence or riſing part.

LEDHORSE, lĕd'-hôrs. ſ. A ſumpter horſe.

LEE, lē'. ſ. Dregs, ſediment, refuſe. Sea term; it is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the Lee-ſhore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lē'. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lē'tſh. ſ. A phyſician, a profeſſor of the art of healing; a kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lē'tſh-krăft. ſ. The art of healing.

LEEK, lē'k. ſ. A pot herb.

LEER, lē'r. ſ. An oblique view; a laboured caſt of countenance.

To LEER, lē'r. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lē'z. ſ. Dregs, ſediment.

LEET, lē't. ſ. A law day.

LEEWARD, lŭ'-ŭrd. a. Towards the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, lĕft'. participle preter. of Leave.

LEFT, lĕft'. a. Siniſtrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft'-hăn-dĭd. a. Uſing the left-hand rather than right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft'-hăn-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Habitual uſe of the left-hand.

LEG, lĕg'. ſ. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeiſance; that by which any thing is ſupported on the ground, as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lĕg'-gă-sy. ſ. Legacy is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.

LEGAL, lē'-găl. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē-găl'-lĭt-y. ſ. Lawfulneſs.

To LEGALIZE, lē'-găl-ize. v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē'-găl-ly. ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lĕg'-ă-tĕr-ry. ſ. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lĕg'-gă-tine. a. Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the R man ſee.

LEGATE, lĕg'-găt. ſ. A deputy, ambaſſador; a kind of ſpiritual ambaſſ from the pope.

LEGATEE, lĕg-gă-tē'. ſ. One who a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lē-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deputati commiſſion, embaſſy.

LEGATOR, lĕg-gā-tŏr'. ſ. One makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lē'-dzhĕnd. ſ. A chronicle regiſter of the lives of ſaints; any me rial or relation; an incredible unauthen narrative; any inſcription, particularly medals or coins.

LEGER, lĕdzh-ŭr. ſ. A leger-book book that lies in the compting-houſe.

LEGERDEMAIN, lĕdzh-ŭr-dē-mā'n. Sleight of hand, juggle, power of decei the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-dzhĕr'-lt-y. ſ. L neſs, nimbleneſs. Obſolete.

LEGGED, lĕgd'. a. Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lĕdzh'-ĭbl. a. Such as be read; apparent, diſcoverable.

LEGIBLY, lĕdzh'-lb-ly. ad. In ſu manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'-dzhŭn. ſ. A body of man ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five t and; a military force; any great numb

LEGIONARY, lē'-dzhŭn-ĕr-y. a. lating to a legion; containing a leg containing a great indefinite number.

LEGISLATION, lĕdzh-ĭs-lā'-ſhŭn. The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lĕdzh'-ĭs-lă-tĭv. a. ing laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lĕdzh'-ĭs-lā-tŭr. lawgiver, one who makes laws for community.

LEGISLATURE, lĕdzh'-ĭs-lā-tſhŭ The power that makes laws.

LEGITIMACY, lē-dzhĭt'-ty-mă-ſy Lawfulneſs of birth; genuineneſs, no rioufneſs.

LEGITIMATE, lē-dzhĭt'-ty-mĕt. a. in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To LEGITIMATE, lē-dzhĭt'-ty- v. a. To procure to any the right gitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lē-dzhĭt'-ty-m ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lē-dzhĭt-ty-mā' ſ. Lawful birth; the act of invest the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lĕg'-gūm. } ſ. See
LEGUMEN, lē-gū'-mĕn. } reaped, thered by the hand; as, beans: in g all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

LEGUMI

EGUMINOUS, lĕ-gū'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.
EISURABLE, lĕ'-zhŭr-ăbl. a. Done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure.
EISURABLY, lĕ'-zhŭr-ăb-lў. ad. At leiſure, without tumult or hurry.
EISURE, lĕ'-zhŭr. ſ. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.
EISURELY, lĕ'-zhŭr-lў. a. Not haſty, deliberate.
EISURELY, lĕ'-zhŭr-lў. ad. Not in a hurry, ſlowly.
EMMA, lĕm'-mă. ſ. A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.
EMÓN, lĕm'-mŭn. ſ. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.
EMONADE, lĕm-mŭn-ā'de. ſ. Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.
LEND, lĕnd'. v. a. To deliver ſomething to another on condition of repayment; to ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored; to afford, to grant in general.
NDER, lĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.
NGTH, lĕnk'th. ſ. The extent of any long material from end to end; horizontal expanſion; a certain portion of ſpace or time; extent of duration; full extent, unabridged ſtate; end; At Length, at laſt, in concluſion.
LENGTHEN, lĕnk'thn. v. a. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To lengthen out, to protract, to extend.
LENGTHEN, lĕnk'thn. v. n. To grow longer, to increaſe in length.
NGTHWISE, lĕnkth'-wīz. ad. According to the length.
NIENT, lē'-nyĕnt. a. Aſſuaſive, ſoftening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.
NIENT, lē'-nyĕnt. ſ. An emollient or aſſuaſive application.
NIFY, lĕn'-nў-fў. v. a. To aſſuage, mitigate.
NITIVE, lĕn'-nĭt-tĭv. a. Aſſuaſive, emollient.
NITIVE, lĕn'-nĭt-tĭv. ſ. Any thing uſed to eaſe pain; a palliative.
NITY, lĕn'-nў-tў. ſ. Mildneſs, mercy, clemency.
S, lĕns'. ſ. A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a Lens; ſuch as a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or object glaſs of a teleſcope.
NT, lĕnt'. part. paſſ. from Lend.
NT, lĕnt'. ſ. The quadrageſimal faſt; time of abſtinence.

LENTEN, lĕnt'n. a. Such as is uſed in lent, ſparing.
LENTICULAR, lĕn-tĭk'-kū-lĕr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.
LENTIFORM, lĕn'-tў-fârm. a. Having the form of a lens.
LENTIGINOUS, lĕn-tĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.
LENTIGO, lĕn-tī'-gō. ſ. A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin.
LENTIL, lĕn'-tĭl. ſ. A kind of pulſe.
LENTISK, lĕn'-tĭſk. ſ. A beautiful evergreen, the maſtick tree.
LENTITUDE, lĕn'-tў-tſhŏd. ſ. Sluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs.
LENTNER, lĕnt'-nŭr. ſ. A kind of hawk.
LENTOR, lĕn'-tŏr. ſ. Tenacity, viſcoſity; ſlowneſs, delay. In phyſic, that fizy, viſcid part of the blood which obſtructs the veſſels.
LENTOUS, lĕn'-tŭs. a. Viſcous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.
LEONINE, lē'-ō-nīne. a. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from Leo the inventor.
LEOPARD, lĕp'-pŭrd. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt of prey.
LEPER, lĕp'-pŭr. ſ. One infected with a leproſy.
LEPEROUS, lĕp'-prŭs. a. Cauſing leproſy.
LEPORINE, lĕ'-pō-rīne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.
LEPROSY, lĕp'-prŭſ-ſў. ſ. A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.
LEPROUS, lĕp'-prŭs. a. Infected with a leproſy.
LESS, lĕs'. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing: as, a witleſs man.
LESS, lĕs'. a. The comparative of Little: oppoſed to greater.
LESS, lĕs'. ſ. A ſmaller quantity, a ſmaller degree.
LESS, lĕs'. ad. In a ſmaller degree, in a lower degree.
LESSEE, lĕs-sē'. ſ. The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.
To LESSEN, lĕs'n. v. a. To diminiſh in bulk; to diminiſh in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.
To LESSEN, lĕs'n. v. n. To grow leſs; to ſhrink.
LESSER, lĕs-sŭr. a. A barbarous corruption of leſs.
LESSON, lĕs'n. ſ. Any thing read or repeated

peated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; tune pricked for an inſtrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lĕs'-sŏr. ſ. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe by leaſe.

LEST, lĕſt' or lē'ſt. conj. That not; for fear that.

To LET, lĕt'. v. a. To allow, to ſuffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence; to permit to take any ſtate or courſe; To Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein; To Let in, to admit; To Let off, to diſcharge; To Let out, to leaſe out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt'. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe. Not much uſed now.

LET, lĕt'. ſ. Hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lĕ-thăr'-dzhĭk. a. Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lĕ-thăr'-dzhĭk-nĭs. ſ. Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

LETHARGY, lĕth'-ĕr-dzhў. ſ. A morbid drowſineſs, a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'-thē. ſ. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.

LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One of the elements of ſyllables; a written meſſage, an epiſtle; the literal or expreſſed meaning; Letters without the ſingular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſtamp with letters.

LETTERED, lĕt'-tŭrd. a. Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lĕt'-tĭs. ſ. A plant.

LEVANT, lē-vănt'. ſ. The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVATOR, lē-vā'-tŏr. ſ. A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kō-flĕg'-mă-ſў ſ. Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kō-flĕg-măt'-ĭk. a. Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold.

LEVEE, lĕv'-vў. ſ. The time of riſing; the concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. a. Even, not hav one part higher than another; even w any thing elſe, in the ſame line with thing.

To LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. v. a. To make to free from inequalities; to reduce to ſame height with ſomething elſe; to flat; to bring to equality of condition; point in taking aim, to aim; to direct any end.

To LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. v. n. To aim to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame rection with the mark; to conjecture attempt to gueſs; to be in the ſame d tion with a mark; to make attempts, to

LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. ſ. A plane; a ſur without protuberances or inequalities; ſtandard; a ſtate of equality; an in ment whereby maſons adjuſt their w rule, borrowed from the mechanick le the line of direction in which any m weapon is aimed; the line in which ſight paſſes.

LEVELLER, lĕv'-vĭl-lŭr. ſ. One makes any thing even; one who de ſuperiority, one who endeavours to all to the ſame ſtate.

LEVELNESS, lĕv'-vĭl-nĭs. ſ. Even equality of ſurface; equality with thing elſe.

LEVEN, lĕv'n. ſ. Ferment, that being mixed in bread makes it riſe an ment; any thing capable of changi nature of a greater maſs.

LEVER, lē'-vŭr. ſ. The ſecond m nical power, uſed to elevate or raiſe a weight.

LEVERET, lĕv'-vĕr-lt. ſ. A young

LEVIABLE, lĕv'-vў-ăbl. a. Tha be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'-ă-thăn. ſ. A water animal mentioned in the bo Job. By ſome imagined the crocodi in poetry generally taken for the wh

To LEVIGATE, lĕv'-vў-gāte, v. a. rub or grind to an impalpable powd mix till the liquor becomes ſmoo uniform.

LEVIGATION, lĕv-ў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of reducing hard bodies into a powder.

LEVITE, lē'-vīte. ſ. One of the t Levi, one born to the office of pri among the Jews; a prieſt, uſed in co

LEVITICAL, lē-vĭt'-tў-kăl. a. B ing to the Levites.

LEVITY, lĕv'-vў-tў. ſ. Lightne conſtancy; unſteadineſs; idle pleaſ nity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lĕv'-vў. v. a. To r

g together men; to raiſe money; to e war.

Y, lĕv-vȳ. ſ. The act of raiſing ey or men; war raiſed.

D, lĭ'd. a. Wicked, bad; luſtful, inous.

DLY, lĭ'd-lȳ. ad. Wickedly; li- ously, luſtfully.

DNESS, lĭ'd-nĭs. ſ. Luſtful licen- neſs.

DSTER, lĭ'd-ſtŭr. ſ. A lecher, given to criminal pleaſures. Not uſed.

IS D'OR, lŭ-ȳ-dŏ'r. ſ. A golden ch coin, in value about twenty ſhil-

ICOGRAPHER, lĕks-ȳ-kŏg'-grăf-ŭr. A writer of dictionaries.

ICOGRAPHY, lĕks'-ȳ-kŏg-grăf-ȳ. The art or practice of writing diction-

ICON, lĕks'-ȳ-kŭn. ſ. A dictionary.

, lĭ'. ſ. A field.

LE, lĭ'-ăbl. a. Obnoxious, not ept, ſubject.

, lĭ'-ŭr. ſ. One who tells falſehood, who wants veracity.

ATION, lĭ-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ing wine on the ground in honour of deity; the wine ſo poured.

ARD, lĭb'-bŭrd. ſ. A leopard.

L, lĭ'-bĕl. ſ. A ſatire, defamatory ng, a lampoon; in the civil law, a ration or charge in writing againſt a n in court.

IBEL, lĭ'-bĕl. v. n. To ſpread de- tion, generally written or printed.

IBEL, lĭ'-bĕl. v. a. To ſatiriſe, to oon.

LLER, lĭ'-bĕl-lŭr. ſ. A defamer iting, a lampooner.

LLOUS, lĭ'-bĕl-lŭs. a. Defamatory.

RAL, lĭb'-bĕr-ăl. a. Not mean, ow in birth; becoming a gentleman; ficent, generous, bountiful.

RALITY, lĭb-bĕr-răl'-lt-ȳ. ſ. Mu- nce, bounty, generoſity.

RALLY, lĭb'-bĕr-răl-ȳ. ad. Boun- y, largely.

RTINE, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. ſ. One who without reſtraint or law; one who no regard to the precepts of religion; e, a freedman, or rather the ſon of a man.

RTINE, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. a. Licenti- irreligious.

RTINISM, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. ſ. Ir- on, licentiouſneſs of opinions and ice.

RTY, lĭb'-bĕr-tȳ. ſ. Freedom as ed to ſlavery; freedom as oppoſed to neceſſity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of reſtraint; leave, permiſſion.

LIBIDINOUS, lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Lewd, luſtful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŭs-lȳ. ad. Lewdly, luſtfully.

LIBRAL, lī'-brăl, a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'-ryăn. ſ. One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī'-brā-rȳ. ſ. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lī'-brāt. v. a. To poiſe, to balance.

LIBRATION, lī-brā-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being balanced; in aſtronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lī'-brā-tŭr-ȳ. a. Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, lī'ſe. The plural of Louſe.

LICEBANE, lī'ſe-bān. ſ. A plant.

LICENSE, lī'-ſĕns. ſ. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint; a grant of permiſſion; liberty, permiſſion.

To LICENSE, lī-ſĕns. v. a. To ſet at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī'-ſĕn-ſŭr. ſ. A granter of permiſſion.

LICENTIATE, lī-ſĕn'-ſhĕt. ſ. A man who uſes licenſe; a degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

To LICENTIATE, lī-ſĕn'-ſhāte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by licenſe.

LICENTIOUS, lī-ſĕn'-ſhŭs. a. Unreſtrained by law or morality; preſumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-ſĕn'-ſhŭs-lȳ. ad. With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-ſĕn'-ſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. Boundleſs liberty, contempt of juſt reſtraint.

To LICK, lĭk'. v. a. To paſs over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lĭk'. ſ. A blow, rough uſage.

LICKERISH, lĭk'-ĕr-ĭſh. } a. Nice in the
LICKEROUS, lĭk'-ĕr-ŭs. } choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lĭk'-ĕr-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Niceneſs of palate.

LICORICE, lĭk'-kŭr-ĭs. ſ. A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR, lĭk'-tŭr. ſ. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lĭd'. ſ. A cover, any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; the membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lē'. ſ. Any thing impregnated with ſome other body, as ſoap or ſalt.

LIE, lȳ'. ſ. A criminal falſehood; a charge of falſehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lȳ'. v. n. To utter criminal falſehood.

To LIE, lȳ'. v. n. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe; to reſt, to lean upon; to be repoſited in the grave; to be in a ſtate of decumbiture; to be placed or ſituated: to preſs upon; to be in any particular ſtate; to be in a ſtate of concealment; to be in priſon; to be in a bad ſtate; to conſiſt; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth againſt one; to coſt, as, it Lies me in more money; To Lie at, to importune, to teaſe; To Lie by, to reſt, to remain ſtill; To Lie down, to reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe; To Lie in, to be in childbed; To Lie under, to be ſubject to; To Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To Lie with, to converſe in bed.

LIEF, lēf. a. Dear, beloved. Obſolete.

LIEGE, lēdzh. a. Bound by ſome feudal tenure, ſubject; ſovereign.

LIEGE, lēdzh. ſ. Sovereign, ſuperior lord.

LIEGEMAN, lēdzh-măn. ſ. A ſubject.

LIEGER, lē'-dzhŭr. ſ. A reſident ambaſſador.

LIEN, lī'-ĕn. the participle of Lie. Lain. Obſolete.

LIENTERICK, lī-ĕn-tĕr'-rĭk. a. Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lī'-ĕn-tĕr-rȳ. ſ. A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts.

LIER, lī'-ĕr. ſ. One that reſts or lies down.

LIEU, lū'. ſ. Place, room.

LIEVE, lēv. ad. Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lĭf-tĕn'-năn-ſȳ. ſ. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lĭf-tĕn'-nănt. ſ. A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lĭf-tĕn'-nănt-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, līfe. ſ. plural Lives. Union and co-operation of ſoul and body; preſent ſtate; enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence; blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery; continuance of our preſent ſtate; the living form, reſemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs; the courſe of things; narrative of a paſt; ſpirit, briſkneſs, vivacity, reſolution; animated exiſtence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, lī'fe-blŭd. ſ. The blood neceſſary to life.

LIFEGIVING, lī'fe-gĭv-vĭng. p.a. Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, lī'fe-gărd. ſ. The guard of a king's perſon.

LIFELESS, lī'fe-lĭs. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or ſpirit.

LIFELESLY, lī'fe-lĭs-lȳ. ad. Without vigour, without ſpirit.

LIFELIKE, lī'fe-like. a. Like a living perſon.

LIFESTRING, lī'fe-ſtrĭng. ſ. Nerves, ſtrings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, lī'fe-tīme. ſ. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, lī'fe-wē-rȳ. a. Wearied, tired of living.

To LIFT, lĭft'. v. a. To raiſe from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to ſwell with pride. Up is ſometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, lĭft'. v. n. To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

LIFT, lĭft'. ſ. The act of lifting, manner of lifting; a hard ſtruggle.

LIFTER, lĭf'-tŭr. ſ. One that lifts.

To LIG, lĭg'. v. n. To lie. Obſolete.

LIGAMENT, lĭg'-gă-mĕnt. ſ. A firm compact ſubſtance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, lĭg-ă-mĕn'-tăl. } LIGAMENTOUS, lĭg-ă-mĕn'-tŭs. } Compoſing a ligament.

LIGATION, lī-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGATURE, lĭg'-gă-tſhŭr. ſ. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGHT, lī'te. ſ. The quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee; illumination of mind, inſtruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is painted with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall; point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a taper.

LIGHT, lī'te. a. Not heavy; not denſome, eaſy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, eaſy to be endured; eaſy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; not acted on by any power; active, nimble;

mbered, unembarraſſed, clear of impe-
ents; ſlight, not great; eaſy to admit
influence, unſteady, unſettled; gay,
, without dignity or ſolidity; not
ſe, not regular in conduct.
HT, lī'te. a. from Light. Bright,
r; not dark, tending to whiteneſs.
HT, lī'te. ad. Lightly, cheaply.
LIGHT, lī'te. v. a. To kindle, to
me, to ſet on fire; to give light to, to
e by light; to illuminate; to lighten,
eaſe of a burthen.
LIGHT, lī'te. v. n. To happen, to
upon by chance; to deſcend from a
e or carriage; to fall in any particular
ction; to fall, to ſtrike on; to ſettle,
eſt.
LIGHTEN, lī'tn. v. n. To flaſh
thunder; to ſhine like lightning; to
or light, from Light, v. n.
LIGHTEN, lī'tn. v. a. To illumi-
, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload;
ake leſs heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.
HTER, lī'te-ûr. ſ. A heavy boat in-
hich ſhips are lightened or unloaded.
HTERMAN, lī'te-ûr-mân. ſ. One
manages a lighter.
HTFINGERED, lī'te-fing-gûrd. a.
ble at conveyance, thieviſh.
HTFOOT, lī'te-fût. a. Nimble in
ing or dancing, active.
HTFOOT, lī'te-fût. ſ. Veniſon.
HTHEADED, lī'te-hĕd-ĭd. a. Un-
y, thoughtleſs; delirious, diſordered in
mind by diſeaſe.
HTHEADEDNESS, lī'te-hĕd'-ĭd-nĭs.
Deliriouſneſs, diſorder of the mind.
HTHEARTED, lī'te-hâr-tĭd. a. Gay,
y.
HTHOUSE, lī'te-hous. ſ. An high
ing, at the top of which lights are
to guide ſhips at ſea.
HTLEGGED, lī'te-lĕg'd. a. Nim-
ſwift.
HTLESS, lī'te-lĭs. a. Wanting light,

HTLY, lī'te-lȳ. ad. Without weight,
out deep impreſſion; eaſily, readily,
out reaſon; cheerfully; not chaſtely;
y, with agility; gaily, airily, with

TMINDED, lī'te-mĭn-dĭd. a. Un-
d, unſteady.
TNESS, lī'te-nĭs. ſ. Levity, want
ight; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; un-
y, want of conduct in women; agi-
nimbleneſs.
TNING, lī'te-nĭng. ſ. The flaſh that
es thunder; mitigation, abate-

LIGHTS, lī'ts. ſ. The lungs, the organs of breathing.
LIGHTSOME, lī'te-ſûm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obſcure, not opake; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.
LIGHTSOMENESS, lī'te-ſûm-nĭs. ſ. Luminouſneſs, not opacity, not obſcurity; cheerfulneſs, merriment, levity.
LIGNALOES, lĭg'-nâl-ô-ĕz. ſ. Aloes wood.
LIGNEOUS, lĭg'-nȳ-ûs. a. Made of wood; wooden, reſembling wood.
LIGNUMVITÆ, lĭg'-nûm-vī'-tē. ſ. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.
LIGURE, lĭ'-gûre. ſ. A precious ſtone.
LIKE, lī'ke. a. Reſembling, having reſemblance; equal, of the ſame quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a ſtate that gives probable expectations.
LIKE, lī'ke. ſ. Some perſon or thing reſembling another; near approach, a ſtate like to another ſtate.
LIKE, lī'ke. ad. In the ſame manner, in the ſame manner as; in ſuch a manner as befits; likely, probably.
To LIKE, lī'ke. v. a. To chuſe with ſome degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.
To LIKE, lī'ke. v. n. To be pleaſed with.
LIKELIHOOD, lī'ke-lȳ-hûd. ſ. Appearance; ſhew; reſemblance, likeneſs; probability, veriſimilitude, appearance of truth.
LIKELY, lī'ke-lȳ. a. Such as may be liked, ſuch as may pleaſe; probable, ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.
LIKELY, lī'ke-lȳ. ad. Probably, as may reaſonably be thought.
To LIKEN, lī'kn. v. a. To repreſent as having reſemblance.
LIKENESS, lī'ke-nĭs. ſ. Reſemblance, ſimilitude; form, appearance; one who reſembles another.
LIKEWISE, lī'ke-wīze. ad. In like manner, alſo, moreover, too.
LIKING, lī'-king. a. Plump, in the ſtate of plumpneſs.
LIKING, lī'-king. ſ. Good ſtate of body, plumpneſs; ſtate of trial; inclination.
LILACH, lĭl'-lâk. ſ. A tree.
LILIED, lĭl'-lȳd. a. Embelliſhed with lilies.
LILY, lĭl'-lȳ. ſ. A flower.
LILY-DAFFODIL, lĭl'-lȳ-dâf'-fô-dĭl. ſ. A foreign flower.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, lĭl'-lȳ-ôf-thĕ-vâl'-lȳ. ſ. May lily.
LILYLIVERED, lĭl'-lȳ-lĭv-vûrd. a. White livered, cowardly.
LIMATURE, lĭ'-mâ-tſhûr. ſ. Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB,

LIMB, lim'. ſ. A member, a jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lim'. v. a. To ſupply with limbs; to tear aſunder, to diſmember.

LIMBECK, lim'-bik. ſ. A ſtill.

LIMBED, limd'. a. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'-bûr. a. Flexible, eaſily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lim'-bûr-nis. ſ. Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lim'-bô. ſ. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain; any place of miſery and reſtraint.

LIME, lîme. ſ. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a ſpecies of lemon.

To LIME, lîme. v. a. To entangle, to enſnare; to ſmear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lîme-kil. ſ. Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lîme-ſtône. ſ. The ſtone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lîme-wâ-tûr. ſ. It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lim'-mit. ſ. Bound, border, utmoſt reach.

To LIMIT, lim'-mit. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe; to reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification.

LIMITARY, lim'-mit-tèr-ŷ. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LIMITATION, lim-mŷ-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Reſtriction, circumſpection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lim'. v. a. To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lim'-nûr. ſ. A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, lî'-mûs. a. Muddy, ſlimy.

LIMP, limp'. ſ. A halt.

To LIMP, limp'. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPIT, lim'-pit. ſ. A kind of ſhell fiſh.

LIMPID, lim'-pid. a. Clear, pure, tranſparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lim'-pid-nis. ſ. Clearneſs, purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'-ping-lŷ. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMY, lî'-mŷ. a. Viſcous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lin'. v. n. To ſtop, to give o

LINCHPIN, lintſh'-pin. ſ. An iron that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, link'-tûs. ſ. Medicine lic up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lin'-dèn. ſ. The lime tree.

LINE, line. ſ. Longitudinal extenſi a ſlender ſtring; a thread extended to rect any operations; the ſtring that ſuſt the angler's hook; lineaments, or m in the hand or face; outline; as muc is written from one margin to the othe verſe; rank; work thrown up, tren extenſion, limit; equator, equinoctial cle; progeny, family aſcending or deſc ing; one tenth of an inch.

To LINE, line. v. a. To cover on inſide; to put any thing in the inſide guard within; to ſtrengthen by inner wo to cover over.

LINEAGE, lin'-nyâdzh. ſ. Race, geny, family.

LINEAL, lin'-nyâl. a. Compoſed of li delineated; deſcending in a direct gene gy; claimed by deſcent; allied by d deſcent.

LINEALLY, lin'-yâl-lŷ. ad. In a d line.

LINEAMENT, lin'-nyâ-mènt. ſ. ture, diſcriminating mark in the form

LINEAR, lin'-nyâr. a. Compoſe lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lin-ŷ-â'-ſhûn. ſ. Dr of a line or lines.

LINEN, lin'-nin. ſ. Cloth made of or flax.

LINEN, lin'-nin. a. Made of line ſembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lin'-nin-drâ-pûr. who deals in linen.

LING, ling'. ſ. Heath; a kind of fi

To LINGER, ling'-gûr. v. n. T main long in languor and pain; to he to be in ſuſpence; to remain long; main long without any action or deter tion; to wait long in expectation or u tainty; to be long in producing effect

LINGERER, ling'-gûr-ûr. ſ. On lingers.

LINGERINGLY, ling'-gûr-ing-lŷ With delay, tediouſly.

LINGO, ling'-gô. ſ. Language, t ſpeech.

LINGUACIOUS, ling-gwâ-ſhûs. a of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwâ-dèn'- Uttered by the joint action of the t and teeth.

LINGUIST, ling'-gwiſt. ſ. A ma ful in languages.

GWORT, ling'-wûrt. ſ. An herb.
MENT, lin'-ny-mênt. ſ. Ointment, ſalve.
ING, li'-ning. ſ. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
K, link'. ſ. A ſingle ring of a chain; any thing doubled and cloſed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.
LINK, link'. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by conſequence or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular ſeries of conſequences.
KBOY, link'-boy. ſ. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.
NET, lin'-nit. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird.
SEED, lin'-sêd. ſ. The ſeed of flax.
SEYWOOLSEY, lin'-sy-wûl'-sy. a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.
STOCK, lin'-stôk. ſ. A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.
T, lint'. ſ. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax; linen ſcraped into ſoft downy ſubſtance to lay on ſores.
TEL, lin'-têl. ſ. That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over the head.
N, li'-ûn. ſ. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of four-footed beaſts.
NESS, li'-ûn-nês. ſ. A ſhe-lion.
NLEAF, li'-ûn-lêf. ſ. A plant.
N'S-MOUTH, li'-ûnz-mouth.
N'S PAW, li'-ûnz-pâ.
N'S-TAIL, li'-ûnz-tâle.
NS-TOOTH, li'-ûnz-tôth. } ſ.
name of an herb.
lip'. ſ. The outer part of the mouth, muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.
LABOUR, lip'-lâ-bûr. ſ. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.
THYMOUS, li-pôth'-y-mûs. a. Fainting, fainting.
THYMY, li-pôth'-y-my. ſ. Swoon; fainting fit.
ED, lipt'. a. Having lips.
TUDE, lip'-py-tûd. ſ. Bleared-neſs of eyes.
WISDOM, lip'-wiz-dûm. ſ. Wiſdom talk without practice.
ABLE, lik'-kâbl. a. Such as may be melted.
ATION, li-kwâ'-shûn. ſ. The art of thing; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, li'-kwâte. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.
LIQUEFACTION, lik-kwê-fâk'-shûn. ſ. The act of melting, the ſtate of being melted.
LIQUEFIABLE, lik'-kwê-fi-âbl. a. Such as may be melted.
To LIQUEFY, lik'-kwê-fy. v. a. To melt, to diſſolve.
To LIQUEFY, lik'-kwê-fy. v. n. To grow liquid.
LIQUESCENCY, li-kwês'-sên-sy. ſ. Aptneſs to melt.
LIQUESCENT, li-kwês'-sênt. a. Melting.
LIQUID, lik'-kwid. a. Not ſolid, not forming one continuous ſubſtance, fluid; ſoft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs; diſſolved, ſo as not to be attainable by law.
LIQUID, lik'-kwid. ſ. Liquid ſubſtance, liquor.
To LIQUIDATE, lik'-kwy-dâte. v. a. To clear away, to leſſen debts.
LIQUIDITY, li-kwid'-it-y. ſ. Subtilty; the property or ſtate of being fluid.
LIQUIDNESS, lik'-kwid-nis. ſ. Quality of being liquid, fluency.
LIQUOR, lik'-kûr. ſ. Any thing liquid; ſtrong drink, in familiar language.
To LIQUOR, lik'-kûr. v. a. To drench or moiſten.
To LISP, liſp'. v. n. To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate.
LISP, liſp'. ſ. The act of liſping.
LISPER, liſ'-pûr. ſ. One who liſps.
LIST, liſt'. ſ. A roll, a catalogue; encloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; deſire, willingneſs, choice; a ſtrip of cloth; a border.
To LIST, liſt'. v. n. To chuſe, to deſire, to be diſpoſed.
To LIST, liſt'. v. a. To enliſt, to enrol or regiſter; to retain and enrol ſoldiers; to encloſe for combats; to ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhew; to hearken to, to liſten, to attend.
LISTED, lis'-tid. a. Striped, particoloured in long ſtreaks.
To LISTEN, lis'n. v. a. To hear, to attend. Obſolete.
To LISTEN, lis'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.
LISTENER, lis'-nûr. ſ. One that hearkens, a hearkener.
LISTLESS, liſt'-lis. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careleſs, heedleſs.
LISTLESLY, liſt'-lis-ly. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESNESS, lĭſt'-lĭs-nĭs. ſ. Inattention, want of deſire.
LIT, lĭt'. the preterite of Light.
LITANY, lĭt'-tĕn-ȳ. ſ. A form of ſupplicatory prayer.
LITERAL, lĭt'-tĕr-ăl. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; conſiſting of letters.
LITERALLY, lĭt'-tĕr-răl-ȳ. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with cloſe adherence to words.
LITERALITY, lĭt-tĕr-răl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Original meaning.
LITERATI, lĭt-tĕr-rā'-tī. ſ. The learned.
LITERATURE, lĭt'-tĕr-rā-tſhŏr. ſ. Learning; ſkill in letters.
LITHARGE, lĭth'-ărdzh. ſ. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.
LITHE, lī'the. a. Limber, flexible.
LITHENESS, lī'th-nĭs. ſ. Limberneſs, flexibility.
LITHOGRAPHY, lĭ-thŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.
LITHOMANCY, lĭ'-thō-măn-ſȳ. ſ. Prediction by ſtones.
LITHONTRIPTICK, lĭ-thŏn-trĭp'-tĭk. a. Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST, lĭ-thŏt'-tō-mĭſt. ſ. A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY, lĭ-thŏt'-tō-mȳ. ſ. The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.
LITIGANT, lĭt'-tȳ-gănt. ſ. One engaged in a ſuit of law.
LITIGANT, lĭt'-tȳ-gănt. a. Engaged in a juridical conteſt.
To LITIGATE, lĭt'-tȳ-gāte. v. a. To conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.
To LITIGATE, lĭt'-tȳ-gāte. v. n. To manage a ſuit, to carry on a cauſe.
LITIGATION, lĭt-tȳ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Judicial conteſt, ſuit of law.
LITIGIOUS, lĭt-tĭdzh'-ŭs. a. Inclinable to law ſuits, quarrelſome, wrangling.
LITIGIOUSLY, lĭt-tĭdzh'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Wranglingly.
LITIGIOUSNESS, lĭt-tĭdzh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. A wrangling diſpoſition.
LITTER, lĭt'-tŭr. ſ. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horſes; the ſtraw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about; a birth of animals.
To LITTER, lĭt'-tŭr. v. a. To bring forth, uſed of beaſts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with ſtraw.

LITTLE, lĭt'l. a. Small in quantity; minutive; of ſmall dignity, power, or portance; not much, not many; ſome.
LITTLE, lĭt'l. ſ. A ſmall ſpace; a ſ part, a ſmall proportion; a ſlight af not much.
LITTLE, lĭt'l. ad. In a ſmall degree a ſmall quantity; in ſome degree, but great, not much.
LITTLENESS, lĭt'l-nĭs. ſ. Smallne bulk; meanneſs, want of grandeur; of dignity.
LITTORAL, lĭt'-tō-răl. a. Belongi the ſhore.
LITURGY, lĭt'-tŭr-dzhȳ. ſ. For prayers, formulary of publick devotion
To LIVE, lĭv'. v. n. To be in a ſt animation; to paſs life in any certain ner with regard to habits, good or ill, pineſs or miſery; to continue in life remain undeſtroyed; to converſe, to bit; to maintain one's ſelf; to be in a of motion or vegetation; to be une guiſhed.
LIVE, lī've. a. Quick, not dead; not extinguiſhed.
LIVELESS, lī've-lĭs. ad. Wanting Rather Lifeleſs.
LIVELIHOOD, lī've-lȳ-hŭd. ſ. Su of life, maintenance, means of living.
LIVELINESS, lī've-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. A ance of life; vivacity, ſprightlineſs.
LIVELONG, lĭv'-lŏng. a. Tedious, in paſſing; laſting, durable.
LIVELY, lī've-lȳ. a. Briſk, vigorous airy; repreſenting life; ſtrong, energeti
LIVELILY, lī've-lȳ-lȳ. } ad. Briſkl
LIVELY, lī've-lȳ. } gorouſly; ſtrong reſemblance of life.
LIVER, lĭv'-vŭr. ſ. One who lives; who lives in any particular manner; the entrails.
LIVERCOLOUR, lĭv'-vŭr-kŭl-lŭr. a. red.
LIVERGROWN, lĭv'-vŭr-grōn. a. ing a great liver.
LIVERWORT, lĭv'-vŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A
LIVERY, lĭv'-vĕr-ȳ. ſ. The act of or taking poſſeſſion; releaſe from war the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtaine ſtate of being kept at a certain ra clothes given to ſervants; a particular a garb worn as a token or conſequ any thing.
LIVERYMAN, lĭv'-vĕr-ȳ-măn. ſ. who wears a livery, a ſervant of an kind; in London, a freeman of ſome ing in a company.
LIVES, lī'vz. The plural of Life.
LIVID, lĭv'-ĭd. a. Diſcoloured, as with a

IDITY, li-vĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Diſcoloration, y a blow.

ING, liv'-vĭng. ſ. Support, mainte- ce, fortune on which one lives; power continuing life; livelihood; benefice of ergyman.

INGLY, liv'-vĭng-lў. ad. In the liv- ſtate.

RE, lī'-vŭr. ſ. The ſum by which the ch reckon their money, equal nearly to ſhilling.

IVIAL, lik-ſlv'-yăl. a. Impregnated ſalts like a lixivium; obtained by lix- n.

IVIATE, lik-ſlv'-yăt. a. Making a ium.

IVIUM, lik-ſlv'-yŭm. ſ. Lye, water egnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind.

ARD, liz'-zĕrd. ſ. An animal reſem- g a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

ARDSTONE, liz'-zĕrd-ſtōn. ſ. A of ſtone.

lō'! interject. Look, ſee, behold.

CH, lō'tſh. ſ. A little fiſh.

D, lōd. ſ. A burthen, a freight, g; any thing that depreſſes; as much as one can bear.

LOAD, lōd. v. a. To burden, to ht; to encumber, to embarraſs; to ge a gun; to make heavy.

D, lōd. ſ. The leading vein in a mine.

DER, lō'-dŭr. ſ. He who loads.

DSMAN, lōdz-măn. ſ. He who the way, a pilot.

DSTAR, lōd-ſtăr. ſ. The poleſtar, ynoſure, the leading or guiding ſtar.

DSTONE, lōd-ſtōn. ſ. The mag- the ſtone on which the mariners com- needle is touched to give it a direction and ſouth.

F, lōf. ſ. A maſs of bread as it is ed by the baker; any maſs into which dy is wrought.

M, lōm. ſ. Fat unctuous earth,

OAM, lōm. v. a. To ſmear with , marl, or clay; to clay.

MY, lō'-mў. a. Marly.

N, lōn. ſ. Any thing lent, any thing ered to another on condition of return payment.

TH, lō'tſh. a. Unwilling, diſliking, eady,

OATHE, lōth. v. a. To hate, to on with abhorrence; to conſider with iſguſt of ſatiety; to ſee food with diſ-

THER, lō'th-ŭr. ſ. One that loaths.

THFUL, lō'th-fŭl. a. Abhorring, ſi abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lō'th-ĭng-lў. ad. In a faſtidious manner.

LOATHLY, lō'tſh-lў. ad. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lō'tſh-nis. ſ. Unwillingneſs.

LOATHSOME, lō'th-ſŭm. a. Abhorred, deteſtable; cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

LOATHSOMENESS, lō'th-ſŭm-nis. ſ. Quality of raiſing hatred.

LOAVES, lōvz. Plural of Loaf.

LOB, lŏb'. ſ. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh; Lob's pound, a priſon; a big worm.

To LOB, lŏb'. v. a. To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lŏb'-bў. ſ. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lō'be. ſ. A diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lŏb'-ſtŭr. ſ. A ſhell fiſh.

LOCAL, lō'-kăl. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lō-kăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Exiſtence in place, relation of place or diſtance.

LOCALLY, lō'-kăl-ў. ad. With reſpect to place.

LOCATION, lō-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Situation with reſpect to place, act of placing.

LOCK, lŏk'. ſ. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts; the part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck; a hug, a grapple; any incloſure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raiſe the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To LOCK, lŏk'. v. a. To ſhut or faſten with locks; to ſhut up or confine as with locks; to cloſe faſt.

To LOCK, lŏk'. v. n. To become faſt by a lock; to unite by mutual inſertion.

LOCKER, lŏk'-kŭr. ſ. Any thing that is cloſed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lŏk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſmall lock, any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lŏk'-krŭm. ſ. A ſort of coarſe linen.

LOCOMOTION, lō'-kō-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lō'-kō-mō'-tĭv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lō'-kŭſt. ſ. A devouring inſect.

LOCUST-TREE, lō'-kŭſt-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of acacia.

LODESTAR, lō'd-ſtăr. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE, lō'd-ſtōn. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE, lŏdzh'. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to ſettle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat.

To LODGE, lŏdzh'. v. n. To reſide, to keep reſidence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up reſidence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lŏdzh'. ſ. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; a ſmall houſe, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lŏdzh'-mĕnt. ſ. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

LODGER, lŏdzh'-ûr. ſ. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides in any place.

LODGING, lŏdzh'-ĭng. ſ. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the houſe of another; place of reſidence; harbour, covert; convenience to ſleep on.

LOFT, lâft. ſ. A floor; the higheſt floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lâf'-tĭ-lỹ. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or ſentiment, ſublimely.

LOFTINESS, lâf'-tĭ-nĭs. ſ. Height, local elevation; ſublimity, elevation of ſentiment; pride, haughtineſs.

LOFTY, lâf'-tỹ. a. High, elevated in place; ſublime, elevated in ſentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lŏg'. ſ. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-ſixths of a pint.

LOGARITHMS, lŏg'-â-rĭthmz. ſ. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, lŏg'-gĭts. ſ. A play or game.

LOGGERHEAD, lŏg'-gûr-hĕd. ſ. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickſcul.

LOGGERHEADED, lŏg'-gûr-hĕd-ĭd. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

LOGICK, lŏdzh'-ĭk. ſ. Logick is the art of uſing reaſon well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, lŏdzh'-ĭk-âl. a. Pertaining to logick; ſkilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

LOGICALLY, lŏdzh'-ỹ kâl-ỹ. ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, lŏ-dzĭſh'-ûn. ſ. A teacher or profeſſor of logick.

LOGMAN, lŏg'-mân. ſ. One whoſe [illegible] ſineſs is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lŏ'-gŏ-mâk-ỹ. ſ. [illegible] contention in words, a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, lŏg'-wûd. ſ. A wood [illegible] uſed in dying.

LOHOCK, lō'-hŏk. ſ. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegma's, [illegible] batives, or linctus's.

LOIN, loĭ'n. ſ. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, reins.

To LOITER, loĭ'-tûr. v. n. To [illegible] to ſpend time careleſsly.

LOITERER, loĭ'-tûr-ûr. ſ. A [illegible] an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, lŏl'. v. n. To lean idly, reſt lazily againſt any thing; to hang uſed of the tongue.

LOMP, lŏmp'. ſ. A kind of roundiſh [illegible]

LONE, lō'ne. a. Solitary; ſingle, [illegible] out company.

LONELINESS, lō'ne-lỹ-nĭs. ſ. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lō'ne-lỹ. a. Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

LONENESS, lō'ne-nĭs. ſ. Solitude; diſlike of company.

LONESOME, lō'ne-ſûm. a. Solitary, ſolemal.

LONG, lŏng'. a. Not ſhort; having [illegible] of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain meaſure in length; not ſoon ceaſing, at an end; dilatory; longing, deſirous; reaching to a great diſtance; protracted, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, lŏng'-bôt. ſ. The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGEVITY, lŏn-jĕv'-ĭt-ỹ. ſ. Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lŏn-jĭm'-mâ-nŭs. Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lŏn-jĭm'-mĕ-trỹ. ſ. The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

LONGING, lŏng'-ĭng. ſ. Earneſt deſire.

LONGINGLY, lŏng'-ĭng-lỹ. ad. With inceſſant wiſhes.

LONGITUDE, lŏn'-jỹ-tûd. ſ. Length, the greateſt dimenſion; the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian, the diſtance of any part of the earth eaſt or weſt of any place; the poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

LONGITUDINAL, lŏn-jỹ-tûd'-dỹ-nâl. Meaſured by the length, running in the longeſt direction.

LONGLY, lŏng'-lỹ. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not uſed.

NGSOME, lŏng'-sŭm. a. Tedious, ...ariſome by its length.
NGSUFFERING, lŏng'-sŭf'-fŭr-ing ... Patient, not eaſily provoked.
NGWAYS, lŏng'-wâz. ad. In the ...gitudinal direction.
NGWINDED, lŏng'-win'-did. a. Long-...thed, tedious.
NGWISE, lŏng'-wiz, ad. In the lon-...udinal direction.
O, lŏ'. ſ. A game at cards.
OBILY, lŏ'-bў-lў. a. Aukward, ...ſy.
OF, lŏf. ſ. It is that part aloft of the ... which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as ...as the bulk head of the caſtle.
LOOF, lŭf'. v. a. To bring the ſhip ...e to a wind.
OBY, lŏ'-bў. ſ. A lumber, a clumſy ...n.
OFED, lŏft. a. Gone to a diſtance.
LOOK, lŭk'. v. n. To direct the eye ...from any object; to have the power of ...g; to direct the intellectual eye; to ...ect; to take care, to watch; to be di-...ed with regard to any object; to have ... particular appearance; to ſeem; to ...e any air, mien, or manner; to form the ...in any particular manner; To Look ...t one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; ... Look after, to attend, to take care of; ... Look for, to expect; To Look into, ...amine, to ſift, to inſpect cloſely; To ...k on, to reſpect, to regard, to eſteem, ...e a mere idle ſpectator; To Look over, ...amine, to try one by one; To Look ... to ſearch, to ſeek, to be on the watch; ...Look to, to watch, to take care of.
LOOK, lŭk'. v. a. To ſeek, to ſearch ... to turn the eye upon; to influence by ...; To Look out, to diſcover by ſearch-
..., lŭk'. interj. See! lo! behold!
...e.
..., lŭk'. ſ. Air of the face, mien, ...f the countenance; the act of looking ...g.
...ER, lŭk'-ŭr. ſ. One that looks; ...er on, ſpectator, not agent.
...ING-GLASS, lŭk'-king-glâs. ſ. ..., a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.
..., lŏm. ſ. The frame in which the ...n work their cloth.
..., lŏm. ſ. A bird.
...lŏn. ſ. A ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel.
... lŏp. ſ. A double through which a ...er lace is drawn, an ornamental dou- ...fringe.
...D, lŏpt. a. Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lŏ'p-hôl. ſ. Aperture, hole to give a paſſage; a ſhift, an evaſion.
LOOPHOLED, lŏ'p-hôld. a. Full of holes, full of openings.
To LOOSE, lŏ's. v. a. To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to diſengage.
To LOOSE, lŏ's. v. n. To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor.
LOOSE, lŏ's. a. Unbound, untied; not faſt; not tight; not crouded; wanton; not cloſe, not concile; vague, indeterminate; not ſtrict; unconnected, rambling; lax of body; diſengaged; free from confinement; remiſs, not attentive; To break Looſe, to gain liberty; To let Looſe, to ſet at liberty, to ſet at large.
LOOSE, lŏ's. ſ. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint; diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.
LOOSELY, lŏ's-lў. ad. Not faſt, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchaſtely.
To LOOSEN, lŏ'sn. v. n. To part, to ſeparate.
To LOOSEN, lŏ'sn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make leſs coheren; to ſeparate a compages; to free from reſtraint; to make not coſtive.
LOOSENESS, lŏ's-nĭs. ſ. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdneſs, unchaſtity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.
LOOSESTRIFE, lŏ's-ſtrife. ſ. An herb.
To LOP, lŏp'. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.
LOP, lŏp'. ſ. That which is cut from trees; a flea.
LOPPER, lŏp'-pŭr. ſ. One that cuts trees.
LOQUACIOUS, lŏ-kwâ'-ſhŭs. a. Full of talk; babbling, not ſecret.
LOQUACITY, lŏ-kwâs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. Too much talk.
LORD, lâ'rd. ſ. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; maſter; a tyrant; a huſband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief juſtice, lord mayor.
To LORD, lâ'rd. v. n. To domineer, to rule deſpotically.
LORDING, lâ'r-ding. ſ. Lord in contempt or ridicule.
LORDLING, lâ'rd-ling. ſ. A diminutive lord.
LORDLINESS, lâ'rd-lў-nĭs. ſ. Dignity, high ſtation; pride, haughtineſs.
LORDLY, lâ'rd-lў. a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, inſolent.

LORDLY,

LORDLY, lâ'rd-lỳ. ad. Imperiouſly, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lâ'rd-ſhip. ſ. Dominion, power; ſeigniory, domain; title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority.

LORE, lô're. ſ. Leſſon, doctrine, inſtruction.

To LORICATE, lôr'-rỳ-kâte. v. a. To plate over.

LORIMER, lôr'-rỳ-mûr. } ſ. Bridle-cut-
LORINER, lôr'-rỳ-nûr. } ter.

LORN, lâ'rn. Forſaken, loſt. Obſolete.

To LOSE, lô'ze. v. a. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to poſſeſs no longer; to have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miſs, to part with ſo as not to recover.

To LOSE, lô'ze. v. n. Not to win, to ſuffer loſs; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lô'z-âbl. a. Subject to privation.

LOSER, lô'-zûr. ſ. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contraty to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lôs'. ſ. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; uſeleſs application.

LOST, lôſt'. pret. of To loſe.

LOST, lôſt'. part. of To loſe.

LOT, lôt'. ſ. Fortune, ſtate aſſigned; a chance; a die, or any thing uſed in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay ſcot and Lot.

LOTE TREE, lô'te-trè. ſ. The Lotos.

LOTION, lô'-ſhûn. ſ. A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any diſeaſed parts; a coſmetic.

LOTTERY, lôt' tûr-ỳ. ſ. A game of chance, diſtribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lou'd. a. Noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lou'd-lỳ. ad. Noiſily, ſo as to be heard far; clamorouſly.

LOUDNESS, lou'd-nis. ſ. Noiſe, force of ſound; turbulence, vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

To LOVE, lûv'. v. a. To regard with paſſionate affection; to regard with tenderneſs of affection; to be pleaſed with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lûv'. ſ. The paſſion between the ſexes; kindneſs, good-will, friendſhip, affection; courtſhip; tenderneſs; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdneſs; fondneſs, concord; principle of un
picturesque repreſentation of love, a cu
a word of endearment; due reverence
God; a kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lûv'-âpl. ſ. A plant, fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, lûv'-nôt. ſ. A complic
figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, lûv'-lêt-tûr. ſ. L
of courtſhip.

LOVELILY, lûv'-lỳ-lỳ. ad. Amiabl

LOVELINESS, lûv'-lỳ-nis. ſ. Ami
neſs; qualities of mind or body that e
love.

LOVELORN, lûv'-lârn. a. Forſake
one's love.

LOVELY, lûv'-lỳ. a. Amiable; exc
love.

LOVEMONGER, lûv'-mûng-gûr. ſ.
who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lûv'-vûr. ſ. One who is in
a friend, one who regards with kind
one who likes any thing.

LOVESECRET, lûv'-ſê-krît. ſ.
between lovers.

LOVESICK, lûv'-ſik. a. Diſordered
love, languiſhing with amorous deſire

LOVESOME, lûv'-ſûm. a. Lovely
word not uſed.

LOVESONG, lûv'-ſông. ſ. Song e
ſing love.

LOVESUIT, lûv'-ſût. ſ. Courtſhip

LOVETALE, lûv'-tâle. ſ. Narra
love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lûv'-thât. ſ.
rous fancy.

LOVETOY, lûv'-toy. ſ. Small p
given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lûv'-trik. ſ. Art
preſſing love.

LOUGH, lôk'. ſ. A lake, a large
ſtanding water.

LOVING, lûv'-ing. participial a.
affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lûv'-ving-kỳ
ſ. Tenderneſs, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lûv'-ving-lỳ. ad. A
ately, with kindneſs.

LOVINGNESS, lûv'-ving-nis. ſ.
neſs, affection.

LOUIS D'OR, lô-ỳ-dô'r. ſ. A
coin of France, valued at about
ſhillings.

To LOUNGE, lou'ndzh. v. n. T
to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lou'n-dzhûr. ſ. An

LOUSE, lou's. ſ. A ſmall an
which different ſpecies live and fee
bodies of men, beaſts, and perha
living creatures.

LOUSE, louz'. v. a. To clean from

USEWORT, lou's-wûrt. ſ. The name a plant.

USILY, lou'-zy-ly. ad. In a paltry, an, and ſcurvy way.

USINESS, lou'-zy-nis. ſ. The ſtate of unding with lice.

USY, lou'-zy. a. Swarming with lice, -run with lice; mean, low born.

T, lout'. ſ. A mean aukward fellow, mpkin, a clown.

LOUT, lout'. v. n. To pay obeiſance, ow. Obſolete.

TISH, lout'-iſh. a. Clowniſh, bump-y.

TISHLY, lout'-iſh-ly. ad. With ir of a clown, with the gait of a bump-

VER, lô'-vûr. ſ. An opening for the e.

, lô. a. Not high, not riſing far up-; not elevated in ſituation; deſcend-ar downwards, deep; not deep, ſhal-uſed of water; not of high price; not not noiſy; late in time, as the Lower e; dejected, depreſſed; abject; diſho-able; not ſublime, not exalted in thought tion; reduced, in poor circumſtances.

, lô. ad. Not aloft, not at a high meanly; in times near our own; a depreſſion of the voice; in a ſtate of tion,

OW, lô. v. n. To bellow as a

BELL, lô'-bêl. ſ. A kind of fowl-the night, in which the birds are ed by a bell, and lured by a flame.

WER, lô'-ûr. v. a. To bring low, g down by way of ſubmiſſion; to ſuffer down; to leſſen, to make leſs in value.

WER, lô'-ûr. v. n. To grow leſs, to ſink.

WER, low'-ûr. v. n. To appear ſtormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; , to pout, to look ſullen.

, low'-ûr. ſ. Cloudineſs, gloomi-loudineſs of look.

RINGLY, low'r-ring-ly. ad. With eſs, gloomily.

RMOST, lô'-ûr-môſt. a. Loweſt.

AND, lô'-land. ſ. The country ow in reſpect of neighbouring hills.

LY, lô'-ly-ly. ad. Humbly,

NESS, lô'-ly-nis. ſ. Humility; s, abject depreſſion.

, lô'-ly. a. Humble, meek, mild; ot lofty, not ſublime.

LOWN, lôn. ſ. A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a ſtupid fellow.

LOWNESS, lô'-nis. ſ. Abſence of height; meanneſs of condition; want of rank; want of ſublimity; ſubmiſſiveneſs; depreſſion; dejection.

To LOWT, lowt'. v. a. To overpower. Obſolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lô'-thâ't-id. a. Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean in ſentiment, narrow-minded.

LOWSPIRITED, lô-ſpêr'-it-id. a. Dejected, depreſſed, not lively.

LOXODROMICK, lôk'-ſô-drôm-ik. ſ. Loxodromick is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, loy'-âl. a. Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, loy'-âl-iſt. ſ. One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, loy'-âl-ly. ad. With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, loy'-âl-ty. ſ. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lôz'-zinjdzh. ſ. A rhomb; the form of the ſhield in a ſingle lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted; a cake of preſerved fruit.

LU, lô'. ſ. A game at cards.

LUBBARD, lûb'-bûrd. ſ. A lazy ſturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lûb'-bûr. ſ. A ſturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lûb'-bûr-ly. a. Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lûb'-bûr-ly. ad. Aukwardly, clumſily.

To LUBRICATE, lû'-bry-kâte. v. a. To make ſmooth or ſlippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lû-bris'-sy-tâte. v. a. To ſmooth, to make ſlippery.

LUBRICITY, lû-bris'-sy-ty. ſ. Slipperineſs, ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, ſlipperineſs, inſtability; wantonneſs, lewdneſs.

LUBRICK, lû'-brik. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lû'-bry-kûs. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFACTION, lû-bry-fâk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

LUBRIFICATION, lû-bry-fy-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of ſmoothing.

LUCE,

LUCE, lūs. ſ. A pike full grown.
LUCENT, lū'-ſent. a. Shining, bright, ſplendid.
LUCERNE, lū'-ſern. ſ. A kind of graſs cultivated as clover.
LUCID, lū'-ſid. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, tranſparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madneſs.
LUCIDITY, lū-ſid'-it-ȳ. ſ. Splendor, brightneſs.
LUCIFEROUS, lū-ſif'-fer-ūs. a. Giving light, affording means of diſcovery.
LUCIFICK, lū-ſif'-fik. a. Making light, producing light.
LUCK, lŭk'. ſ. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.
LUCKILY, lŭk'-kȳ-lȳ. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.
LUCKINESS, lŭk'-kȳ-nis. ſ. Good fortune, good hap, caſual happineſs.
LUCKLESS, lŭk'-lis. a. Unfortunate, unhappy.
LUCKY, lŭk'-kȳ. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.
LUCRATIVE, lū'-krā-tiv. a. Gainful, profitable.
LUCRE, lū'-kŭr. ſ. Gain, profit.
LUCRIFEROUS, lū-krif'-fer-ūs. a. Gainful, profitable.
LUCRIFICK, lū-krif'-fik. a. Producing gain, profit.
LUCTATION, lŭk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Struggle, effort, conteſt.
To LUCUBRATE, lū'-kū-brāte. v. a. To watch, to ſtudy by night.
LUCUBRATION, lū-kū-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Study by candle-light, any thing compoſed by night.
LUCUBRATORY, lū"-kū-brā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. Compoſed by candle-light.
LUCULENT, lū'-kū-lent. a. Clear, tranſparent; certain, evident.
LUDICROUS, lū'-dȳ-krūs. a. Burleſque, merry, exciting laughter.
LUDICROUSLY, lū-dȳ-krŭſ-lȳ. ad. Sportively, in burleſque.
LUDICROUSNESS, lū'-dȳ-krŭſ-nis. ſ. Burleſque, ſportiveneſs.
LUDIFICATION, lū-dȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of mocking.
To LUFF, lŭf. v. n. To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.
To LUG, lŭg'. v. a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To Lug out, to draw a ſword, in burleſque language.
To LUG, lŭg'. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.
LUG, lŭg'. ſ. A kind of ſmall fiſh; in Scotland, an ear; a land meaſure, a pole or perch.
LUGGAGE, lŭg'-gidzh. ſ. Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.
LUGUBRIOUS, lū-gū'-bryūs. a. Mournful, ſorrowful.
LUKEWARM, lūk'-wārm. a. Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.
LUKEWARMLY, lūk'-wārm-lȳ. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.
LUKEWARMNESS, lūk'-wārm-nis. ſ. Moderate or pleaſing heat; indifference, want of ardour.
To LULL, lŭl'. v. a. To compoſe to reſt by a pleaſing ſound; to quiet, to put to reſt.
LULLABY, lŭl'-lā-bȳ. ſ. A ſong to lull babes.
LUMBAGO, lŭm-bā'-gō. ſ. Lumbago, pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back.
LUMBER, lŭm'-bŭr. ſ. Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; ſtaves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the Weſt India iſlands and continent of North America.
To LUMBER, lŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To fill like uſeleſs goods irregularly.
To LUMBER, lŭm'-bŭr. v. n. To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.
LUMINARY, lū'-min-ēr-ȳ. ſ. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that inſtructs mankind.
LUMINATION, lū-min-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Infuſion of light.
LUMINOUS, lū'-min-ūs. a. Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.
LUMP, lŭmp'. ſ. A ſmall maſs of matter; a ſhapeleſs maſs; the whole together, the groſs.
To LUMP, lŭmp'. v. a. To take in groſs, without attention to particulars.
LUMPFISH, lŭmp'-fiſh. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.
LUMPING, lŭmp'-ing. a. Large, great.
LUMPISH, lŭmp'-piſh. a. Heavy, dull, unactive.
LUMPISHLY, lŭmp'-piſh-lȳ. ad. Dully, heavineſs, with ſtupidity.
LUMPISHNESS, lŭmp'-piſh-nis. ſ. Stupid heavineſs.
LUMPY, lŭmp'-ȳ. a. Full of lumps, of compact maſſes.
LUNACY, lū'-nā-ſȳ. ſ. A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon.
LUNAR, lū'-nār. } a. Relating to the
LUNARY, lū'-nār-ȳ. } moon, under the dominion of the moon.
LUNATED, lū'-nā-tid. a. Formed like a half-moon.

NATICK, lŭ'-nă-tĭk. a. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

NATICK, lŭ'-nă-tĭk. ſ. A madman.

NATION, lū-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The revolution of the moon.

NCH, lŭntſh'. } ſ.
NCHEON, lŭnt'-ſhŭn. }
As much food as one's hand can hold.

NE, lūn. ſ. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, whims freaks.

NETTE, lū-nĕt'. ſ. A ſmall half moon.

NGS, lŭng'z. ſ. The lights, the organs of reſpiration.

NGED, lŭng'd. a. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

NG-GROWN, lŭng'-grōn. a. The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt, ſuch are lung-grown.

NGWORT, lŭng'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

NISOLAR, lū-nĭ-ſō'-lăr. a. Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

NINE, lŭ'-pĭn. ſ. A kind of pulſe.

NCH, lŭrtſh'. ſ. A forlorn or deſperate condition; a term at cards.

NURCH, lŭrtſh'. v. a. To win two games inſtead of one at cards; to defeat, diſappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

NCHER, lŭrtſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.

RE, lŭr. ſ. Something held out to a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.

RID, lŭ'-rĭd. a. Gloomy, diſmal.

URK, lŭrk'. v. n. To lie in wait, to be hidden, to lie cloſe.

URKER, lŭrk'-ŭr. ſ. A thief that lies in wait.

URKINGPLACE, lŭrk'-ĭng-plāſe. ſ. Lurking place, ſecret place.

URIOUS, lŭ'-rĭ-ŭs. a. Sweet, ſo as to cloy; ſweet in a great degree; pleaſing, delightful.

URIOUSLY, lŭ'-rĭ-ŭſ-lў. ad. With a great degree of ſweetneſs.

URIOUSNESS, lŭ'-rĭ-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Immoderate ſweetneſs.

URN, lŭ'-ŭrn. ſ. A lynx.

URNE, lŭ'-ŭrn. ſ. [A corrected word from the French] Lucerne, a kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

USH, lŭſh'. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. Obſolete.

URIOUS, lū-ſō'-rĭ-ŭs. a. Uſed in ſportive.

URY, lū'-rў. a. Uſed in play.

UST, lŭſt'. ſ. Carnal deſire; any vicious or irregular deſire.

To LUST, lŭſt'. v. n. To deſire carnally; to deſire vehemently; to liſt, to like; to have irregular diſpoſitions.

LUSTFUL, lŭſt'-fŭl. a. Libidinous, having irregular deſires; provoking to ſenſuality, inciting to luſt.

LUSTFULLY, lŭſt'-fŭl-ў. ad. With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LUSTFULNESS, lŭſt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Libidinouſneſs.

LUSTIHED, lŭs'-tў-hĕd. } ſ.
LUSTIHOOD, lŭs'-tў-hŭd. }
Vigour, ſprightlineſs, corporal ability.

LUSTILY, lŭs'-tў-lў. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lŭs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Stoutneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength, vigour of body.

LUSTRA, lŭs'-tră. a. Uſed in purification.

LUSTRATION, lŭs-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lŭs'-tŭr. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour, glitter; a ſconce with lights; eminence, renown; the ſpace of five years.

LUSTRING, lŭ'-tre-ſtring. ſ. A ſhining ſilk.

LUSTROUS, lŭs'-trŭs. a. Bright, ſhining, luminous.

LUSTWORTH, lŭſt'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

LUSTY, lŭs'-tў. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lū'-tăn-ĭſt. ſ. One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lū-tā'-rĭŭs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lūt. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſic; a compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

To LUTE, lūt. v. a. To cloſe with lute or chemiſt's clay.

LUTESTRING, lūte-ſtring. ſ. Luſtring, a ſhining ſilk.

LUTULENT, lū'-tſhŏ-lĕnt. a. Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lŭks. } v. a.
To LUXATE, lŭks'-āte. }
To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION, lŭks-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed.

LUXE, lŭks'. ſ. Luxury, voluptuouſneſs.

LUXURIANCE, lŭg-zhŏ'-ryăns. } ſ.
LUXURIANCY, lŭg-zhŏ'-ryăn-ſў. }
Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT, lŭg-zhŏ'-ryănt. a. Exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

To LUXURIATE, lŭg-zhŏ'-ryāte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lŭg-zhŏŏ'-ryŭs. a. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table; adminiſtering to luxury; voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lŭg-zhŏŏ'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. Deliciouſly, voluptuouſly.

LUXURY, lŭk'-ſhŭr-ў. ſ. Voluptuouſneſs, addictedneſs to pleaſure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

LYCANTHROPY, lї-kăn'-thrŏ-pў. ſ. A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

LYING, lї'-ĭng. The participle of Lie.

LYMPH, lĭmf'. ſ. Water, tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lĭm-făt'-ĭk. ſ. A v conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lĭm-făt'-ĭk. a. longing to the lymph, conveying lymph.

LYNX, lĭnks'. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt, markable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

LYRE, lї're. ſ. A harp, a muſical inſt ment.

LYRICAL, lĭr'-rў-kăl. } a. Pertai
LYRICK, lĭr'-rĭk. } to a harp, to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſu ing to a harp.

LYRIST, lї'-rĭſt. ſ. A muſician plays upon the harp.

M.

MAC

MACAROONE, măk-ă-rŏ'n. ſ. A coarſe, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW-TREE, mă-kă'-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mă-kă'. ſ. A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACE, mă'ſe. ſ. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is enclоſed in a threefold covering; of which the ſecond is Mace.

MACEBEARER, mă'ſe-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE, măs'-sĕr-ăte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to haraſs with corporal hardſhips; to ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, măs-sĕr-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of waſting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardſhip; Maceration is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

MACHINAL, măk'-kў-năl. a. Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, măk'-kĭn-ăte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, măk-kĭn-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Artifice, contrivance, malicious ſcheme.

MACHINE, mă-ſhē'n. ſ. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip; an engine; ſupernatural agency in poems.

MAD

MACHINERY, mă-ſhē'n-ĕr-ў. ſ. ginery, complicated workmanſhip; Machinery ſignifies that part which deities, angels, or demons, act in a po

MACHINIST, mă-ſhē'n-ĭſt. ſ. A ſtructor of engines or machines.

MACKEREL, măk'-krĭl. ſ. A ſea

MACKEREL-GALE, măk'-krĭl-gă A ſtrong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mă'-krŏ-kŏzm. ſ. whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in opp on to the microcoſm, or world of man

MACTATION, măk-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of killing for ſacrifice.

MACULA, măk'-kŭ-lă. ſ. A ſpot.

To MACULATE, măk'-kŭ-lăte. v To ſtain, to ſpot.

MACULATION, măk-kŭ-lă'-ſhŭn Stain, ſpot, taint.

MAD, măd'. a. Diſordered in the m diſtracted; over-run with any violen unreaſonable deſire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, măd'. v. a. To make to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, măd'. v. n. To be m be furious.

MADAM, măd'-ŭm. ſ. The ter compliment uſed in addreſs to la every degree.

MADBRAIN, măd'-brăn. } a
MADBRAINED, măd'-brănd. } Diſordered in the mind, hotheaded.

MADCAP, măd'-kăp. ſ. A mad wild hotbrained fellow.

To MADDEN, măd'n. v. n. T come mad, to act as mad.

To MAD

To MADDEN, mȧd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, mȧd'-dûr. ſ. A plant.

MADE, mȧ'de. Participle preterite of Make.

MADEFACTION, mȧd-dĕ-fȧk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, mȧd'-dĕ-fy. v. a. To moiſten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mȧd'-hous. ſ. A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mȧd'-ly. ad. Without underſtanding.

MADMAN, mȧd'-mȧn. ſ. A man deprived of his underſtanding.

MADNESS, mȧd'-nis. ſ. Diſtraction; fury, wildneſs, rage.

MADRIGAL, mȧd'-dry-gȧl. ſ. A paſtoral ſong.

MADWORT, mȧd'-wûrt. ſ. An herb.

MAGAZINE, mȧg-gȧ-zē'n. ſ. A ſtore-houſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions; of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mȧg'-gût. ſ. A ſmall grub which turns into a fly; whimſy, caprice, wild fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, mȧg'-gût-ty-nis. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mȧg'-gût-y. a. Full of maggots; capricious, whimſical.

MAGICAL, mȧdzh'-y-kȧl. a. Acting, performed by ſecret and inviſible powers.

MAGICALLY, mȧdzh'-y-kȧl-y. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK, mȧdzh'-ik. ſ. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; the ſecret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mȧdzh'-ik. a. Incantating; romantick.

MAGICIAN, mȧ-dzhiſh'-ȧn. ſ. One ſkilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mȧ-dzhis-tē'-ryȧl. a. Such as ſuits a maſter; lofty, arrogant, dogmatick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mȧ-dzhis-tē'-ryȧl-y. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mȧ-dzhis-tē'-ryȧl-nis. ſ. Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

MAGISTERY, mȧdzh'-is-tĕr-y. ſ. A work in chemiſtry.

MAGISTRACY, mȧdzh'-is-trĕſ-y. ſ. The office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MAGISTRATE, mȧdzh'-is-trȧt. ſ. A man publickly inveſted with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, mȧg-nȧ-nim'-it-y. ſ. Greatneſs of mind, elevation of ſoul.

MAGNANIMOUS, mȧg-nȧn'-y-mûs. a. Great of mind, elevated in ſentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mȧg-nȧn'-y-mûs-ly. ad. Bravely, with greatneſs of mind.

MAGNET, mȧg'-nit. ſ. The lodeſtone, the ſtone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mȧg-nĕt'-ty-kȧl. } a.
MAGNETICK, mȧg-nĕt'-tik. }
Relating to the magnet; having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things diſtant.

MAGNETISM, mȧg'-nĕt-izm. ſ. Power of the lodeſtone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mȧg'-ny-fi-ȧbl. a. To be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

MAGNIFICAL, mȧg-nif'-fy-kȧl. } a.
MAGNIFICK, mȧg-nif'-fik. }
Illuſtrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mȧg-nif'-fy-ſens. ſ. Grandeur of appearance, ſplendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mȧg-nif'-fy-ſent. a. Grand in appearance, ſplendid, pompous; fond of ſplendour, ſetting greatneſs to ſhew.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mȧg-nif'-fy-ſent-ly. ad. Pompouſly, ſplendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mȧg-nif'-fy-kō. ſ. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, mȧg'-ny-fi-ûr. ſ. One that praiſes extravagantly; a glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, mȧg'-ny-fy. v. a. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to exalt, to raiſe in eſtimation; to increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mȧg'-ny-tûd. ſ. Greatneſs, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mȧg'-py. ſ. A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

MAID, mȧ'de. } ſ. An unmarried
MAIDEN, mȧ'dn. } woman, a virgin; a woman ſervant, female.

MAID, mȧ'de. ſ. A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MAIDEN, mȧ'dn. a. Conſiſting of virgins; freſh, new, unuſed, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mȧ'dn-hȧr. ſ. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mȧ'dn-hĕd. } ſ.
MAIDENHOOD, mȧ'dn-hûd. }
Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newneſs, freſhneſs, uncontaminated ſtate.

MAIDENLIP, mȧ'dn-lip. ſ. An herb.

MAIDENLY, mȧ'dn-ly. a. Like a maid, gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, mȧ'de-hûd. ſ. Virginity. Not uſed.

MAIDMARIAN, mȧ'de-mȧr'-yȧn. ſ. A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mā'de-sĕr-vănt. s. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mă-dzhĕs'-tȳ-kăl. } a.
MAJESTICK, mă-dzhĕs'-tik. }
Auguſt, having dignity; ſtately, pompous, ſublime.

MAJESTICALLY, mă-dzhĕs'-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mădzh'-ĕs-tȳ. s. Dignity, grandeur; power, ſovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mā'l. s. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence; any armour; a poſtman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, mā'l. v. a. To arm defenſively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, mā'm. v. a. To deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by loſs of a limb.

MAIM, mā'm. s. Privation of ſome eſſential part, lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation; injury, miſchief; eſſential defect.

MAIN, mā'n. a. Principal, chief; violent, ſtrong; groſs, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mā'n. s. The groſs, the bulk; the ſum, the whole; the ocean, violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, mā'n-lănd. s. Continent.

MAINLY, mā'n-lȳ. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mā'n-măſt. s. The chief or middle maſt.

MAINPRISE, mā'n-prīze. s. Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mā'n-ſāl. s. The ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINSHEET, mā'n-ſhĕt. s. The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINYARD, mā'n-yărd. s. The yard of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tā'n. v. a. To preſerve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to ſupport the expence of; to ſupport with the conveniences of life.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tā'n. v. n. To ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mĕn-tā'n-ăbl. a. Defenſible, juſtifiable.

MAINTAINER, mĕn-tā'n-ŭr. s. Supporter, cheriſher.

MAINTENANCE, mĕn'-tĕn-ĕns. s. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection; continuance, ſecurity from failure.

MAINTOP, mā'n-tŏp. s. The top of the mainmaſt.

MAJOR, mā'-jŭr. a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mā'-jŭr. s. The Officer abo
the captain; a mayor or head officer o
town; the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogi
containing ſome generality; Major-ge
ral, the general officer of the ſecond ra
Major-domo, one who holds occaſion
the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORATION, mā-jō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
creaſe, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mă-jŏr'-ĭt-ȳ. s. The
of being greater; the greater numb
full age, end of minority; the office
a major.

MAIZE, mā'ze. s. Indian wheat.

To MAKE, mā'ke. v. a. To create
form of materials; to produce as th
gent; to produce as a cauſe; to perf
to uſe; to bring into any ſtate or condi
to form; to hold, to keep; to eſtabli
riches or happineſs; to ſuffer, to in
to commit; to compel, to force, to
ſtrain; to intend; to raiſe as profit
any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to
to gain by force; to put, to place; to
cline; to prove as an argument; to r
ſent; to conſtitute; to amount to
mould, to form; To Make away, to
to deſtroy; to transfer; To Make acc
to reckon, to believe; To Make accou
to eſteem, to regard; To Make free
to treat without ceremony; To
good, to maintain, to juſtify; to fa
accompliſh; To Make light of, to co
as of no conſequence; To Make lo
court, to play the gallant; To Make
to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment
Make much of, to cheriſh, to foſter
Make of, What to make of, is, how
derſtand; To Make of, to produce fr
effect; to conſider, to account, to e
To Make over, to ſettle in the ha
truſtees, to transfer; To Make out, to
to explain, to clear to one's ſelf; to
to evince; To Make ſure of, to con
certain; to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion
Make up, to get together; to recon
repair; to compoſe as of ingredien
ſupply, to repair; to clear; to accu
to conclude.

To MAKE, mā'ke. v. n. To
travel, to go any way, to ruſh; to
bute; to operate, to act as a proof or
ment, or cauſe; to concur; to ſhew,
pear, to carry appearance; To Mak
with, to deſtroy, to kill; To Make
advantage, to favour; To Make
compenſate, to be inſtead.

MAKE, mā'ke. s. Form, ſtructu
ture.

MAKER

KEBATE, mā'ke-bāte. ſ. Breeder
uarrels.
KER, mā'-kŭr. ſ. The Creator, one
makes any thing; one who ſets any
g in its proper ſtate.
KEPEACE, mā'ke-pēs. ſ. Peace-
er; reconciler.
KEWEIGHT, mā'ke-wāt. ſ. Any
ll thing thrown in to make up weight.
LADY, māl'-ā-dȳ. ſ. A diſeaſe, a
mper, a diſorder of body, ſickneſs.
LANDERS, māl'-ān-dŭrz. ſ. A dry
on the paſtern of horſes.
LAPERT, māl'-ā-pĕrt. a. Saucy,
k with impudence.
LAPERTNESS, māl'-ā-pĕrt-nĭs. ſ.
lineſs of reply without decency, quick
udence, faucineſs.
LAPERTLY, māl'-ā-pĕrt-lȳ. ad.
udently, ſaucily.
LE, mā'le. a. Of the ſex that begets
g, not female.
LE, mā'le. ſ. The he of any ſpecies.
LE, mā'le. In compoſition ſignifies Ill.
LEADMINISTRATION, māl'-ād-
nĭs-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Bad management
fairs.
LECONTENT, māl-kŏn-tĕnt'. ſ.
LECONTENTED, māl-kŏn-tĕn'-
a. Diſcontented, diſſatisfied.
LECONTENTEDLY, māl-kŏn-tĕn'-
d. ad. With diſcontent.
LECONTENTEDNESS, māl-kŏn-
ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Diſcontentedneſs, want of
ion to government.
LEDICTION, māl-lĕ-dĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ.
, execration, denunciation of evil.
LEFACTION, māl-lĕ-fāk'-ſhŭn. ſ.
me, an offence.
LEFACTOR, māl'-lĕ-fāk-tŭr. ſ. An
er againſt law, a criminal.
LEFICK, māl-lĕf'-fĭk. a. Miſ-
ous, hurtful.
LEPRACTICE, māl-prāk'-tĭs. ſ.
ce contrary to rules.
LEVOLENCE, mā-lĕv'-vŏ-lĕns. ſ. Ill
inclination to hurt others, malignity.
LEVOLENT, mā-lĕv'-vŏ-lĕnt. a. Ill
ed towards others.
LEVOLENTLY, mā-lĕv'-vŏ-lĕnt-lȳ.
Malignly, malignantly.
LICE, māl'-lĭs. ſ. Deliberate, miſ-
ill intention to any one, deſire of
g.
LICIOUS, mā-lĭſh'-ŭs. a. Ill-diſpoſed
one, intending ill.
LICIOUSLY, mā-lĭſh'-ŭs-lȳ. ad.
malignity, with intention of miſchief.
LICIOUSNESS, mā-lĭſh'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ.
, intention of miſchief to another.

MALIGN, mā-lī'ne. a. Unfavourable, ill-diſpoſed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, peſtilential.

To MALIGN, mā-lī'ne. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to cenſure.

MALIGNANCY, mā-lĭg'-nān-ſȳ. ſ. Malevolence, malice, deſtructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mā-lĭg'-nānt. a. Envious, malicious; hoſtile to life, as Malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mā-lĭg'-nānt. ſ. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed; it was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mā-lĭg'-nānt lȳ. ad. With ill intention, maliciouſly, miſchievouſly.

MALIGNER, mā-lī'n-nŭr. ſ. One who regards another with ill will; ſarcaſtical cenſurer.

MALIGNITY, mā-lĭg'-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Malice; deſtructive tendency; evilneſs of nature.

MALIGNLY, mā-lī'ne-lȳ. ad. Enviouſly, with ill will.

MALKIN, mā'-kĭn. ſ. A dirty wench.

MALL, māl'. ſ. A ſtroke, a blow. Obſolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALLARD, māl'-lārd. ſ. The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, māl-lyā-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, māl'-lyābl. a. Capable of being ſpread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, māl'-lyābl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, māl'-lyāte. v. a. To hammer.

MALLET, māl'-lĭt. ſ. A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, māl'-lōz. ſ. A plant.

MALMSEY, mā'm-zȳ. A ſort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mālt'. ſ. Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mā'lt-dŭſt. ſ. The duſt of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mā'lt-flōr. ſ. A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mā'lt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mā'lt-hōrs. ſ. A dull dolt. Obſolete.

MALTMAN, mā'lt-mān. ſ.
MALTSTER, mā'ls-tŭr. ſ. One who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, māl-vā-ſhŭs. a. Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION,

MALVERSATION, mål-vĕr-sā'-shŭn. ſ. Bad ſhifts, mean artifices.
MAMMA, mâm-mâ'. ſ. The fond word for mother.
MAMMET, mâm'-mit. ſ. A puppet, a figure dreſſed up.
MAMMIFORM, mâm'-mỹ-fârm. a. Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.
MAMILLARY, mâm-mil'-lâ-rỹ. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
MAMMOCK, mâm'-mŭk. ſ. A large ſhapeleſs piece.
To MAMMOCK, mâm'-mŭk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.
MAMMON, mâm'-mŭn. ſ. Riches.
MAN, mân'. ſ. Human being, the male of the human ſpecies; a ſervant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French On, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at cheſs or draughts; Man of war, a ſhip of war.
To MAN, mân'. v. a. To furniſh with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to ſtrengthen; to tame a hawk.
MANACLES, mân'-nâklz. ſ. Chain for the hands.
To MANACLE, mân'-nâkl. v. a. To chain the hands, to ſhackle.
To MANAGE, mân'-nîdzh. v. a. To conduct, to carry on; to train a horſe to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or uſe eaſily; to huſband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.
To MANAGE, mân'-îdzh. v. n. To ſuperintend affairs, to tranſact.
MANAGE, mân'-îdzh. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; a riding ſchool; management of a horſe.
MANAGEABLE, mân'-nîdzh-ibl. a. Eaſy in the uſe; governable, tractable.
MANAGEABLENESS, mân'-nîdzh-ibl-nis. ſ. Accommodation to eaſy uſe; tractableneſs, eaſineſs to be governed.
MANAGEMENT, mân'-nîdzh-mênt. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; practice, tranſaction, dealing.
MANAGER, mân'-nîdzh-ŭr. ſ. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good huſband.
MANAGERY, mân'-îdzh-rỹ. ſ. Conduct, direction, adminiſtration; huſbandry, frugality; manner of uſing.
MANATION, mâ-nâ'-shŭn. ſ. The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.
MANCHET, mântsh'-ît. ſ. A ſmall loaf of fine bread.
MANCHINEEL, mântsh'-în-êl. ſ. large tree, a native of the Weſt Indies.
To MANCIPATE, mân'-ſỹ-pâte. v. To enſlave, to bind.
MANCIPATION, mân-ſỹ-pâ'-shŭn. Slavery, involuntary obligation.
MANCIPLE, mân'-sipl. ſ. The ſte of a community, the purveyor.
MANDAMUS, mân-dâ'-mŭs. ſ. A from the court of King's bench.
MANDARIN, mân-dâ-rî'n. ſ. A C nobleman or magiſtrate.
MANDATARY, mân'-dâ-tĕr-ỹ. ſ. to whom the pope has, by virtue of hi rogative, and his own proper right, a Mandate, for his benefice.
MANDATE, mân'-dât. ſ. Comm precept, charge, commiſſion, ſent or mitted.
MANDATORY, mân'-dâ-tŭr-ỹ. a. ceptive, directory.
MANDIBLE, mân'-dîbl. ſ. The ja inſtrument of manducation.
MANDIBULAR, mân-dîb'-bŭ-lŭr. Belonging to the jaw.
MANDRAKE, mân'-drâk. ſ. The this plant is ſaid to bear a reſemblan the human form.
To MANDUCATE, mân'-dŭ-kâte. To chew, to eat.
MANDUCATION, mân-dŭ-kâ'-shŭ Eating, chewing.
MANE, mâ'ne. ſ. The hair which down on the neak of horſes.
MANEATER, mân'-êt-ŭr. ſ. A bal, an anthropophagite.
MANED, mâ'nd. a. Having a ma
MANES, mâ'-nêz. ſ. Ghoſt, ſhade
MANFUL, mân'-fûl. a. Bold, ſto ring.
MANFULLY, mân'-fûl-ỹ. ad. ſtoutly.
MANFULNESS, mân'-fûl-nis. ſ. neſs, boldneſs.
MANGE, mâ'ndzh. ſ. The itch in cattle.
MANGER, mâ'n-dzhŭr. ſ. The veſſel in which animals are fed with
MANGINESS, mâ'ndzh-ỹ-nis. ſ. neſs, infection with the mange.
To MANGLE, mâng'-gl. v. a. rate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to
MANGLER, mâng'-glĕr. ſ. A one that deſtroys bunglingly.
MANGO, mâng'-gô. ſ. A fruit of of Java, brought to Europe pickled.
MANGY, mâ'nd-zh-ỹ. a. Infect the mange, ſcabby.

MANHA

THATER, mân'-hâte-ûr. ſ. Miſan-
pe, one that hates mankind.
HOOD, mân'-hûd. ſ. Human na-
; virility, not womanhood; virility,
hildhood; courage, fortitude.
IAC, mâ'-nyâk. } a.
IACAL, mâ-nî'-â-kâl. }
ng with madneſs.
IFEST, mân'-nŷ-fêſt. a. Plain, open,
oncealed; detected.
ANIFEST, mân'-nŷ-fêſt. v. a. To
appear; to ſhew plainly, to diſcover.
IFESTATION, mân-nŷ-fês-tâ-
ſ. Diſcovery, publication.
IFESTIBLE, mân-nŷ-fês'-tibl. a.
to be made evident.
IFESTLY, mân'-nŷ-fêſt-lŷ. ad.
ly, evidently.
IFESTNESS, mân'-nŷ-fêſt-nis. ſ.
icuity, clear evidence.
IFESTO, mân-nŷ-fês'-tô. ſ. Publick
ation, a declaration in form.
LFOLD, mân'-nŷ-fôld. a. Of dif-
kinds, many in number, multiplied.
LFOLDLY, mân'-nŷ-fôld-lŷ. ad.
anifold manner.
KIN, mân'-nŷ-kin. ſ. A little

PLE, mân'-lpl. ſ. A handful; a
band of ſoldiers.
PULAR, mâ-nip'-pû-lêr. a. Re-
to a maniple.
KILLER, mân'-kil-lûr. ſ. Mur-

KIND, mân-kŷ'nd. ſ. The race or
of human beings.
LIKE, mân'-like. a. Having the
ete qualities of a man, befitting a

LESS, mân'-lis. a. Without men,
anned.
LINESS, mân'-lŷ-nis. ſ. Dignity,
y, ſtoutneſs.
Y, mân'-lŷ. a. Manlike, becom-
man, firm, brave, ſtout.
A, mân'-nâ. ſ. A delicious food
from heaven for the ſupport of the
es in their paſſage through the wil-
; a kind of gum, a gentle purga-

ER, mân'-nûr. ſ. Form, method;
faſhion; ſort, kind; mien, caſt of
; peculiar way; Manners, in the
general way of life, morals, ha-
eremonious behaviour, ſtudied civi-

ERLINESS, mân'-nêr-lŷ-nis. ſ.
, ceremonious complaiſance.
ERLY, mân'-nêr-lŷ. a. Civil, ce-
ous, complaiſant.

MANNERLY, mân'-nêr-lŷ. ad. Civilly, without rudeneſs.
MANNIKIN, mân'-nŷ-kin. ſ. A little man, a dwarf.
MANNISH, mân'-niſh. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, maſculine, impudent.
MANOR, mân'-nûr. ſ. Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.
MANSION, mân'-ſhûn. ſ. Place of reſidence, abode, houſe.
MANSLAUGHTER, mân'-ſlâ-tûr. ſ. Murder, deſtruction of the human ſpecies; In law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
MANSLAYER, mân'-ſlâ-ûr. ſ. Murderer, one that has killed another.
MANSUETE, mân'-ſwêt. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.
MANSUETUDE, mân'-ſwê-tſhûd. ſ. Tameneſs, gentleneſs.
MANTEL, mânt'l. ſ. Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it.
MANTELET, mân-tê-lêt'. ſ. A ſmall cloak worn by women; In fortification, a kind of moveable penthouſe, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to ſhelter them.
MANTIGER, mân-tî'-gûr. ſ. A large monkey or baboon.
MANTLE, mânt'l. ſ. A kind of cloak or garment.
To MANTLE, mânt'l. v. a. To cloke, to cover.
To MANTLE, mânt'l. v. n. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure; to be expanded, to ſpread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the ſurface, to froth; to ferment, to be in ſprightly agitation.
MANTUA, mânt'-tâ. ſ. A lady's gown.
MANTUAMAKER, mânt'-tâ-mâ-kûr. ſ. One who makes gowns for women.
MANUAL, mân'-û-êl. a. Performed by the hand; uſed by the hand.
MANUAL, mân'-û-êl. ſ. A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.
MANUDUCTION, mân-nû-dûk'-ſhûn. ſ. Guidance by the hand.
MANUFACTURE, mân-nû-fâk'-tſhûr. ſ. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip; any thing made by art.
To MANUFACTURE, mân-û-fâk'-tſhûr. v. a. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanſhip.
MANUFACTURER, mân-nû-fâk'-tſhûr-ûr. ſ. A workman, an artificer.
To MANUMISE, mân'-nû-mîze. v. a. To ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

MANUMISSION,

MANUMISSION, mán'-nú-mísh'-ún. ſ. The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.
To MANUMIT, mán-nú-mít'. v. a. to releaſe from ſlavery.
MANURABLE, má-nú'-rábl. a. Capable of cultivation.
MANURANCE, má-nú'-rens. ſ. Agriculture, cultivation.
To MANURE, má-nú'r. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with compoſts.
MANURE, má-nú'r. ſ. Soil to be laid on lands.
MANUREMENT, má-nú'r-mént. ſ. Cultivation, improvement.
MANURER, má-nú'-rúr. ſ. He who manures land, a huſbandman.
MANUSCRIPT, mán'-nú-ſkript. ſ. A book written, not printed.
MANY, mén'-ný. a. Conſiſting of a great number, numerous.
MANYCOLOURED, mén'-ný-kúl-lúrd. a. Having many colours.
MANYCORNERED, mén'-ný-kár-núrd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.
MANYHEADED, mén'-ný-héd-díd. a. Having many heads.
MANYLANGUAGED, mén'-ný-láng-gwídzhd. a Having many languages.
MANYPEOPLED, mén'-ný-pép-ld. a. Numerouſly populous.
MANYTIMES, mén'-ný-tímz. ad. Often, frequently.
MAP, máp'. ſ. A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a deſcription of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an eſtate according to exact admeaſurement.
To MAP, máp'. v. a. To delineate, to ſet down. Little uſed.
MAPLE tree, má'pl. ſ. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.
MAPPERY, máp'-púr-ý. ſ. The art of planning and deſigning.
To MAR, má'r. v. a. To injure, to ſpoil, to damage.
MARANATHA, má-rán'-á-thá. ſ. It was a form of denouncing a curſe, or anathematizing among the Jews.
MARASMUS, má-rá'z'-mús. ſ. A conſumption.
MARBLE, má'rbl. ſ. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh; little balls of marble with which children play; a ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription, as the Oxford Marbles.
MARBLE, má'rbl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.
To MARBLE, má'rbl. v. a. To variegate or vein like marble.
MARBLEHEARTED, má'rbl-hárt-éd. a. Cruel, inſenſible, hardhearted.
MARCASITE, má'r-ká-zíte. ſ. Marcaſite is a ſolid hard foſſil frequently found in mines.
MARCH, má'rtſh. ſ. The third month of the year.
To MARCH, má'rtſh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.
To MARCH, má'rtſh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular proceſſion.
MARCH, má'rtſh. ſ. Movement, progreſſion of ſoldiers; grave and ſolemn walk; regular nals to move; Marches, without ſingular, borders, limits, confines.
MARCHER, má'r-tſhúr. ſ. Preſident of the marches or borders.
MARCHIONESS, má'r-tſhún-is. ſ. The wife of a marquis.
MARCHPANE, má'rtſh-pán. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread.
MARCID, má'r-sid. a. Lean, pining, withered.
MARCOUR, má'r-kúr. ſ. Leanneſs, ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh.
MARE, má're. ſ. The female of a horſe; a kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night-mare.
MARESCHAL, má'r-ſhál. ſ. A commander of an army.
MARGARITE, má'r-gá-rite. ſ. A pearl.
MARGENT, má'r-dzhént. ſ.
MARGIN, má'r-dzhín. ſ. The border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the ſides of a wound or ſore.
MARGINAL, má'r-dzhý-nél. ſ. Placed or written on the margin.
MARGINATED, má'r-dzhý-ná-téd. a. Having a margin.
MARGRAVE, má'r-gráv. ſ. A title of ſovereignty in Germany.
MARIETS, már'-ryéts. ſ. A kind of ſmall olet.
MARIGOLD, má'-rý-góld. ſ. A yellow flower.
To MARINATE, már'-rý-nát. v. a. To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in vinegar. Not uſed.
MARINE, má-rí'n. a. Belonging to the ſea.
MARINE, má-rí'n. ſ. Sea affairs; a ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.
MARINER, már'-rín-úr. ſ. A ſailor.

MARJ

RJORAM, mär'-dzhŭr-ŭm. ſ. A fra-
ant plant of many kinds.
RISH, mä'rſh. ſ. A bog, a fen, a
amp, watry ground.
RISH, mär'-iſh. a. Fenny, boggy,
ampy. Not uſed.
RITAL, mär'-rit-ăl. a. Pertaining to
uſband.
RITIMAL, mă-rit'-tỹ-mal. } a.
RITIME, mär'-ri-tim. }
ormed on the ſea, marine; relating to
ea, naval; bordering on the ſea.
RK, mä'rk. ſ. A token by which any
g is known; a token, an impreſſion;
roof, an evidence; any thing at which
iſſile weapon is directed; the evidence
horſe's age; Marque, French, licenſe
priſals; a ſum of thirteen ſhillings and
-pence; a character made by thoſe who
ot write their names.
MARK, mä'rk. v. a. To impreſs
a token or evidence; to note, to take
ce of.
MARK, mä'rk. v. n. To note, to
notice.
RKER, mä'r-kŭr. ſ. One that puts a
on any thing; one that notes, or
notice.
RKET, mä'r-kit. ſ. A publick time
ying and ſelling; purchaſe and ſale;
price.
ARKET, mä'r-kit. v. n. To deal
market, to buy or ſell.
KET-BELL, mär'-kit-bĕl. ſ. The
give notice that trade may begin in
arket.
KET-CROSS, mä'r-kit-krŏs'. ſ. A
ſet up where the market is held.
KET-DAY, mä'r-kit-dā. ſ. The
which things are publickly bought
ld.
KET-FOLKS, mä'r-kit-fŏks. ſ. Peo-
at come to the market.
KET-MAN, mä'r-kit-măn. ſ. One
oes to the market to ſell or buy.
KET-PLACE, mä'r-kit-plāſe. ſ.
where the market is held.
KET-PRICE, mär'-kit-prīſe. }
KET-RATE, mär'-kit-rāte. } ſ.
price at which any thing is currently
KET-TOWN, mär'-kit-town. ſ. A
nat has the privilege of a ſtated mar-
ot a village.
KETABLE, mär'-kit-ăbl. a. Such
be ſold, ſuch for which a buyer may
d; current in the market.
SMAN, märks-man. ſ. A man
o hit a mark.

MARL, mä'rl. ſ. A kind of clay much uſed for manure.
To MARL, mä'rl. v. a. To manure with marl.
MARLINE, mä'r-lin. ſ. Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.
MARLINESPIKE, mä'r-lin-ſpike. ſ. A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together.
MARLPIT, mä'rl-pit. ſ. Pit out of which marl is dug.
MARLY, mä'r-lỹ. a. Abounding with marl.
MARMALADE, mä'r-mă-lăd. }
MARMALET, mä'r-mă-lĕt. } ſ.
The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.
MARMORATION, mär-mŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Incruſtation with marble.
MARMOREAN, mär-mŏ'-ryăn. a. Made of marble.
MARMOSET, mär-mŏ-zĕt'. ſ. A ſmall monkey.
MARMOT, mär-mŏ't. ſ. The Marmotto, or mus alpinus.
MARQUETRY, mär'-kĕt-trỹ. ſ. Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.
MARQUIS, mä'r-kwis. ſ. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
MARQUISATE, mä'r-kwiz-ĕt. ſ. The ſeigniory of a marquis.
MARRER, mä'r-rŭr. ſ. One who ſpoils or hurts.
MARRIAGE, mär'-ridzh. ſ. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.
MARRIAGEABLE, mär'-ridzh-ibl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.
MARRIED, mär'-rỹd. a. Conjugal, connubial.
MARROW, mär'-rŏ. ſ. An oleaginous ſubſtance, contained in the bones.
MARROWBONE, mär'-rŏ-bŏn. ſ. Bone boiled for the marrow; in burleſque language, the knees.
MARROWFAT, mär'-rŏ-făt. ſ. A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS, mär'-rŏ-lĕs. a. Void of marrow.
To MARRY, mär'-rỹ. v. a. To join a man and a woman; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for huſband or wife.
To MARRY, mär'-rỹ. v. n. To enter into the conjugal ſtate.
MARSH, mä'rſh, ſ. A fen, a bog, a ſwamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mărſh-măl'-lō. ſ. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mărſh-mă'-rȳ-gōld. ſ. A flower.

MARSHAL, mă'r-ſhăl. ſ. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates combats in liſts; any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt; a harbinger, a purſuivant.

To MARSHAL, mă'r-ſhăl. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mă'r-ſhăl-lŭr. ſ. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mă'r-ſhăl-ſȳ. ſ. The priſon belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MARSHALSHIP, mă'r-ſhăl-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a marſhal.

MARSHELDER, mărſh-ĕl'-dŭr. ſ. A gelder roſe.

MARSHROCKET, mărſh-rŏk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MARSHY, mă'rſh-ȳ. a. Boggy, fenny, ſwampy; produced in marſhes.

MART, mă'rt. ſ. A place of public traffick; bargain, purchaſe and ſale; letters of Mart. See MARK.

To MART, mă'rt. v. a. To traffick, to buy or ſell.

MARTEN, mă'r-tĭn. ſ. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued; a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mă'r-ſhăl. a. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike ſhow, ſuiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mă'r-tĭn.
MARTINET, mă'r-tĭn-ĭt. } ſ.
MARTLET, mă'rt-lĭt.
A kind of ſwallow.

MARTINGAL, mă'r-tĭn-găl. ſ. A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, which runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mă'r-tĭn-mŭs. ſ. The feaſt of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmaſs or Martlemaſs.

MARTYR, mă'r-tŭr. ſ. One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

To MARTYR, mă'r-tŭr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to deſtroy.

MARTYRDOM, mă'r-tŭr-dŭm. ſ. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, măr-tŭr-rŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. A regiſter of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, măr-tŭr-rŏl'-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mă'r-vĭl. ſ. A wonder, a thing aſtoniſhing.

To MARVEL, mă'r-vĭl. v. n. To wonder, to be aſtoniſhed.

MARVELLOUS, mă'r-vĭl-lŭs. a. Wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing; ſurpaſſing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mă'r-vĭl-lŭs-lȳ. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mă'r-vĭl-lŭs-nĕſs. ſ. Wonderfulneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

MASCULINE, măs'-kŭ-lĭn. a. Male, not female; reſembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, măs'-kŭ-lĭn-lȳ. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, măs'-kŭ-lĭn-nĕſs. ſ. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, măſh'. ſ. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed confuſed body; a mixture for a horſe.

To MASH, măſh'. v. a. To beat into confuſed maſs; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, măſk'. ſ. A cover to diſguiſe the face, a viſor; any pretence or ſubterfuge; a feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtile without attention to rule or probability.

To MASK, măſk'. v. a. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, măſk'. v. n. To revel, to act the mummer; to be diſguiſed any way.

MASKER, măs'-kŭr. ſ. One who revels in a maſk, a mummer.

MASON, mă'ſn. ſ. A builder with ſtone.

MASONRY, mă'ſn-rȳ. ſ. The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERADE, măs-kŭr-rā'de. ſ. A diverſion in which the company is maſked, diſguiſe.

To MASQUERADE, măs-kŭr-rā'de. v. n. To go in diſguiſe; to aſſemble in maſks.

MASQUERADER, măs-kŭr-rā'-dŭr. ſ. A perſon in a maſk.

MASS, măs'. ſ. A body, a lump; large quantity; congeries, aſſemblage indiſtinct; the ſervice of the Roman church.

MASSACRE, măs'-să-kŭr. ſ. Butchery indiſcriminate deſtruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mȧs'-sȧ-kŭr. v. a. To butcher, to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

MASSINESS, mȧs'-sȳ-nĭs. } f.
MASSIVENESS, mȧs'-sĭv-nĭs. }
Weight, bulk, ponderouſneſs.

MASSIVE, mȧs'-sĭv. } a.
MASSY, mȧs'-sȳ. }
Weighty, bulky, continuous.

MAST, mȧſt. ſ. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mȧs'-tĭd. a. Furniſhed with maſts.

MASTER, mȧs'-tŭr. ſ. One who has ſervants, oppoſed to man or ſervant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; poſſeſſor; commander of a trading ſhip; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience; a title of dignity in the univerſities, as Maſter of Arts.

To MASTER, mȧs'-tŭr. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with ſkill.

MASTERDOM, mȧs'-tŭr-dŭm. ſ. Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, mȧs'-tŭr-kē. ſ. The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mȧs''-tŭr-sĭn'-nū. ſ. A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually fixed.

MASTER-STRING, mȧs'-tŭr-ſtrĭng. ſ. Principal ſtring.

MASTER-STROKE, mȧs'-tŭr-ſtrōk. ſ. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mȧs'-tŭr lĭs. a. Wanting a maſter or owner; ungoverned, undued.

MASTERLY, mȧs'-tŭr-lȳ. ad. With the ſkill of a maſter.

MASTERLY, mȧs'-tŭr-lȳ. a. Suitable to a maſter, artful, ſkilful; imperious, with the ſway of a maſter.

MASTERPIECE, mȧs'-tŭr-pēs. ſ. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mȧs'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Rule, power; ſuperiority; ſkill, knowledge; a title of ironical reſpect.

MASTER-TEETH, mȧs'-tŭr-tēth. ſ. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mȧs'-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MASTERY, mȧs'-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Rule; ſuperiority, pre-eminence; ſkill; attainment of ſkill or power.

MASTFUL, mȧſt'-fŭl. a. Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut.

MASTICATION, mȧs-tȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mȧs''-tȳ-kȧ-tŭr'-rȳ. ſ. A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

MASTICH, mȧs'-tĭk. ſ. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mȧs'-tĭf. ſ. A dog of the largeſt ſize.

MASTLESS, mȧſt'-lĭs. a. Bearing no maſt.

MASTLIN, mĕs'-lĭn. ſ. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mȧt'. ſ. A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

To MAT, mȧt'. v. a. To cover with mats; to twiſt together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mȧt-ȧ-dōr'. ſ. A term uſed in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black duces, or red ſevens in trumps.

MATCH, mȧtſh'. ſ. Any thing that catches fire; a conteſt, a game; one equal to another, one able to conteſt with another; one who ſuits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mȧtſh'. v. a. To be equal to; to ſhew an equal; to equal, to oppoſe; to ſuit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mȧtſh'. v. n. To be married; to ſuit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mȧtſh'-ȧbl. a. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correſpondent.

MATCHLESS, mȧtſh'-lĭs. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mȧtſh'-lĕs-lȳ. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mȧtſh'-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mȧtſh'-mā-kŭr. ſ. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mā'te. ſ. A huſband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at the ſame table; the ſecond in ſubordination, as the maſter's Mate.

To MATE, mā'te. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppoſe, to equal; to ſubdue, to confound, to cruſh. Obſolete in the latter ſenſes.

MATERIAL, mȧ-tē'-ryȧl. a. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal, not ſpiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, mȧ-tē'-ryȧlz. ſ. The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mă-tē'-ryăl-ĭst. ſ. One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

MATERIALITY, mă-tē-ryăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Material exiſtence, not ſpirituality.

MATERIALLY, mă-tē'-ryăl-ў. ad. In the ſtate of matter; not formally; importantly, eſſentially.

MATERIALNESS, mă-tē'-ryăl-nĭs. ſ. State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, mă-tĕr'-năl. a. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mă-tĕr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, măt'-fĕl-ŭn. ſ. A ſpecies of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, măth-ē-măt'-ў-kăl. } a.
MATHEMATICK, măth-ē-măt'-tĭk. }
Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, măth-ē-măt'-tў-kăl-ў. ad. According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, măth-ē-mă-tĭsh'-ĕn. ſ. A man verſed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, măth-ē-măt'-tĭks. ſ. That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured.

MATHESIS, mă-thē'-sĭs. ſ. The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, măt'-tĭn. ſ. Morning, uſed in the morning.

MATINS, măt'-tĭnz. ſ. Morning worſhip.

MATRICE, mă'-trĭs. ſ. The womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to ſomething incloſed.

MATRICIDE, măt'-trў-sĭd. ſ. Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

To MATRICULATE, mă-trĭk'-ŭ-lăte. v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England.

MATRICULATE, mă-trĭk'-ŭ-lĕt. ſ. A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mă-trĭk-kŭ-lă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, măt-trў-mō'-nyăl. a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, măt-trў-mō'-nyăl-ў. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, măt'-trў-mŭn-ў. ſ. Marriage, the nuptial ſtate.

MATRIX, mă'-trĭks. ſ. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mă'-trŭn. ſ. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mă'-trŭn-ăl. a. Suitable to a matron, conſtituting a matron.

MATRONLY, mă'-trŭn-lў. a. Elderly, ancient.

MATROSS, mă-trŏs'. ſ. Matroſſes, a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in verſing, ſponging, firing, and loading the

MATTER, măt'-tŭr. ſ. Body, ſubſtance extended; materials, that of which thing is compoſed; ſubject, thing treated the whole, the very thing ſuppoſed; buſineſs, in a familiar ſenſe; cauſe of turbance; import, conſequence; th object, that which has ſome particular lation; ſpace or quantity nearly compo purulent running.

To MATTER, măt'-tŭr. v. n. To importance, to import; to generate m by ſuppuration.

To MATTER, măt'-tŭr. v. a. To gard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, măt'-tŭr-ў. a. Pur generating matter.

MATTOCK, măt'-tŭk. ſ. A ki toothed inſtrument to pull up woo pickax.

MATTRESS, măt'-trĭs. ſ. A ki quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, măt'-ŭ-răte. v. a. haſten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, măt'-ŭ-răte. v. n. grow ripe.

MATURATION, măt-ŭ-ră'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of ripening, the ſtate of growing the ſuppuration of excrementitious travaſated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mă-tū'-ră-tĭv. a. pening, conducive to ripeneſs; con to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATURE, mă-tū're. a. Ripe, pe by time; brought near to compl well-diſpoſed, fit for execution, w geſted.

To MATURE, mă-tū're. v. a. To to advance to ripeneſs.

MATURELY, mă-tū're-lў. ad. completely; with counſel well dig early, ſoon.

MATURITY, mă-tū're-ĭt-ў. ſ. neſs, completion.

MAUDLIN, mă'd-lĭn. a. Drunk, f

MAUGRE, mă'-gŭr. ad. In ſpite withſtanding.

To MAUL, mă'l. v. a. To b bruiſe, to hurt in a courſe or ba manner.

MAUL, mă'l. ſ. A heavy hammer ſolete.

UNDY-THURSDAY, mă'n-dȳ-
rz'-dă. ſ. The Thurſday before Good-
day.
AUSOLEUM, mă-sō-lē'-ŭm. ſ. A
mpous funeral monument.
AW, mă'. ſ. The ſtomach of animals;
craw of birds.
AWKISH, mă'-kiſh. a. Apt to offend
ſtomach.
AWKISHNESS, mă'-kiſh-nis. ſ. Apt-
s to cauſe loathing.
AW-WORM, mă'-wŭrm. ſ. Gut-
rms frequently creep into the ſtomach,
nce they are called ſtomach or Maw-
rms.
AXILLAR, măgz-ĭl'-lĕr. } a.
AXILLARY, măks'-ĭl-lĕr-ȳ. }
onging to the jaw-bone.
AXIM, măks'-ĭm. ſ. An axiom, a ge-
al principle, a leading truth.
AY, mă'. auxiliary verb, preterite Might.
be at liberty, to be permitted, to be
wed; to be poſſible; to be by chance;
ave power; a word expreſſing deſire or
.
AY BE, mă'-bȳ. Perhaps.
AY, mă'. ſ. The fifth month of the
; the confine of ſpring and ſummer;
arly or gay part of life.
AY, mă'. v. n. To gather flowers
May morning.
AY-BUG, mă'-bŭg. ſ. A chaffer.
AY-DAY, mă'-dă. ſ. The firſt of May.
AY-FLOWER, mă'-flowr. ſ. A plant.
AY-FLY, mă'-flȳ. ſ. An inſect.
AY-GAME, mă'-gāme. ſ. Diverſion,
, ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.
AY-LILY, mă'-lĭl-lȳ. ſ. The ſame
Lily of the valley.
AY-POLE, mă'-pōle. ſ. Pole to be
ed round in May.
AY-WEED, mă'-wēd. ſ. A ſpecies of
omile.
AYOR, mă'r. ſ. The chief magiſtrate
corporation, who, in London and
, is called Lord Mayor.
AYORALTY, mă'r-ăl-tȳ. ſ. The of-
of a mayor.
AYORESS, mă'r-ĭs. ſ. The wife of a
or.
AZARD, măz'-zŭrd. ſ. A jaw. A low
.
AZE, mā'ze. ſ. A labyrinth, a place
erplexity and winding paſſages; con-
n of thought, uncertainty, perplex-
.
AZE, mā'ze. v. a. To bewilder;
nfuſe.
AZY, mā'-zȳ. a. Perplexed, confuſed.
mē'. The oblique caſe of I.

MEACOCK, mē'-kŏk. a. Tame, cowardly. Obſolete.
MEAD, mēd'. ſ. A kind of drink made of water and honey.
MEAD, mē'd. } ſ.
MEADOW, mēd'-dō. }
A rich paſture ground, from which hay is made.
MEADOW-SAFFRON, mēd'-dō-ſăf-frŭn. ſ. A plant.
MEADOW-SWEET, mēd'-dō-ſwēt. ſ. A plant.
MEAGER, mē'-gŭr. a. Lean, wanting fleſh, ſtarved; poor, hungry.
MEAGERNESS, mē'-gŭr-nis. ſ. Leanneſs, want of fleſh; ſcantneſs, barrenneſs.
MEAL, mē'l. ſ. The act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; the flower or edible part of corn.
To MEAL, mē'l. v. a. To ſprinkle, to mingle. Obſolete.
MEALMAN, mē'l-măn. ſ. One that deals in meal.
MEALY, mē'l-ȳ. a. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; beſprinkled, as with meal.
MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'l-ȳ-mouthd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely.
MEAN, mē'n. a. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, baſe; deſpicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without exceſs; intervening, intermediate.
MEAN, mē'n. ſ. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; inſtrument, meaſure, that which is uſed in order to any end; By all Means, without doubt, without heſitation; By no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or Mean-while, in the intervening time.
To MEAN, mē'n. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpoſe.
To MEAN, mē'n. v. a. To purpoſe; to intend, to hint covertly.
MEANDER, mē-ăn'-dŭr. ſ. Maze, labyrinth, flexuous paſſage, ſerpentine winding.
MEANDROUS, mē-ăn'-drŭs. a. Winding, flexuous.
MEANING, mē'n-ing. ſ. Purpoſe, intention; the ſenſe, the thing underſtood.
MEANLY, mē'n-lȳ. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerouſly; without reſpect.
MEANNESS, mē'n-nis. ſ. Low rank, poverty; lowneſs of mind; ſordidneſs, niggardlineſs.
MEANT, mĕnt'. perf. and part. paſſ. of To mean.

MEASE,

MEASE, mēse. ſ. A Meaſe of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mēzlz. ſ. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a diſeaſe of ſwine; a diſeaſe of trees.

MEASLED, mēzld. a. Infected with the meaſles.

MEASLY, mēz-lȳ. a. Scabbed with the meaſles.

MEASURABLE, mēzh-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Such as may be meaſured; moderate, in ſmall quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mēzh-ŭr-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

MEASURABLY, mēzh-ŭr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mēzh-ŭr. ſ. That by which any thing is meaſured; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion, quantity ſettled; a ſtated quantity, as a meaſure of wine; ſufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, muſical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not exceſs; limit, boundary; ſyllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard Meaſure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mēzh-ŭr. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to paſs through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjuſt, to proportion; to mark out in ſtated quantities; to allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

MEASURELESS, mēzh-ŭr-lĭs. a. Immenſe, immeaſurable.

MEASUREMENT, mēzh-ŭr-mĕnt. ſ. Menſuration, act of meaſuring.

MEASURER, mēzh-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that meaſures.

MEAT, mēt. ſ. Fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, mēth. ſ. Drink.

MECHANICAL, mĕ-kăn'-nȳ-kăl. } a.
MECHANICK, mĕ-kăn'-nĭk. }
Mean, ſervile, of mean occupation; conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks; ſkilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mĕ-kăn'-nĭk. ſ. A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mĕ-kăn'-nĭks. ſ. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanics to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mĕ-kăn'-nȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHANICALNESS, mĕ-kăn'-nȳ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm, meanneſs.

MECHANICIAN, mĕk-ăn-nĭsh'-ĕn. ſ. A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruc of machines.

MECHANISM, mĕk'-kă-nizm. ſ. A according to mechanick laws; conſtru of parts depending on each other any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mĕ-kō'-nyŭm. ſ. preſſed juice of poppy; the firſt excre of children.

MEDAL, mĕd'-dăl. ſ. An ancient c a piece ſtamped in honour of ſome rem able performance.

MEDALLICK, mĕ-dăl'-lĭk. a. Per ing to medals.

MEDALLION, mĕ-dăl'-lyŭn. ſ. large antique ſtamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, mĕd'-dăl-ĭſt. ſ. A ſkilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, mĕd'l. v. n. To ha do; to interpoſe, to act in any thing interpoſe or intervene importune officiouſly.

MEDDLER, mĕd'-lŭr. ſ. One who h himſelf with things in which he ha concern.

MEDDLESOME, mĕd'l-ſŭm. a. meddling.

To MEDIATE, mē'-dyăte. v. n. interpoſe as an equal friend to both pa to be between two.

To MEDIATE, mē'-dyăte. v. a. form by mediation; to limit by ſome in the middle.

MEDIATE, mē'-dyĕt. a. Interp intervening; middle, between two tremes; acting as a means.

MEDIATELY, mē'-dyĕt-lȳ. ad. ſecondary cauſe.

MEDIATION, mē-dyā'-shŭn. ſ. poſition, intervention, agency betwee parties practiſed by a common fr interceſſion, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē'-dyā'-tŭr. ſ. One intervenes between two parties; an ceſſor, an intreater for another; one characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dyā-tō'-ryăl.

MEDIATORY, mē'-dyā-tŭr-ȳ. Belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dyā'-tŭr-ſh The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dyā'-trĭks. ſ. female mediator.

MEDICAL, mĕd'-dȳ-kăl. a. P relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mĕd'-dȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. ſically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mĕd'-dȳ-kă-mĕ Any thing uſed in healing, generally applications.

ICAMENTAL, mĕd-dȳ-kă-mĕnt'-. Relating to medicine, internal or al.

ICAMENTALLY, mĕd-dȳ-kă-l-lȳ. ad. After the manner of me-e.

EDICATE, mĕd'-dȳ-kăte. v. a. To re or impregnate with any thing me-al.

ICATION, mĕd-dȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The f tincturing or impregnating with me-al ingredients; the uſe of phyſick.

ICINABLE, mĕ-dĭs'-sĭn-ĕbl. a. Hav-he power of phyſick.

ICINAL, {mĕ-dĭs'-ĭn-ĕl. / mĕd-ȳ-sĭ'-nĕl.} a. g the power of healing, having phy-irtue; belonging to phyſick.

ICINALLY, mĕ-dĭs'-sĭn-ĕl-lȳ. ad. cally.

ICINE, mĕd'-sĭn. ſ. Any remedy ad-ered by a phyſician.

EDICINE, mĕd'-sĭn. v. a. To e as phyſick. Not uſed.

IETY, mĕ-dī'-ĕ-tȳ. ſ. Middle ſtate, ipation of two extremes, half.

ÓCRITY, mĕ-dzhŏk'-krȳ-tȳ. ſ. degree, middle rate, middle ſtate; ration, temperance.

EDITATE, mĕd'-dȳ-tāte. v. a. an, to contrive; to think on, to re-in the mind.

EDITATE, mĕd'-dȳ-tāte. v. n. To to muſe, to contemplate.

ITATION, mĕd-dȳ-tā'-shŭn. ſ. thought, cloſe attention, contemp-; thought employed upon ſacred ; a ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned y object or occurrence.

ITATIVE, mĕd'-dȳ-tă-tĭv. a. Ad-to meditation; expreſſing intention gn.

ITERRANEAN, mĕd-dȳ-tĕr-rā'-. } ITERRANEOUS, mĕd-dȳ-tĕr-rā'-. } a. Encircled with land; inland, te from the ſea.

IUM, mē'-dyŭm. ſ. Any thing inter-; any thing uſed in ratiocination in to a concluſion; the middle place or , the juſt temperature between ex-.

LAR, mĕd'-lĕr. ſ. A tree; the f that tree.

LEY, mĕd'-lȳ. ſ. A mixture, a ny, a mingled maſs.

LEY, mĕd'-lȳ. a. Mingled, confuſed.

LLAR, mĕ-dŭl'-lŭr. } LLARY, mĕ-dŭl'-lŭr-ȳ. } a. ing to the marrow.

MEED, mē'd. ſ. Reward, recompence; preſent, gift.

MEEK, mē'k. a. Mild of temper, ſoft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mē'kn. v. a. To make meek, to ſoften.

MEEKLY, mē'k-lȳ. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mē'k-nĭs. ſ. Gentleneſs, mildneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

MEER, mē'r. a. Simple, unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, mē'r. ſ. A lake, a boundary. See MERE.

MEERED, mē'rd. a. Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mē't. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely uſed.

To MEET, mē't. v. a. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the ſame place; to cloſe one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to aſſemble from different parts.

To MEET, mē't. v. n. To encounter, to cloſe face to face; to encounter in hoſtility; to aſſemble, to come together; To Meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mē't-ŭr. ſ. One that accoſts another. Not uſed.

MEETING, mē'-tĭng. ſ. An aſſembly, a convention; a congreſs; a conventicle, an aſſembly of diſſenters; a conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mē'-tĭng-hous. ſ. Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEETLY, mē't-lȳ. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mē't-nĭs. ſ. Fitneſs, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'-grĭm. ſ. Diſorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'-lăn-kŏl-lĭk. a. Diſordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little uſed.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ȳ. ſ. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ȳ. a. Gloomy, diſmal; diſeaſed with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mĕl'-lĭl-ŭt. ſ. A plant.

To MELIORATE, mē'-lyŏ-rāte. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē'-lyŏ-rā"-shŭn. ſ. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lyŏr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS,

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn. s. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ĕns. s. A honied flow, a flow of sweetneſs.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ĕnt. } a.
MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ŭs. }
Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. a. Soft with ripeneſs, full ripe; ſoft in ſound; ſoft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to ſoften.

To MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mĕl'-lō-nĕs. s. Ripeneſs, ſoftneſs by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō'-dzhŭs. a. Muſical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō'-dzhŭs-lў. ad. Muſically, harmoniouſly.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō'-dzhŭs-nĕs. s. Harmoniouſneſs, muſicalneſs.

MELODY, mĕl'-lō-dў. s. Muſick, harmony of ſound.

MELON, mĕl'-lŭn. s. A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mĕl'-lŭn-thĭs-sl. s. A plant.

To MELT, mĕlt'. v. a. To diſſolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to ſoften to love or tenderneſs; to waſte away.

To MELT, mĕlt'. v. n. To become liquid, to diſſolve; to be ſoftened to pity or any gentle paſſion; to be ſubdued by affliction.

MELTER, mĕl'-tŭr. s. One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mĕl-tĭng-lў. ad. Like ſomething melting.

MELWEL, mĕl'-wĕl. s. A kind of fiſh.

MEMBER, mĕm'-bŭr. s. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a diſcourſe or period, a head, a clauſe; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm'-brāne. s. A Membrane is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brā-nā'-shŭs. }
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brā'-nyŭs. } a.
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm'-brān-ŭs.
Conſiſting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mĕn'-tō. s. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mol'r. } s. An account
{ mē'-mwār. } of tranſactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mĕm'-mŭr-ĕbl. a. W thy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm'-mŭr-ĕb-lў. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mō-răn'- s. A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryăl. a. P vative of memory; contained in mem

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryăl. s. A m ment, ſomething to preſerve memor written act containing a claim, re trance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'-ryăl-ĭſt. s. who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mĕm'-mō-rīze. v. a. record, to commit to memory by wri

MEMORY, mĕm'-mŭr-ў. s. The of retaining or recollecting things p tention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn'. The plural of Man.

To MENACE, mĕn'-nĕs. v. a. threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mĕn'-nĕs. s. Threat.

MENACER, mĕn'-năs-ŭr. s. A th er, one that threats.

MENAGE, mē-năzh'. s. A collecti animals.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn'-ă-gŏg. s. A dicine that promotes the flux of the ſes.

To MEND, mĕnd'. v. a. To from breach or decay; to correct; vance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd'. v. n. To gr ter, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mĕn'-dĕbl. a. Cap being mended.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs'-sĭt-ў. s. hood.

MENDER, mĕn'-dŭr. s. One who any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mĕn'-dў-kănt. a. ging, poor to a ſtate of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn'-dў-kănt. s. gar, one of ſome begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mĕn'-dў-kāte. To beg, to aſk alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs'-sĭt-ў. s. life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕnd'z. for Amends.

MENIAL, mē'-nyăl. a. Belongi retinue or train of ſervants.

MENINGES, mē-nĭn'-jēz. s. T ninges are the two membranes that the brain, which are called the and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mē-nŏl'-lō-dzhў. s. giſter of months.

MENSAL, mĕn'-săl. a. Belongi table.

MENST

STRUAL, mĕns'-strŭ-ăl. a. Monthly, laſting a month; pertaining to a menſtruum.

STRUOUS, mĕns'-strŭ-ŭs. a. Having the catamenia.

STRUUM, mĕns'-strŭ-ŭm. ſ. All ors are called Menſtruums which are as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues ingredients by infuſion or decoction.

SURABILITY, mĕn-shŭr-ră bĭl'-ĭ. ſ. Capacity of being meaſured.

SURABLE, mĕn'-shŭr-ăbl. a. Meaſurable, that may be meaſured.

SURAL, mĕn'-shŭr-ăl. a. Relating meaſure.

ENSURATE, mĕn'-shŭr-ăte. v. a. meaſure, to take the dimenſion of any

SURATION, mĕn-shŭr-ā'-shŭn. ſ. act or practice of meaſuring, reſult of uring.

TAL, mĕnt'-tăl. a. Intellectual, exin the mind.

TALLY, mĕnt'-tăl-ў. ad. Intelally, in the mind; not practically, but ought or meditation.

TION, mĕn'-shŭn. ſ. Oral or writpreſſion, or recital of any thing.

ENTION, mĕn'-shŭn. v. a. To write reſs in words or writing.

HITICAL, mĕ-fĭt'-ў-kăl. a. Illed, ſtinking.

ACIOUS, mĕ-rā'-shŭs. a. Strong,

CANTANT, mĕr'-kăn-tănt. ſ. A ter, or foreign trader. Not uſed.

CANTILE, mĕr'-kăn-tĭle. a. Tracommercial.

ENARINESS, mĕr'-sĕ-nĕr-rў-nĭs. nality, reſpect to hire or reward.

ENARY, mĕr'-sĕ-nĕr-rў. a. Vered, ſold for money.

ENARY, mĕr'-sĕ-nĕr-rў. ſ. A , one retained or ſerving for pay.

ER, mĕr'-sŭr. ſ. One who ſells

ERY, mĕr'-sĕr-ў. ſ. Trade of rs, dealing in ſilks.

HANDISE, mă'r-tshăn-dīze. ſ. e, commerce, trade; wares, any be bought or ſold.

RCHANDISE, mă'r-tshăn-dīze. To trade, to traffick, to exerciſe ce.

HANT, mă'r-tshănt. ſ. One who to remote countries.

HANTLY, mă'r-tshănt-lў. } a.
HANTLIKE, mă'r-tshănt-like. } a. erchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mă'r-tshănt-măn. ſ. A ſhip of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mă'r-tshănt-ăbl. a. Fit to be bought or ſold.

MERCIFUL, mĕr'-sў-fŭl. a. Compaſſionate, tender, unwilling to puniſh, willing to pity and ſpare.

MERCIFULLY, mĕr'-sў-fŭl-lў. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mĕr'-sў-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare.

MERCILESS, mĕr'-sў-lĭs. a. Void of mercy, pitileſs, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mĕr'-sў-lĭs-lў. ad. In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mĕr'-sў-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mĕr-kū'-ryăl. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, ſprightly; conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mĕr-kū'-rў-fў-kā''-shŭn. ſ. The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

MERCURY, mĕr'-kū-rў. ſ. The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is Mercury; ſprightly qualities; a planet; a news-paper.

MERCY, mĕr'-sў. ſ. Tenderneſs, clemency, unwillingneſs to puniſh; pardon; diſcretion, power of acting at pleaſure.

MERCY-SEAT, mĕr'-sў-sēt. ſ. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited.

MERE, mē'r. a. That or this only, ſuch and nothing elſe, this only.

MERE, mē're. ſ. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mē'r-ly. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mĕr-rĕ-trĭsh'-ŭs. a. Whoriſh, ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mĕr-rĕ-trĭsh'-ŭs-lў. ad. Whoriſhly after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mĕr-rĕ-trĭsh'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Falſe allurements like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERIDIAN, mĕ-rĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to ſouth which the ſun croſſes at noon; the particular place or ſtate of any thing; the higheſt point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mĕ-rĭdzh'-ŭn. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to ſouth; raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERIDIONAL, mĕ-rĭdzh'-ŭn-ăl. a. Southern, ſoutherly, having a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIDIONALITY, mẽ-rĭdzh-ŏ-năl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Poſition in the ſouth, aſpect towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONALLY, mẽ-rĭdzh'-ŏ-năl-lў. ad. With a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIT, mĕr'-ĭt. ſ. Deſert, excellence deſerving honour or reward; reward deſerved; claim, right.

To MERIT, mĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To deſerve, to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved; to deſerve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mĕr-rў tŏ'-ryŭs. a. Deſerving of reward, high in deſert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mĕr-rў-tŏ'-ryŭs-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mĕr-rў-tŏ'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

MERLIN, mĕr'-lĭn. ſ. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mĕr'-mād. ſ. A ſea woman.

MERRILY, mĕr'-rў-lў. ad. Gaily, chearfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mĕr'-rў-māke. ſ. A feſtival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mĕr'-rў-māke. v. n. To feaſt, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mĕr'-rў-mĕnt. ſ. Mirth, gaiety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mĕr'-rў-nĭs. ſ. Mirth, merry diſpoſition.

MERRY, mĕr'-rў. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart; cauſing laughter; proſperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-rў-ăn'-drō. ſ. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mĕr'-rў-thăt. ſ. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MESERAICK, mĕz-zĕr-ā'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the meſentery.

MERSION, mĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſinking.

MESEEMS, mў-sē'mz. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mĕz'-zĕn-tĕr-ў. ſ. That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr'-rĭk. a. Relating to the meſentery.

MESH, mĕſh'. ſ. The ſpace between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mĕſh'. v. a. To catch in a net, to enſnare.

MESHY, mĕſh'-ў. a. Reticulated, of net-work.

MESLIN, mĕs'-lĭn. ſ. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mĕs'. ſ. A diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together; a particular ſet who eat together.

To MESS, mĕs'. v. n. To eat, to ſe together.

MESSAGE, mĕs'-sĭdzh. ſ. An erra any thing committed to another to be t to a third.

MESSENGER, mĕs'-sĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. who carries an errand; one who brings account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mĕs-sĭ'-ă. ſ. The Anoi the Chriſt.

MESSIEURS, mĕs'-sŭrz. ſ. Sirs, gen men.

MESSMATE, mĕs'-māte. ſ. One ſet who meſs together.

MESSUAGE, mĕs'-swădzh. ſ. The h and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET, mĕt'. The preterite and part Meet.

METABOLA, mĕ-tăb'-bŏ-lă. ſ. In dicine, a change of time, air, or eaſe.

METACARPUS, mĕt-tă-kăr'-pŭs. ſ. anatomy, a bone of the arm made u four bones, which are joined to the gers.

METAL, mĕt'l. ſ. A hard compact b malleable and capable of fuſion. Metals are ſix in number: firſt, g ſecond, ſilver; third, copper; fourth, fifth, iron; and ſixth, lead. Cou ſpirit.

METALEPSIS, mĕt-tă-lĕp'-ſĭs. ſ. A tinuation of a trope in one word thr a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

METALLICAL, mĕ-tăl'-lў-kăl. } METALLICK, mĕ-tăl'-lĭk. } Partaking of metal, containing metal, ſifting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mĕ-tăl-lĭf'-fĕr- Producing metals.

METALLINE, mĕ-tăl'-lĭn. a. Im nated with metal; conſiſting of meta

METALLIST, mĕt'-tăl-lĭſt. ſ. A w in metals, one ſkilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mĕ-tăl-lŏg' fў. ſ. An account or deſcription o tals.

METALLURGIST, mĕ-tăl-lŭr'-dzh A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mĕt-tăl-lŭr'-dz The art of working metals, or ſepa them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mĕt-tă-mā v. a. To change the form or ſhape thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mĕt-tă-mā'-f ſ. Transformation, change of ſhape

METAPHOR, mĕt'-tă-fŭr. ſ. T plication of a word to a uſe, to whi its original import, it cannot be a me

a metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mĕt-tă-fŏr'-ў-kăl. } a.
METAPHORICK, mĕt-tă-fŏr'-ĭk. }
Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mĕt'-tă-frāz. ſ. A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mĕt'-tă-frăſt. ſ. A literal tranſlator, one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mĕt-tă-fĭz'-ў-kăl. } a.
METAPHYSICK, mĕt-tă-fĭz'-ĭk. }
Verſed in metaphyſicks, relating to metaphyſicks; in Shakeſpeare it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mĕt-tă-fĭz'-ĭks. ſ. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mĕ-tăs'-tă-sĭs. ſ. Tranſlation or removal.

METATARSAL, mĕt-ă tă'r-săl. a. Belonging to the metatarſus.

METATARSUS, mĕt-ă-tă'r-sŭs. ſ. The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mĕ-tăth'-ĕ-sĭs. ſ. A tranſpoſition.

METE, mē't. v. a. To meaſure, to reduce to meaſure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mĕ-tĕmp-sў-kŏ'-sĭs. ſ. The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

METEOR, mē'-tyŭr. ſ. Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux or tranſitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē''-ŏ-rŏ-lŏdzh''-ў-kăl. a. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ŏ-rŏl''-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. A man ſkilled in meteors, or curious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ŏ-rŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē''-ŏ-rŭs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mē'-tŭr. ſ. A meaſurer.

METHEGLIN, mĕ-thĕg'-lĭn. ſ. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mў-thĭnk's. verb imperſonal. I think, it ſeems to me.

METHOD, mĕth'-ŭd. ſ. The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in the moſt convenient order.

METHODICAL, mĕ-thŏd'-ў-kăl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

METHODICALLY, mĕ-thŏd'-ў-kăl-ў. ad. According to method and order.

To METHODISE, mĕth'-ŏ-dīze. v. a. To regulate, to diſpoſe in order.

METHODIST, mĕth'-ŏ-dĭſt. ſ. A phyſician who practiſes by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHOUGHT, mў-thă't. The pret. of Methinks.

METONYMICAL, mĕt-tŏ-nĭm'-mў-kăl. a. Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONYMICALLY, mĕt-tŏ-nĭm'-mў-kăl-ў. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mĕt'-tŏ-nĭm-ў. ſ. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by ſteel, that is, by a ſword.

METOPOSCOPY, mĕt-tŏ-pŏs'-kŏ-pў. ſ. The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

METRE, mē'-tĕr. ſ. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables.

METRICAL, mĕt'-trў-kăl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trŏp'-pŏ-lĭs. ſ. The mother city, the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

METROPOLITAN, mē'-trŏ-pŏl''-lў-tăn. ſ. A biſhop of the mother church, an archbiſhop.

METROPOLITAN, mē'-trŏ-pŏl''-lў-tăn. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mĕt'l. ſ. Spirit, ſpritelineſs, courage.

METTLED, mĕt'ld. a. Spritely, courageous.

METTLESOME, mĕt'l-ſŭm. a. Spritely, lively, briſk.

METTLESOMELY, mĕt'l-ſŭm-lў. ad. With ſpritelineſs.

MEW, mū'. ſ. A cage, an incloſure, a place where any thing is confined; cry of a cat; a ſea-fowl.

To MEWL, mū'l. v. n. To ſquall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē''-ryŭn. ſ. A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mĕt-ſŏ-tĭn'-tō. ſ. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī'-ăzm. ſ. Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies.

MICE, mī'ſe. The plural of Mouſe.

MICHAELMAS, mĭk'-kĕl-mŭs. ſ. The feaſt of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, mĭtſh. v. n. To be ſecret or covered.

MICHER, mĭt'ſh-ŭr. ſ. A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by places; hedge-creeper.

MICKLE, mĭk'l. a. Much, great. Obſolete.

MICROCOSM, mī'-krŏ-kŏzm. ſ. The little world. Man is ſo called.

MICOGRAPHY, mī'-krŏ-grăf-ў. ſ. The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

MICROSCOPE, mī'-krŏ-ſkŏp. ſ. An optick inſtrument for viewing ſmall objects.

MICROMETER, mī-krŏm'-mĕ-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mī-krŏ-ſkŏp'-ў-kăl. } a.
MICROSCOPICK, mī-krŏ-ſkŏp'-pĭk. }
Made by a microſcope; aſſiſted by a microſcope; reſembling a microſcope.

MID, mĭd'. a. Middle, equally between two extremes: it is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE, mĭd'-kōrs. ſ. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mĭd'-dā. ſ. Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mĭd'l. a. Equally diſtant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mĭd'l. ſ. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mĭd'l-ādzhd. a. Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mĭd'l-mōſt. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mĭd'-lĭng. a. Of middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mĭd'-lănd. a. That which is remote from the coaſt; in the midſt of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, mĭdzh'. ſ. A ſmall fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mĭd'-hĕvn. ſ. The middle of the ſky.

MIDLEG, mĭd'-lĕg. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mĭd'-mōſt. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mĭd'-nīte. ſ. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mĭd'-drĭf. ſ. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mĭd'-sē. ſ. The Mediterranean ſea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mĭd'-ſhĭp-măn. ſ. lower officer on board a ſhip.

MIDST, mĭdſt'. ſ. Middle.

MIDST, mĭdſt.' a. Midmoſt, being the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mĭd'-ſtrēm. ſ. M of the ſtream.

MIDSUMMER, mĭd'-ſŭm-mŭr. ſ. ſummer ſolſtice.

MIDWAY, mĭd'-wā. ſ. The pa the way equally diſtant from the begi and end.

MIDWAY, mĭd'-wā. a. Middle be two places.

MIDWAY, mĭd'-wā. ad. In the m of the paſſage.

MIDWIFE, mĭd'-wīfe. ſ. A woman aſſiſts women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mĭd'-wĭf-rў. ſ. Aſſi given at childbirth; act of produ trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, mĭd'-wĭn-tŭr. ſ. winter ſolſtice.

MIEN, mē'n. ſ. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mī'te. the preterite of Ma

MIGHT, mī'te. ſ. Power, ſtrength,

MIGHTILY, mī'-tў-lў. ad. Powe efficaciouſly; vehemently, vigorouſ a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mī'-tў-nĭs. ſ. P greatneſs, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mī'-tў. a. Powerful, h excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mī'-tў. ad. In a gre gree.

MIGRATION, mī-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A changing place.

MILCH, mĭltſh. a. Giving milk.

MILD, mī'ld. a. Kind, tender, gent; ſoft, gentle; not acrid, not ſive; mellow, ſweet, having no of acidity.

MILDEW, mĭl'-dū. ſ. A di plants.

To MILDEW, mĭl'-dū. v. a. To with mildew.

MILDLY, mī'ld-lў. ad. Te gently.

MILDNESS, mī'ld-nĭs. ſ. Ge tenderneſs, clemency; contrariety mony.

MILE, mī'le. ſ. The uſual mea roads in England, one thouſand hundred and ſixty yards.

MILESTONE, mī'-le-ſtōne. ſ. S to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mĭl'-foil. ſ. A pla ſame with yarrow.

MILIARY, mĭl-lyā-rў. a. Sm ſembling a millet ſeed.

MIL

IARY FEVER, mil'-lyâ-rў-fē-vûr. A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

ITANT, mil'-lў-tânt. a. Fighting, ſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world, erm applied to the church of Chriſt on h, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

ITARY, mil'-lў-tēr-rў. a. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly; ing a ſoldier, pertaining to a ſoldier, like; effected by ſoldiers.

ITIA, mil-lish'-â. ſ. The train-d, the ſtanding force of a nation.

K, milk'. ſ. The liquor with which mals feed their young; emulſion made bruiſion of ſeeds.

MILK, milk'. v. a. To draw milk the breaſt by the hand, or from the of an animal; to ſuck.

KEN, milk'n. a. Conſiſting of milk.

KER, milk'-ûr. ſ. One that milks mals.

KINESS, milk'-ў-nis. ſ. Softneſs that of milk, approaching to the na- of milk.

KLIVERED, milk'-liv-vûrd. a. ardly, faint-hearted.

KMAID, milk'-mâde. ſ. Woman oyed in the dairy.

KMAN, milk'-mân. ſ. A man who milk.

KPAIL, milk'-pâle. ſ. Veſſel into h cows are milked.

KPAN, milk'-pân. ſ. Veſſel in milk is kept in the dairy.

KPOTTAGE, milk-pŏt'-tidzh. ſ. made by boiling milk with water and al.

KSCORE, milk'-ſkôre. ſ. Account lk owed for, ſcored on a board.

KSOP, milk'-sŏp. ſ. A ſoft, effemin-eble-minded man.

KTOOTH, milk'-tōth. ſ. Milkteeth oſe ſmall teeth which come forth be-hen a foal is about three months old.

KTHISTLE, milk-thĭſl. ſ. An herb.

KTREFOIL, milk'-trēf-foil. ſ. An

KVETCH, milk'-vĕtſh. ſ. A plant.

KWEED, milk'-wēd. ſ. A plant.

KWHITE, milk'-hwîte. a. White k.

KWORT, milk-wûrt. ſ. Milk- is a bell-ſhaped flower.

KWOMAN, milk'-wûm-mŭn. ſ. A n whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families milk.

KY, milk'-ў. a. Made of milk; ning milk; yielding milk; ſoft, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'-ў-wâ. ſ. The galaxy; a ſtream of light in the heavens, diſcovered to ariſe from an innumerable aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

MILL, mil'. ſ. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mil'. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'-kŏg. ſ. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'-dâm. ſ. The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'-hôrs. ſ. Horſe that turns a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'-tēth. ſ. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-lēn-nâ'-ryân. ſ. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'-lēn-nâ-rў. a. Conſiſting of a thouſand.

MILLENNIUM, mil-lĕn'-nyŭm. ſ. A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection.

MILLENNIAL, mil-lĕn'-nyâl. a. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mil'-lў-pēdz. ſ. Woodlice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

MILLER, mil'-lûr. ſ. One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'-lûrz-thŭm'. ſ. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lĕs'-sў-mâl. a. Thouſandth.

MILLET, mil'-lit. ſ. A plant; a kind of fiſh.

MILLINER, mil'-lin-nûr. ſ. One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

MILLION, mil'-lyŭn. ſ. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil'-lyŭnth. a. The ten hundred thouſandth.

MILLSTONE, mil'-ſtône. ſ. The ſtone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt'. ſ. The ſperm of the male fiſh; the ſpleen.

MILTER, milt'-ûr. ſ. The male of any fiſh, the female being called ſpawner.

MILTWORT, milt'-wûrt. ſ. An herb.

MIME,

MIME, mi'me. ſ. A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

To MIME, mi'me. v. a. To play the mime.

MIMER, mi'-mûr. A mimick, a buffoon

MIMICAL, mim'-mý-kêl. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mim'-mý-kêl-ý. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mim'-mik. ſ. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or ſervile imitator.

MIMICK, mim'-mik. a. Imitative.

To MIMICK, mim'-mik. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mim'-mik-rý. ſ. Burleſque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mi-mŏg'-grâ-fûr. ſ. A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, nî-nâ'-ſhûs. a. Full of threats.

MINACITY, mi-nâs'-sý-tý. ſ. Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MINATORY, mi'-nâ-tûr-ý. a. Threatening.

To MINCE, mins'e. v. a. To cut into very ſmall parts; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly by a little at a time, to palliate.

To MINCE, mins'e. v. n. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly; to ſpeak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, min'-sing-lý. ad. In ſmall parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mi'nd. ſ. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, ſentiments; opinion; memory, remembrancy.

To MIND, mi'nd. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To MIND, mi'nd. v. n. To incline, to be diſpoſed. Little uſed.

MINDED, mi'n-did. a. Diſpoſed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mi'nd-fûl. a. Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mi'nd-fûl-lý. ad. Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mi'nd-fûl-nis. ſ. Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mi'nd-lis. a. Inattentive, regardleſs, not indued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mi'nd-ſtrikn. a. Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mi'ne. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MINE, mi'ne. ſ. A place or cave the earth which contains metals or rals; a cavern dug under any fortifica

To MINE, mi'ne. v. n. To dig or burrows.

To MINE, mi'ne. v. a. To ſap ruin by mines, to deſtroy by ſlow dege

MINER, mi'n-ûr. ſ. One that dig metals; one who makes military min

MINERAL, min'-êr-êl. ſ. Foſſile matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, min'-nêr-êl. a. Con of foſſile bodies.

MINERALIST, min'-nêr-êl-ist. ſ. ſkilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, min-nêr-dzhiſt. ſ. One who diſcourſes on n

MINERALOGY, min-nêr-êl-lŏ-dz The doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, ming'-gl. v. a. To to join, to compound, to unite with thing ſo as to make one maſs.

To MINGLE, ming'-gl. v. n. mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, ming'-gl. ſ. Mixture, confuſed maſs.

MINGLER, ming'-glûr. ſ. He min gles.

MINIATURE, min'-it-tſhûr. ſ. ſentation in a ſmall compaſs, repreſ leſs than the reality.

MINIKIN, min'-nŷ-kin. a. Sma minutive.

MINIM, min'-nim. ſ. A ſmall being, a

MINIMUS, min'-nŷ-mûs. ſ. A be the leaſt ſize. Not uſed.

MINION, min'-nyûn. ſ. A favou darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, min'-nyûs. a. Of the of red lead or vermilion.

To MINISH, min'-niſh. v. a. To to lop, to impair. Obſolete.

MINISTER, min'-nis-tûr. ſ. An one who acts under another; one employed in the adminiſtration of g ment; one who performs ſac functions; a delegate, an offici agent from a foreign power.

To MINISTER, min'-nis-tûr. v. give, to ſupply, to afford.

To MINISTER, min'-nis-tûr. v. attend, to ſerve in any office; to g dicines; to give ſupplies of things to give aſſiſtance; to attend on the of God.

MINISTERIAL, min-nis-tê'-rý Attendant, acting at command; under ſuperior authority; ſacerdo longing to the eccleſiaſticks or their pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

NISTERY, min'-nis-trў. ſ. Office, vice.

NISTRAL, min'-nis-trăl. a. Pertaining to a miniſter.

NISTRANT, min'-nis-trănt. a. Attendant, acting at command.

NISTRATION, min-nis-trā'-shŭn. ſ. Agency, intervention, office of agent deleated or commiſſioned; ſervice, office, eccleſiaſtical function.

NIUM, min'-yŭm. ſ. Vermilion, red

NISTRY, min'-nis-trў. ſ. Office, vice; eccleſiaſtical function; agency, poſition; perſons employed in the ick affairs of a ſtate.

NNOW, min'-nŏ. ſ. A very ſmall a pink.

NOR, mī'-nŭr. a. Petty, inconſiderable; leſs, ſmaller.

NOR, mī'-nŭr. ſ. One under age; econd or particular propoſition in the gium.

NORITY, min-nŏr'-it-tў. ſ. The of being under age; the ſtate of beleſs; the ſmaller number.

NOTAUR, mī'-nō-tăr. ſ. A monſter ted by the poets, half man and half

NSTER, mins'-tŭr. ſ. A monaſtery, eccleſiaſtical fraternity, a cathedral ch.

NSTREL, mins'-trĭl. ſ. A muſician, who plays upon inſtruments.

NSTRELSEY, mins'-trĭl-sў. ſ. Muinſtrumental harmony; a number of cians.

NT, mint'. ſ. A plant.

NT, mint'. ſ. The place where money ined; any place of invention.

NINT, mint'. v. a. To coin, to ſtamp ey; to invent, to forge.

NTAGE, mint'-idzh. ſ. That which ined or ſtamped; the duty paid for ng.

NTER, mint'-tŭr. ſ. Coiner.

NTMAN, mint'-măn. ſ. One ſkilled inage.

NTMASTER, mint'-măs-tŭr. ſ. One preſides in coinage.

NUET, min'-nū-ĭt. ſ. A ſtately regulance.

NUM, min'-nŭm. ſ. With printers, a ſort of printing letter; with muſici a note of ſlow time.

NUTE, min-nū't. a. Small, little, er, ſmall in bulk.

NUTE, min'-nĭt. ſ. The ſixtieth part hour; any ſmall ſpace of time; the draught of any agreement in writing.

To MINUTE, min'-nĭt. v. a. To ſet down in ſhort hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, min'-nĭt-bŏk. ſ. Book of ſhort hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, min'-nĭt-glăs. ſ. Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINUTELY, min-nū't-lў. ad. To a ſmall, point exactly.

MINUTELY, min'-nĭt-lў. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little uſed.

MINUTENESS, min-nū't-nis. ſ. Smallneſs, exility, inconſiderableneſs.

MINUTE-WATCH, min'-nĭt-wŏtsh. ſ. A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, minks'. ſ. A young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mĭr'-ăkl. ſ. A wonder, ſomething above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

MIRACULOUS, mī-răk'-kū-lŭs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mī-răk'-kū-lŭs-lў. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mī-răk'-kū-lŭs-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being effected by miracle, ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRE, mī'-ĕr. ſ. Mud, dirt.

To MIRE, mī'-ĕr. v. a. To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mī'-rў-nis. ſ. Dirtineſs, fulneſs of mire.

MIRROR, mĭr'-rŭr. ſ. A looking-glaſs, any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection; it is uſed for pattern.

MIRTH, mĕrth'. ſ. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mĕrth'-fŭl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mĕrth'-lis. a. Joyleſs, cheerleſs

MIRY, mī'-rў. a. Deep in mud, muddy; conſiſting of mire.

MISACCEPTATION, mis-ăk-sĕp-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVENTURE, mis-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr. ſ. Miſchance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manſlaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mis-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭrd. a. Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mis-ăd-vī'zd. a. Ill directed.

MISAIMED,

MISAIMED, mis-ā'md. a. Not aimed rightly.
MISANTHROPE, mis'-ăn-thrōpe. ſ. A hater of mankind.
MISANTHROPY, mis-ăn'-thrō-pȳ. ſ. Hatred of mankind.
MISAPPLICATION, mis-ăp-plȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Application to a wrong purpoſe.
To MISAPPLY, mis-ăp-plȳ'. v. a. To apply to wrong purpoſes.
To MISAPPREHEND, mis-ăp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. Not to underſtand rightly.
MISAPPREHENSION, mis-ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Miſtake, not right apprehenſion.
To MISASCRIBE, mis-ăs-ſkrī'be. v. a. To aſcribe falſely.
To MISASSIGN, mis-ăs-sī'ne. v. a. To aſſign erroneouſly.
To MISBECOME, mis-bȳ-kŭm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unſeemly, not to ſuit.
MISBEGOT, mis-bȳ-gŏt'.
MISBEGOTTEN, mis-bȳ-gŏt'n. } a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
To MISBEHAVE, mis-bȳ-hā've. v. n. To act ill or improperly.
MISBEHAVIOUR, miſ-bȳ-hā'-vyŭr. ſ. Ill conduct, bad practice.
MISBELIEF, mis-bȳ-lī'f. ſ. Falſe religion, a wrong belief.
MISBELIEVER, mis-bȳ-lē'-vŭr. ſ. One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.
To MISCALCULATE, mis-kăl'-kŭ-lāte. v. a. To reckon wrong.
To MISCAL, mis-kā'l. v. a. To name improperly.
MISCARRIAGE, mis-kăr'-rĭdzh. ſ. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.
To MISCARRY, mis-kăr'-rȳ. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.
MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sĕl-lā'-nyŭs. a. Mingled, compoſed of various kinds.
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sĕl-lā'-nyŭs-nĭs. ſ. Compoſition of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mis'-sĕl-lĕn-ȳ. a. Mixed of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mis'-sĕl-lĕn-ȳ. ſ. A maſs or collection formed out of various kinds.
To MISCAST, mis-kăſt'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.
MISCHANCE, mis-tſhăns'. ſ. Ill luck, ill fortune.
MISCHIEF, mis'-tſhĭf. ſ. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriouſly done; ill conſequence, vexatious affair.
To MISCHIEF, mis'-tſhĭf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.
MISCHIEFMAKER, mis'-tſhĭf-mā'-kŭr. ſ. One who cauſes miſchief.
MISCHIEVOUS, mis'-tſhȳ-vŭs. a. Harmful, hurtful, deſtructive; ſpiteful, malicious.
MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'-tſhȳ-vŭs-lȳ. Noxiouſly, hurtfully, wickedly.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'-tſhȳ-vŭs-nĕſs. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, perniciouſneſs, wickedneſs.
MISCIBLE, mis'-sĭbl. a. Poſſible to be mingled.
MISCITATION, mis'-sī-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A falſe or falſe quotation.
To MISCITE, mis'-sī'te. v. a. To quote wrong.
MISCLAIM, mis-klā'm. ſ. Miſtaken claim.
MISCONCEIT, mis-kŏn-sē't.
MISCONCEPTION, mis-kŏn-sĕp'-ſhŭn. } Falſe opinion, wrong notion.
MISCONDUCT, mis-kŏn'-dŭkt. ſ. Ill behaviour, ill management.
To MISCONDUCT, mis-kŏn-dŭkt'. To manage amiſs.
MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kŏn-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Wrong interpretation of words or things.
To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kŏn'-ſtŭr. To interpret wrong.
MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kŏn-tĭn'-yŭ-ăns. ſ. Ceſſation, intermiſſion.
MISCREANCE, mis'-krȳ-ăns.
MISCREANCY, mis'-krȳ-ăn-sȳ. } Unbelief, falſe faith, adherence to a falſe religion.
MISCREANT, mis'-krȳ-ănt. ſ. One that holds a falſe faith, one who believes in falſe gods; a vile wretch.
MISCREATE, mis-krē-ā'te.
MISCREATED, mis-krē-ā'-tĭd. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.
MISDEED, mis-dē'd. ſ. Evil action.
To MISDEEM, mis-dē'm. v. a. To judge ill of, to miſtake.
To MISDEMEAN, mis-dē-mē'n. To behave ill.
MISDEMEANOR, mis-dē-mē'n-ŭr. A petty offence, ill behaviour.
To MISDO, mis-dŏ'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.
To MISDO, mis-dŏ'. v. n. To commit faults.
MISDOER, mis-dŏ'-ŭr. ſ. An offender, a criminal.
To MISDOUBT, mis-dou't. v. a. To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

SDOUBT, mis-dou't. ſ. Suſpicion of ne or danger; irreſolution, heſitation.
MISEMPLOY, mis-im-ploy'. v. a. o uſe to wrong purpoſes.
SEMPLOYMENT, mis-im-ploy'-nt. ſ. Improper application.
SER, mi'-zûr. ſ. A wretch covetous to xtremity.
SERABLE, miz'-zûr-ûbl. a. Unhap-, wretched; worthleſs; culpably par-ſimonious, ſtingy.
SERABLENESS, miz'-zûr-ûbl-nis. ſ. ate of miſery.
SERABLY, miz'-zûr-ûb-lỳ. ad. Un-ppily, calamitouſly; wretchedly, mean-
SERY, miz'-zûr-ỳ. ſ. Wretchedneſs, happineſs; calamity, misfortune, cauſe miſery.
MISFASHION, mis-fâſh'-ûn. v. a. o form wrong.
SFORTUNE, mis-fâ'r-tſhûn. ſ. Cala-ty, ill luck, want of good fortune.
MISGIVE, mis-glv'. v. a. To fill th doubt, to deprive of confidence.
SGOVERNMENT, mis-gûv'-vûrn-ent. ſ. Ill adminiſtration of publick af-rs; ill management; irregularity, in-ſolate behaviour.
SGUIDANCE, miſ-gyî'-dêns. ſ. Falſe rection.
MISGUIDE, miſ-gyî'de. v. a. To reſt ill, to lead the wrong way.
SHAP, miſ-hâp'. ſ. Ill chance, ill ck.
MISINFER, miſ-in-fêr'. v. a. To er wrong.
MISINFORM, miſ-in-fâ'rm. v. a. To ceive by falſe accounts.
SINFORMATION, miſ-in-fôr-mâ'-n. ſ. Falſe intelligence, falſe accounts.
MISINTERPRET, miſ-in-têr'-prit. a. To explain to a wrong ſenſe.
MISJOIN, miſ-joi'n. v. a. To join fitly or improperly.
MISJUDGE, miſ-jûdzh'. v. a. To m falſe opinions, to judge ill.
MISLAY, miſ-lâ'. v. a. To lay in a ong place.
SLAYER, miſ-lâ'-ûr. ſ. One that puts the wrong place.
MISLEAD, miſ-lê'd. v. a. To guide wrong way, to betray to miſchief or ſtake.
SLEADER, miſ-lê'-dûr. ſ. One that ds to ill.
MISLIKE, miſ-lî'ke. v. a. To diſ-prove, to be not pleaſed with.
SLIKE, miſ-lî'ke. ſ. Diſapprobation, ſafe.

MISLIKER, miſ-lî'-kûr. ſ. One that diſ-approves.
MISLEN, mês'-lin. ſ. Mixed corn.
To MISLIVE, miſ-liv'. v. n. To live ill.
To MISMANAGE, miſ-mân'-nidzh. v. a. To manage ill.
MISMANAGEMENT, miſ-mân'-nidzh-mênt. ſ. Ill management, ill conduct.
To MISMATCH, miſ-mâtſh'. v. a. To match unſuitably.
To MISNAME, miſ-nâ'me. v. a. To call by the wrong name.
MISNOMER, miſ-nô'-mûr. ſ. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
To MISOBSERVE, miſ-ôb-zêrv'. v. a. Not to obſerve accurately.
MISOGAMIST, mi-ſôg'-gâ-mîſt. ſ. A marriage hater.
MISOGYNY, mi-ſôg'-gỳ-nỳ. ſ. Hatred of women.
To MISORDER, miſ-â'r-dûr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.
MISORDER, miſ-â'r-dûr. ſ. Irregularity, diſorderly proceedings.
MISORDERLY, miſ-â'r-dûr-lỳ. a. Irregular.
To MISPEND, miſ-ſpênd'. v. a. To ſpend ill, to waſte, to conſume to no purpoſe.
MISPENDER, miſ-ſpên'-dûr. ſ. One who ſpends ill or prodigally.
MISPERSUASION, miſ-pêr-ſwâ'-zhûn. ſ. Wrong notion, falſe opinion.
To MISPLACE, miſ-plâ'ſe. v. a. To put in a wrong place.
To MISPRISE, miſ-prî'ze. v. a. To miſtake; to ſlight, to ſcorn.
MISPRISION, miſ-prîzh'-ûn. ſ. Miſtake, miſconception; neglect, concealment.
To MISPROPORTION, miſ-prô-pô'r-ſhûn. v. a. To join without due proportion.
MISPROUD, miſ-prou'd. a. Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.
To MISQUOTE, miſ-kô'te. v. a. To quote falſely.
To MISRECITE, miſ-rê-ſî'te. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.
To MISRECKON, miſ-rêk'n. v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.
To MISRELATE, miſ-rê-lâ'te. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falſely.
MISRELATION, miſ-rê-lâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Falſe or inaccurate narrative.
To MISREMEMBER, miſ-rê-mêm'-bûr. v. a. To miſtake by truſting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mĭs-rē-pōrt. v. a. To give a falſe account of.

MISREPORT, mĭs-rē-pōrt. ſ. Falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESENT, mĭs-rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To preſent not as it is, to falſify to diſadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mĭs-rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of miſrepreſenting; account maliciouſly falſe.

MISRULE, mĭs-rōl. ſ. Tumult, confuſion, revel.

MISS, mĭs'. ſ. The term of honour to a young girl; a ſtrumpet, a concubine, a proſtitute.

To MISS, mĭs'. v. a. Not to hit, to miſtake; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mĭs.' v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to ſucceed; to fail; to miſtake; to be loſt, to be wanting; to miſcarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mĭs'. ſ. Loſs, want; miſtake, error.

MISSAL, mĭs'-sĕl. ſ. The maſs book.

To MISSAY, mĭs-sā'. v. a. To ſay ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mĭs-sē'm. v. n. To make falſe appearance; to miſbecome.

To MISSERVE, mĭs-sĕrv'. v. a. To ſerve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mĭs-shā'pe. v. a. To ſhape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mĭs'-sĭl. a. Thrown by the hand, ſtriking at diſtance.

MISSION, mĭs'-shŭn. ſ. Commiſſion, the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority; perſons ſent on any account; diſmiſſion, diſcharge.

MISSIONARY, mĭs'-shŭn-nĕr-rў. } ſ.
MISSIONER, mĭs'-shŭn-nŭr. }
One ſent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-sĭv. a. Such as may be ſent.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-sĭv. ſ. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. A meſſenger. Obſolete.

To MISSPEAK, mĭs-ſpē'k. v. a. To ſpeak wrong.

MIST, mĭſt'. ſ. A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mĭſt'. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

MISTAKABLE, mĭs-tā'k-ĕbl. a. Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-tā'k. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take ſomething for t which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-tā'k. v. n. To not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mĭs-tā'n. pret. and part. p of Miſtake, for Miſtaken.

To be MISTAKEN, mĭs-tā'kn. To

MISTAKE, mĭs-tā'ke. ſ. Miſconcepti error.

MISTAKINGLY, mĭs-tā'k-ĭng-lў. Erroneouſly, falſely.

To MISSTATE, mĭs-ſtā'te. v. a. ſtate wrong.

To MISTEACH, mĭs-tē'tsh. v. a. teach wrong.

To MISTEMPER, mĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. v. To temper ill.

MISTER, mĭs'-tŭr. ſ. A maſter, a of common reſpect in ſpeaking to or of one.

To MISTERM, mĭs-tĕrm'. v. a. To erroneouſly.

To MISTHINK, mĭs-thĭnk'. v. a. think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mĭs-tī'me. v. a. No time right, not to adapt properly with gard to time.

MISTINESS, mĭs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Cloudi ſtate of being overcaſt.

MISTION, mĭs'-tĭshŭn. ſ. The ſtat being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mĭz'l-tō. ſ. The nam one of thoſe plants which draw their n iſhment from ſome other plant. It g rally grows on the apple-tree, ſometime the oak; and was held in great venera by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mĭſt'-lĭke. a. Reſemb a miſt.

MISTOLD, mĭs-tō'ld. particip. paſſ. Miſtell.

MISTOOK, mĭs-tŭk'. particip. paſſ. Miſtake.

MISTRESS, mĭs'-trĭs. ſ. A woman governs, correlative to ſubject or ſerv a title of common reſpect; a woman ed in any thing; a woman teacher woman beloved and courted; a ter contemptuous addreſs; a whore, a co bine.

MISTRUST, mĭs-trŭſt'. ſ. Diffide ſuſpicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mĭs-trŭſt'. v. a. To pect, to doubt, to regard with diffidenc

MISTRUSTFUL, mĭs-trŭſt'-fŭl. a. fident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mĭs-trŭſt'-fŭl- ſ. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trŭst'-fŭl-ly. ad. With ſuſpicion, with miſtruſt.
MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trŭst'-lis. a. Confident, unſuſpecting.
MISTY, mis'-ty. a. Clouded, overſpread with miſts; obſcure, dark, not plain.
To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. To miſconceive, to miſtake.
MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'-ing. ſ. Difference, diſagreement; error, miſconception.
MISUSAGE, mis-ŭ'-zidzh. ſ. Abuſe, ill uſe; bad treatment.
To MISUSE, mis-ŭ'ze. v. a. To treat or uſe improperly, to abuſe.
MISUSE, mis-ŭ'ſe. ſ. Bad uſe.
To MISWEEN, mis-wē'n. v. n. To miſjudge, to diſtruſt. Obſolete.
MITE, mi'te. ſ. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially ſmall; a ſmall particle.
MITELLA, mi-tĕl'-lă. ſ. A plant.
MITHRIDATE, mith'-thry-dăt. ſ. Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus.
MITIGANT, mit'-ty-gănt. a. Lenient, mitive.
To MITIGATE, mit'-ty-gāte. v. a. To aſſuage; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.
MITIGATION, mit-ty-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.
MITRE, mi'-tŭr. ſ. An ornament for the head; a kind of epiſcopal crown.
MITRED, mi'-tŭrd. a. Adorned with a mitre.
MITTENS, mit'-tinz. ſ. Coarſe gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS, mit'-ty-mŭs. ſ. A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.
To MIX, miks'. v. a. To unite different bodies into one maſs, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.
MIXTION, miks'-tſhŭn. ſ. Mixture, conjunction of one body with another.
MIXTLY, mikſt'-ly. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE, miks'-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed; a maſs formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.
MIZMAZE, miz'-māze. ſ. A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.

MIZZEN, miz'n. ſ. The Mizzen is a maſt in the ſtern of a ſhip.
MNEMONICKS, mnē-mŏn'-niks. ſ. The art of memory.
MO, mō'. a. Making greater number, more. Obſolete.
To MOAN, mō'ne. v. a. To lament, to deplore.
To MOAN, mō'ne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.
MOAN, mō'ne. ſ. Lamentation, audible ſorrow.
MOAT, mō'te. ſ. A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.
To MOAT, mō'te. v. a. To ſurround with canals by way of defence.
MOB, mŏb'. ſ. The croud, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dreſs.
To MOB, mŏb'. v. a. To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH, mŏb'-biſh. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.
To MOBLE, mŏb'l. v. a. To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. Obſolete.
MOBBY, mŏb'-by. ſ. An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE, mō'-bil. ſ. The populace, the rout, the mob.
MOBILITY, mō-bil'-ly-ty. ſ. Nimbleneſs, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleneſs, inconſtancy.
MOCHO-STONE, mō'-kō-ſtōne. ſ. Mocho-ſtones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs and branches, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone.
To MOCK, mŏk'. v. a. To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuouſly.
To MOCK, mŏk'. v. n. To make contemptuous ſport.
MOCK, mŏk'. ſ. Act of contempt, ſleer, ſneer; imitation, mimickry.
MOCK, mŏk'. a. Falſe, counterfeit, not real.
MOCKABLE, mŏk'-kăbl. a. Expoſed to deriſion.
MOCK-PRIVET, mŏk-priv'-vit. } ſ.
MOCK-WILLOW, mŏk-wil'-lō. } Plants.
MOCKER, mŏk'-kŭr. ſ. One who mocks, a ſcorner, a ſcoffer.
MOCKERY, mŏk'-kŭr-y. ſ. Deriſion, ſportive inſult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.
MOCKING-BIRD, mŏk'-king-bŭrd. ſ. An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mŏk'-king-lў. ad. In contempt, with inſult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mŏk'-king-ſtŏk. ſ. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'-dăl. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

MODALITY, mō-dăl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mōde ſ. Form, accidental diſcrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; faſhion, cuſtom.

MODEL, mŏd'-dĭl. ſ. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which ſhews or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes; ſtandard, that by which any thing is meaſured.

To MODEL, mŏd'-dĭl. v. a. To plan, to ſhape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mŏd'-dĭl-lŭr. ſ. Planner, ſchemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mŏd'-dĕr-ĕt. a. Temperate, not exceſſive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expenſive; not extreme in opinion, not ſanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mŏd'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To regulate, to reſtrain, to pacify, to repreſs; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mŏd'-dĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mŏd'-dĕr ĕt-nĭs. ſ. State of being moderate, temperateneſs.

MODERATION, mŏd-dĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmneſs of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mŏd-dĕ-rā'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains; one who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties, from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MODERN, mŏd'-dŭrn. a. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakeſpeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mŏd'-dŭrnz. ſ. Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mŏd'-dŭrn-nĭzm. ſ. Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner.

To MODERNISE, mŏd'-dŭrn-nĭze. v. a. To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MODERNNESS, mŏd'-dŭrn-nĭs. ſ. Novelty.

MODEST, mŏd'-dĭſt. a. Not preſumptuous; not forward; not looſe, not unchaſte.

MODESTLY, mŏd'-dĭſt-lў. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not looſely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mŏd'-dĭſ-tў. ſ. Moderation, decency; chaſtity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mŏd'-dĭſ-tў-pēce. ſ. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before.

MODICUM, mŏd'-dў-kŭm. ſ. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mŏd'-dў-fĭ-ăbl. a. That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mō-dĭf-fў-kăbl. a. Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mŏd-dў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of modifying any thing, giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mŏd'-dў-fў. v. a. To change the form or accidents of any thing to ſhape.

MODILLION, } mō-dĭl'-lyŭn. } ſ.
MODILLON, }
Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mō'-dĭſh. a. Faſhionable, formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

MODISHLY, mō'-dĭſh-lў. ad. Faſhionably.

MODISHNESS, mō'-dĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Attachment of the faſhion.

To MODULATE, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lāte. v. a. To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; ſound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lā'-tŭr. ſ. One who forms ſounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mŏd'-dzhŭl. ſ. An empty preſentation, a model.

MODUS, mō'-dŭs. ſ. Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mō'. a. More, a greater number. Obſolete.

MOHAIR, mō'-hāre. ſ. Thread, or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mō'-hŏck. ſ. The name of a cruel nation of America given to rufflers who were imagined to infeſt the ſtreets of London.

MOIDORE, moi-dō're. ſ. A Portugal coin, rated at 1l. 7s. Britiſh.

MOIETY, moy'-ē-tў. ſ. Half, one of two equal parts.

MOIL, moi'l. v. a. To dawb with ...t; to weary. Not uſed.

MOIL, moi'l. v. n. To toil, to ...dge.

MOIST, moi'ſt. a. Wet, wet in a ſmall ...ree, damp; juicy, ſucculent.

MOISTEN, moi'ſn. v. a. To make ...ap, to make wet to a ſmall degree, to ...ap.

MOISTENER, moi'ſ-nûr. ſ. The per... or thing that moiſtens.

MOISTNESS, moi'ſt-nls. ſ. Dampneſs, ...neſs in a ſmall degree.

MOISTURE, moi'ſ-tſhûr. ſ. Small quan... of water or liquid.

MOLE, môle. ſ. A Mole is a formleſs ...cretion of extravaſated blood, which ...ws unto a kind of fleſh in the uterus; ...alſe conception; a natural ſpot or diſ...oration of the body; a mound, a ...e; a little beaſt that works under ...und.

MOLECAST, môle-kâſt. ſ. Hillock caſt ...by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, môle-kâtſh-ûr. ſ ...whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, môle-hil. ſ. Hillock thrown ...by the mole working under ground.

MOLEST, mô-lêſt'. v. a. To diſ..., to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mô-lêſ-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. ...urbance, uneaſineſs cauſed by vexa...

MOLESTER, mô-lês'-tûr. ſ. One who ...rbs.

MOLETRACK, môle-trâk. ſ. Courſe ...e mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, môle-wârp. ſ. A mole. ...uſed.

MOLLIENT, môl'-lyênt. a. Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, môl'-lŷ-fî-âbl. a. That ...be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICATION, môl-lŷ-flk-kâ'-ſhûn. ...The act of mollifying or ſoftening; ...cation, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, môl'-lŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. That ...h ſoftens, that which appeaſes; he ...pacifies or mitigates.

MOLLIFY, môl'-lŷ-fŷ. v. a. To ...; to aſſwage; to appeaſe; to qualify, ...en any thing harſh or burdenſome.

MOLTEN, môl'tn. part. paſſ. from Melt.

MOLY, môl'-lŷ. ſ. The wild garlick.

MOSSES, } MASSES, } mô-lôs'-siz. ſ.

...ſe, the ſpume or ſcum of the juice ...e ſugar cane.

MOME, môme. ſ. A dull, ſtupid, block... a ſtock, a poſt. Obſolete.

MOMENT, mô'-mênt. ſ. Conſequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulſive weight; an indiviſible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mô'-mên-têl-lŷ. ad. For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mô-mên-tâ'-nyûs. a. Laſting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mô'-mên-têr-rŷ. a. Laſting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mô-mên'-tûs. a. Important, weighty, of conſequence.

MOMMERY, mûm'-mûr-rŷ. ſ. An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mŏn'-nâ-kâl. a. Monaſtick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mŏn'-nâ-kizm. ſ. The ſtate of monks, the monaſtick life.

MONAD, } MONADE, } mŏn'-nâd. { ſ. An indiviſible thing.

MONARCH, mŏn'-nûrk. ſ. A governor inveſted with abſolute authority, a king; one ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind; preſident.

MONARCHAL, mô-nâ'r-kâl. a. Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mô-nâ'r-kŷ-kâl. a. Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mŏn'-nâr-kîze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mŏn'-nâr-kŷ. ſ. The government of a ſingle perſon; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mŏn'-nâſ-têr-rŷ. ſ. Houſe of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mô-nâs'-tik. } MONASTICAL, mô-nâs'-tŷ-kâl. } a. Religiouſly recluſe.

MONASTICALLY, mô-nas'-tŷ-kâl-lŷ. ad. Recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mûn'-dâ. ſ. The ſecond day of the week.

MONEY, mûn'-nŷ. ſ. Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mûn'-nŷ-bâg. ſ. A large purſe.

MONEYCHANGER, mûn'-nŷ-tſhân-dzhûr. ſ. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mûn'-nŷd. a. Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mûn'-nŷ-lis. a. Wanting money, pennyleſs.

MONEYMATTER, mûn'-nŷ-mât-tûr. ſ. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSCRIVENER, mûn'-nŷ-ſkrîv-nûr. ſ. One who raiſes money for others.

MONEY-

MONEYWORT, mŭn'-nў-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mŭn'-nўz-wŭrth. ſ. Something valuable.

MONGER, mŭng'-gŭr. ſ. A dealer, a ſeller; as a Fiſhmonger.

MONGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. a. Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mŏn'-nĭſh. v. a. To admoniſh.

MONISHER, mŏn'-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. An admoniſher, a monitor.

MONITION, mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Information, hint, inſtruction, document.

MONITOR, mŏn'-nў-tŭr. ſ. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mŏn'-nў-tŭr-rў. a. Conveying uſeful inſtruction, giving admonition.

MONITORY, mŏn'-nў-tŭr-rў. ſ. Admonition, warning.

MONK, mŭnk'. ſ. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

MONKEY, mŭnk'-kў. ſ. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man; a word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MONKERY, mŭnk'-kŭr-ў. ſ. The monaſtick life.

MONKHOOD, mŭnk'-hŭd. ſ. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mŭnk'-kĭſh. a. Monaſtick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, mŭnks'-hŭd. ſ. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭnks-rŏ'-bŭrb. ſ. A ſpecies of dock.

MONOCHORD, mŏn'-nŏ-kărd. ſ. An inſtrument of one ſtring.

MONOCULAR, mŏ-nŏk'-kŭ-lar. } a.
MONOCULOUS, mŏ-nŏk'-kŭ-lŭs. }
One-eyed.

MONODY, mŏn'-nŏ-dў. ſ. A poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mŏ-nŏg'-gă-mĭſt. ſ. One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONOGAMY, mŏ-nŏg'-gă-mў. ſ. Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mŏn'-nŏ-grăm. ſ. A cypher, a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONOLOGUE, mŏn'-nŏ-lŏg. ſ. A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

MONOME, mŏn'-nŏm. ſ. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomiation or name.

MONOPETALOUS, mŏ-nŏ-pĕt'-tă- a. It is uſed for ſuch flowers as formed out of one leaf, howſoever may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones.

MONOPOLIST, mŏ-nŏp'-pŏ-lĭſt. ſ. who by engroſſing or patent obtain ſole power or privilege of vending commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mŏ-nŏp'-pŏ-līz a. To have the ſole power or pri of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, mŏn'-nŏp-tōte. ſ. noun uſed only in ſome one oblique c

MONOSTICH, mŏ-nŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A poſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl- ўkăl. a. Conſiſting of words of one ble.

MONOSYLLABLE, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl'-lă A word of only one ſyllable.

MONOTONY, mŏ-nŏt'-tŏ-nў. ſ. formity of ſound, want of variety dence.

MONSOON, mŏn-sōōn. ſ. Monſoo ſhifting trade-winds in the Eaſt ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. ſ. Som out of the common order of n ſomething horrible for deformity, neſs, or miſchief.

To MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. v. a. out of the common order of things. uſed.

MONSTROSITY, mŏn-ſtrŏs'-tĭ- The ſtate of being monſtrous, or the common order of the univerſe.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'-ſtrŭs. a. De from the ſtated order of nature; wonderful; irregular, enormous; ing, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'-ſtrŭs. ad. ingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, mŏns'-trŭſ-lў. a manner out of the common order ture, ſhockingly, terribly, horribly great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mŏns'-trŭs- Enormity, irregular nature or beha

MONTH, mŭnth'. ſ. One of the principal diviſions of the year, down in the calendar; the ſpace weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mŭnthſ'-mĭ Longing deſire.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lў. a. Co a month; performed in a month; ing every month.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lў. ad. On month.

NUMENT, mŏn'-nū-mĕnt. ſ. Any
g by which the memory of perſons or
gs is preſerved, a memorial; a tomb,
notaph.
NUMENTAL, mŏn-nū-mĕn'-tăl. a.
morial, preſerving memory; raiſed in
our of the dead, belonging to a tomb.
OD, mŏd. ſ. The form of an argu-
t; ſtile of muſick; the change the verb
ergoes, to ſignify various intentions of
mind, is called Mood; temper of
d, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſ-
diſpoſition.
ODY, mŏ-dy. a. Angry, out of hu-
r.
ON, mŏn. ſ. The changing luminary
e night; a month.
ON-BEAM, mŏn-bēm. ſ. Rays of
e light.
ON-CALF, mŏn-kăf. ſ. A monſter,
ſe conception; a dolt, a ſtupid fel-
ON-EYED, mŏn-īd. a. Having eyes
ed by the revolutions of the moon;
eyed, purblind.
ONFERN, mŏn-fĕrn. ſ. A plant.
ONFISH, mŏn-fiſh. ſ. Moon-fiſh is
lled, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like
moon.
ONLESS, mŏn-lĭs. a. Not enlight-
by the moon.
ONLIGHT, mŏn-līte. ſ. The light
ed by the moon.
ONLIGHT, mŏn-līte. a. Illumina-
y the moon.
ONSHINE, mŏn-ſhīne. ſ. The luſ-
the moon.
ONSHINE, mŏn-ſhīne.
ONSHINY, mŏn-ſhī-ny. } a.
inated by the moon.
ONSTRUCK, mŏn-ſtrŭk. a. Luna-
affected by the moon.
ON-TREFOIL, mŏn-trĕf-foil. ſ. A
WORT, mŏn-wŭrt. ſ. Station-
, honeſty.
ONY, mŏn-ny. a. Lunated, having
ent for the ſtandard reſembling the
, mŏr. ſ. A marſh, a fen, a bog,
of low and watry grounds; a ne-
black-a-moor.
OOR, mŏr. v. a. To faſten by
or otherwiſe.
OOR, mŏr. v. n. To be fixed, to
oned.
COCK, mŏr-kŏk. ſ. The male
moorhen.
HEN, mŏr-hĕn. ſ. A fowl that
the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mŏr-iſh. a. Fenny, marſhy, watry.
MOORLAND, mŏr-land. ſ. Marſh, fen, watry ground.
MOORSTONE, mŏr-ſtōne. ſ. A ſpecies of granite.
MOORY, mŏr-y. a. Marſhy, fenny.
MOOSE, mŏs. ſ. A large American deer.
To MOOT, mŏt. v. a. To plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.
MOOT CASE, or Point, mŏt-kāſe. ſ. A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable.
MOOTED, mŏt-ĭd. a. Plucked up by the root.
MOOTER, mŏt-tŭr. ſ. A diſputer of moot points.
MOP, mŏp. ſ. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not uſed in the latter ſenſe.
To MOP, mŏp. v. a. To rub with a mop.
To MOP, mŏp. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obſolete.
To MOPE, mōpe. v. n. To be ſtupid, to drowſe, to be a conſtant daydream.
To MOPE, mōpe. v. a. To make ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural powers.
MOPE-EYED, mōpe-īde. a. Blind of one eye; dim ſighted.
MOPPET, mŏp-pĭt.
MOPSEY, mŏp-ſy. } ſ.
A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.
MOPUS, mō-pŭs. ſ. A drone, a dreamer.
MORAL, mŏr-rŭl. a. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, ſuch as is known in general buſineſs of life.
MORAL, mŏr-rŭl. ſ. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.
To MORAL, mŏr-rŭl. v. n. To moraliſe, to make moral reflections. Not uſed.
MORALIST, mŏr-răl-lĭſt. ſ. One who teaches the duties of life.
MORALITY, mō-răl-ly-ty. ſ. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.
To MORALIZE, mŏr-rā-līze. v. a. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

To

To MORALIZE, mŏr'-rȧ-lize. v. n. To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALIZER, mŏr'-rȧ-lī-zŭr. ſ. He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mŏr'-rĕl-ў. ad. In the ethical ſenſe according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mŏr'-rŭlz. ſ. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORASS, mŏ-rȧs'. ſ. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mȧ'r-bid. a. Diſeaſed, in a ſtate contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mȧ'r-bid-nis. ſ. State of being diſeaſed.

MORBIFICAL, mŏr-bif-fў-kȧl. } a.
MORBIFIC, mŏr-bif-fik. } a. Cauſing diſeaſes.

MORBOSE, mŏr-bō'ſe. a. Proceeding from diſeaſe, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mŏr-bŏs'-sit-tў. ſ. Diſeaſed ſtate.

MORDACIOUS, mŏr-dȧ'-ſhŭs. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mŏr-dȧs'-sit-ў. ſ. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mȧ'r-dў-kȧnt. a. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mŏr-dў-kȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mō're. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mō're. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a ſecond time, as once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer exiſting.

MORE, mō're. ſ. A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rĕl'. ſ. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mō're-lȧnd. ſ. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mŏr-ō'-vŭr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mō-rīdzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Obedient, obſequious.

MORION, mō'-ryŭn. ſ. A helmet, armour for the head, a caſque.

MORISCO, mō-rīs'-kō. ſ. A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

MORN, mȧ'rn. ſ. The firſt part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mȧ'r-ning. ſ. The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MORNING-GOWN, mȧ''r-ning-gow'n. ſ. A looſe gown worn before one is dreſſed.

MORNING-STAR, mȧ''r-ning-ſtȧ'r. ſ. The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MOROSE, mō-rō'ſe. a. Sour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen.

MOROSELY, mō-rō'ſe-lў. ad. Sourly, peeviſhly.

MOROSENESS, mō-rō'ſe-nis. ſ. Sourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MOROSITY, mō-rŏs'-sit-tў. ſ. Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MORPHEW, mȧ'r-fū. ſ. A ſcurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mŏr'-ris-dȧns. ſ. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſticks or ſwords claſhed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine mens Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mŏr'-ris-dȧn-ſŭr. ſ. One who dances the Mooriſh dance.

MORROW, mŏr'-rō. ſ. The day after the preſent day; To-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mȧ''rſe. ſ. A ſea-horſe.

MORSEL, mȧ'r-sil. ſ. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a ſmall quantity.

MORSURE, mȧ'r-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of biting.

MORT, mō'rt. ſ. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mȧ'r-tȧl. a. Subject to death, doomed ſometime to die; deadly, deſtructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this ſenſe a low expreſſion.

MORTAL, mȧ'r-tȧl. ſ. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mŏr-tȧl'-lit-tў. ſ. Subjection to death, ſtate of being ſubject to death; death; power of deſtruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mȧ'r-tȧl-ў. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mȧ'r-tŭr. ſ. A ſtrong bowl in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle; a ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mȧ'r-tŭr. ſ. Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mȧ'r-gidzh. ſ. A pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the ſtate of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mȧ'r-gidzh. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mȧr-gȧ-dzhē'. ſ. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

RTGAGER, mā'r-gā-dzhŭr. ſ. He gives a mortgage.

RTIFEROUS, mŏr-tĭf-fĕr-rŭs. a. Fadeadly, deſtructive.

RTIFICATION, mŏr-tĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn. The ſtate of corrupting or loſing the al qualities, gangrene; the act of ſubing the body by hardſhips and macerati; humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſi; vexation, trouble.

MORTIFY, mā'r-tĭ-fĭ. v. a. To troy vital qualities; to deſtroy active ers, or eſſential qualities; to ſubdue dinate paſſions; to macerate or haraſs body to compliance with the mind; to ble, to depreſs, to vex.

MORTIFY, mā'r-tĭ-fĭ. v. n. To grene, to corrupt; to be ſubdued, to away.

RTISE, mā'r-tĭs. ſ. A hole cut into od that another piece may be put into

MORTISE, mā'r-tĭs. v. a. To cut a mortiſe, to join with a mortiſe.

RTMAIN, mā'rt-mān. ſ. Such a e of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

RTUARY, mā'r-tū-ĕr-rў. ſ. A gift by a man at his death to his pariſh rch, for the recompence of his perſonal es and offerings not duly paid.

SAICK, mō-zā'-ĭk. a. Moſaick is a d of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, ſhells of ſundry colours.

SCHETTO, mŏſ-kĕ'-tō. ſ. A kind mat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome of the Weſt Indies.

SQUE, mŏſk'. ſ. A Mahometan tem-

SS, mŏs'. ſ. A plant.

MOSS, mŏs'. v. a. To cover with s.

SSINESS, mŏs'-sў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate being covered or overgrown with moſs.

SSY, mŏs'-sў. a. Overgrown with s.

ST, mō'ſt. a. The ſuperlative of e. Conſiſting of the greateſt number, iſting of the greateſt quantity.

ST, mō'ſt. ad. The particle noting ſuperlative degree, as, the moſt incen; in the greateſt degree.

ST, mō'ſt. ſ. The greateſt number; greateſt value; the greaetſt degree, greateſt quantity.

STICK, mŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A painter's ſtaff.

STLY, mō'ſt-lў. ad. For the greateſt

STWHAT, mō'ſt-hwŏt. ſ. For the part. Not uſed.

MOTATION, mō-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Act of moving.

MOTE, mō'te. ſ. A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mō'te. for Might. Obſolete.

MOTH, mŏth. ſ. A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. ſ. A woman that has borne a child, correlative to ſon or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hyſterical paſſion; a familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a huſband or wife's mother; a thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted.

MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. a. Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. v. a. To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, mŭth'-thŭr-ŏv-pĕrl'. A kind of coarſe pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mŭth'-thŭr-hŭd. ſ. The office, ſtate, or character, of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mŭth'-thŭr-lĭs. a. Deſtitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mŭth'-thŭr-lў. a. Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mŭth'-thŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MOTHERY, mŭth'-thŭr-ў. a. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mŏth-mŭl'-lĭn. ſ. A plant.

MOTHWORT, mŏth'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

MOTHY, mŏth'-thў. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mō'-shŭn. ſ. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of poſture, action; tendency of the mind, thought, propoſal made; impulſe communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mō'-shŭn-lĭs. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'-tĭv. a. Cauſing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mō'-tĭv. ſ. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mŏt-lў. a. Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mō'-tŏr. ſ. A mover.

MOTORY, mō'-tŭr-ry. a. Giving motion.

MOTTO, mŏt'-tō. ſ. A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To MOVE, mo͞ov. v. a. To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulſe to; to propoſe, to recommend; to perſuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to ſtir paſſion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, mo͞ov. v. n. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, mo͞ov-ăbl. a. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLES, mo͞ov-ăblz. ſ. Goods, furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions.

MOVEABLENESS, mo͞ov-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Mobility, poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, mo͞v-ă-blў. ad. So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, mo͞ov-lĭs. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mo͞ov-mĕnt. ſ. Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mo͞-vĕnt. a. Moving.

MOVER, mo͞-vûr. ſ. The perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething that moves, or ſtands not ſtill; a propoſer.

MOVING, mo͞-vĭng. part. a. Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the paſſions.

MOVINGLY, mo͞-vĭng-lў. ad. Pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

MOULD, mo͞ld. ſ. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt, in which any thing receives its form; caſt, form.

To MOULD, mo͞ld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, mo͞ld. v. a. To cover with mould.

To MOULD, mo͞ld. v. a. To form, to ſhape, to model; to knead, as, To mould bread.

MOULDABLE, mo͞ld-ăbl. a. What may be moulded.

MOULDER, mo͞l'-dûr. ſ. He who moulds.

To MOULDER, mo͞l-dûr. v. n. To be turned to duſt, to periſh in duſt.

To MOULDER, mo͞l-dûr. v. a. To turn to duſt.

MOULDINESS, mo͞l-dў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mo͞l-dĭng. ſ. Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

MOULDWARP, mo͞ld-wârp. ſ. A ſmall animal that throws up the earth

MOULDY, mo͞l-dў. a. Overgrown concretions.

To MOULT, mo͞lt. v. n. To ſhed change the feathers, to loſe the feather

To MOUNCH, mou'ntſh. v. a. To Obſolete.

MOUND, mou'nd. ſ. Any thing to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, mount'. ſ. A mountain hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a gar or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. n. To ri high; to tower, to be built up to elevation; to get on horſeback; for Am to riſe in value.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. a. To aloft, to lift on high; to aſcend, to cl to place on horſeback; to embelliſh ornaments, as, To mount a gun, to the parts of a fan together; To m guard, to do duty and watch at any ticular poſt; To mount a cannon, to piece on its wooden frame for the easy carriage and management in firing

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tĭn. ſ. A hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tĭn. a. Fou the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, moun-tĭn-nēr'. ſ. inhabitant of the mountains; a fava free-booter, a ruſtick.

MOUNTAINOUS, mou'n-tĭn-nŭs. a. ly, full of mountains; large as moun huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mou'n-tĭ nĭs. ſ. State of being full of mount

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mou pă'rſ-lў. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mou'n-tĭn-rō A plant.

MOUNTANT, mou'n-tănt. a. Ri high.

MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tē-bănk. ſ. doctor that mounts a bench in the m and boaſts his infallible remedies cures; any boaſtful and falſe preten

To MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tē-bă a. To cheat by falſe boaſts or prete

MOUNTER, mou'n-tûr. ſ. One mounts.

MOUNTY, mou'n-tў. ſ. The ri hawk.

To MOURN, mo͞rn. v. n. To gri be ſorrowful; to wear the habit o row; to preſerve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mo͞rn. v. a. To gri to lament; to utter in a ſorrowful m

URNER, mō'r-nŭr. ſ. One that
urns, one that grieves; one who fol-
s a funeral in black.
URNFUL, mō'rn-fŭl. a. Having the
earance of ſorrow; cauſing ſorrow;
rowful, feeling ſorrow; betokening
row, expreſſive of grief.
URNFULLY, mō'rn-fŭl-lў. ad. Sor-
fully, with ſorrow.
URNFULNESS, mō'rn-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Sor-
, grief; ſhow of grief, appearance of
ow.
URNING, mō'r-ning. ſ. Lamentati-
ſorrow; the dreſs of ſorrow.
URNINGLY, mō'r-ning-lў. ad. With
appearance of ſorrowing.
USE, mou's. ſ. plural Mice. The
lleſt of all beaſts, a little animal haunt-
houſes and corn fields.
MOUSE, mou'z. v. n. To catch
e.
USE-HOLE, mou's-hōle. ſ. Small
e.
USER, mou'-zŭr. ſ. One that hunts
e.
USETAIL, mou's-tāle. ſ. An herb.
USE-TRAP, mou's-trăp. ſ. A ſnare
in which mice are taken.
UTH, mou'th. ſ. The aperture in
head of any animal at which the food
eceived; the opening, that at which
thing enters, the entrance; the inſtru-
t of ſpeaking; a ſpeaker, the principal
or, in burleſque language; cry, voice;
ortion of the mouth, wry face; Down
e Mouth, dejected, clouded.
MOUTH, mou'th. v. n. To ſpeak
to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice,
ociferate.
MOUTH, mou'th. v. a. To utter
a voice affectedly big; to chew, to
to ſeize in the mouth; to form by the
th.
THED, mou'thd. a. Furniſhed with
outh.
TH-FRIEND, mou'th-frĕnd. ſ. One
profeſſes friendſhip without intending
THFUL, mou'th-fŭl. ſ. What the
th contains at once; any proverbially
l quantity.
TH-HONOUR, mou'th-ŏn-nŭr. ſ.
ity outwardly expreſſed without ſin-
y.
THLESS, mou'th-lĭs. a. Without
outh.
W, mow'. ſ. A loft or chamber where
ay or corn is laid up.
OW, mō'. v. a. To cut with a
; to cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To MOW, mow'. v. a. To put in a mow.
MOW, mow'. ſ. Wry mouth, diſtorted face. Obſolete.
To MOWBURN, mow'-bŭrn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.
MOWER, mō'-ŭr. ſ. One who cuts with a ſcythe.
MOXA, mŏk'-ſă. ſ. An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.
MOYLE, moil. ſ. A mule, an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. Not uſed.
MUCH, mŭtſh'. a. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.
MUCH, mŭtſh'. ad. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.
MUCH, mŭtſh'. ſ. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy ſervice or burthen; any aſſignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, ſomething ſtrange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.
MUCH AT ONE, mŭtſh'-ăt-wŏn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.
MUCHWHAT, mŭtſh'-whŏt. ad. Nearly. Little uſed.
MUCID, mū'-ſĭd. a. Slimy, muſty.
MUCIDNESS, mū'-ſĭd-nĭs. ſ. Sliminеſs, muſtineſs.
MUCILAGE, mū'-ſў-lĭdzh. ſ. A ſlimy or viſcous body, a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.
MUCILAGINOUS, mū'-ſĭl-lădzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Slimy, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.
MUCK, mŭk'. ſ. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.
To MUCK, mŭk'. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.
MUCKINDER, mŭk'-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. A handkerchief. Not uſed.
MUCKHILL, mŭk'-hĭl. ſ. A dunghill.
MUCKINESS, mŭk'-kў-nĭs. ſ. Naſtineſs; filth.
MUCKLE, mŭk'l. a. Much. Obſolete.
MUCKSWEAT, mŭk'-ſwĕt. ſ. Profuſe ſweat.
MUCKWORM, mŭk'-wŭrm. ſ. A worm that lives in dung; a miſer, a curmudgeon.
MUCKY, mŭk'-kў. a. Naſty, filthy.
MUCOUS, mū'-kŭs. a. Sliny, viſcous.
MUCOUSNESS, mū'-kŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Slime, viſcoſity.
MUCULENT, mū'-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Viſcous, ſlimy.

MUCUS, mū'-kŭs. ſ. The viſcous ſubſtance diſcharged at the noſe; any viſcous matter.

MUD, mŭd'. ſ. The ſlime at the bottom of ſtill water; earth well moiſtened with water.

To MUD, mŭd'. v. a. To bury in the ſlime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mŭd'-dȳ-lȳ. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mŭd'-dȳ-nis. ſ. Turbidneſs, foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

To MUDDLE, mŭd'l. v. a. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or ſtupify.

MUDDY, mŭd'-dȳ. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, mŭd'-dȳ. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to diſturb.

MUDSUCKER, mŭd'-sŭk-kŭr. ſ. A ſea fowl.

MUDWALL, mŭd'-wâl. ſ. A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, mŭd'-wâld. a. Having a mud wall.

To MUE, mū'. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mŭf'. ſ. A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, mŭf'l. v. a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mŭf'-flŭr. ſ. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, mŭf'-tȳ. ſ. The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg'. ſ. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mŭg'-gȳ. } a. Moiſt, damp.
MUGGISH, mŭg'-giſh. }

MUGHOUSE, mŭg'-hous. ſ. An alehouſe, a low houſe of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mū'-dzhĕnt. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mū-lăt'-tō. ſ. One begot between a white and black.

MULBERRY, mŭl'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mŭlkt'. ſ. A fine, a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mŭlkt'. v. a. To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mū'l. ſ. An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

MULETEER, mū-lĕt-tē'r. ſ. Mule-driver, horſe-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mū-lyĕb'-brȳ-tȳ. ſ. Womanhood, the contrary to virility.

To MULL, mŭl'. v. a. To ſoften, wine when burnt or ſoftened; to heat liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

MULLAR, mŭl'-lŭr. ſ. A ſtone held the hand with which any powder is gro upon a horizontal ſtone.

MULLEIN, mŭl'-lĭn. ſ. A plant.

MULLET, mŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſea fiſh.

MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'-lȳ-grŭbz. ſ. Twing of the guts.

MULSE, mŭls'. ſ. Wine boiled and miled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-ăng'-gū-lĕr. Many cornered, having many corners, lygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'-lĕr-lȳ. ad. Polygonally, with many ners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'-lĕr-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being polygu

MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-tȳ-kăp'-lăr. a. Divided into many partitions cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-ryŭs. Having great multiplicity, having di ent reſpects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-rylȳ. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-rynis. ſ. Multiplied diverſity.

MULTIFORM, mŭl'-tȳ-fôrm. a. ing various ſhapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'r-mȳ. ſ. Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tȳ-lăt'-tĕra. Having many ſides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'-lō-kwŭs. Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tȳ-nŏm'-năl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'-pă-rŭs. Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'-tȳ-pĕd. ſ. An ſect with many feet.

MULTIPLE, mŭl'-tipl. ſ. A term arithmetick, when one number con another ſeveral times: as, nine is the tiple of three, containing it three times

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl-tȳ-plī'-ăbl. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl-tȳ-plī'-nis. ſ. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'-tȳ-plȳ-kăbl. Capable of being arithmetically plied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tȳ-plȳ-kănd. The number to be multiplied in arith tick.

M

ULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'-plў-kĕt. a. Conſiſting of more than one.

ULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tў-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind; in arithmetick, the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed.

ULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tў-plў-kā'-tŭr. The number by which another number is multiplied.

ULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tў-plĭs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. More than one of the ſame kind; ſtate of being many.

ULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tў-plĭſh'-ŭs. a. Manifold. Obſolete.

ULTIPLIER, mŭl'-tў-plī-ŭr. ſ. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

o MULTIPLY, mŭl'-tў-plў. v. n. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

o MULTIPLY, mŭl'-tў-plў. v. n. To grow in number; to increaſe themſelves.

ULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp'-pō-tĕnt. a. Having manifold power.

ULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tў-prĕ'-zĕns. ſ. The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

ULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tў-sĭl'-lў-kwŭs. The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels.

ULTITUDE, mŭl'-tў-tŭd. ſ. Many, more than one; a great number, looſely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

ULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tў-tŭd'-dĭn-ŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

ULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'-vă-gănt. } a.
ULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vă-gŭs. } a. That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

ULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vў-ŭs. a. Having many ways, manifold.

ULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'-kŭ-lŭr. a. Having more eyes than two.

UM, mŭm'. interject. A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence, huſh.

UM, mŭm'. ſ. Ale brewed with wheat.

o MUMBLE, mŭm'-bl. v. n. To ſpeak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to ſpeak indiſtinctly; to chew, to bite ſoftly.

o MUMBLE, mŭm'-bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to ſlubber over, to ſuppreſs, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that ſpeaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'-bling-lў. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm'. v. a. To maſk, to frolick in diſguiſe. Obſolete.

MUMMER, mŭm'-mŭr. ſ. A maſker, one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

MUMMERY, mŭm'-mŭr-rў. ſ. Maſking, frolick in maſks, foolery.

MUMMY, mŭm'-mў. ſ. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mŭmp'. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mŭm'-pŭr. ſ. A beggar.

MUMPS, mŭmps'. ſ. Sullenneſs, ſilent anger; a diſeaſe.

To MUNCH, mŭntſh'. v. a. To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mŭn'-tſhŭr. ſ. One that munches.

MUNDANE, mŭn'-dăne. a. Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mŭn-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing.

MUNDATORY, mŭn'-dă-tŭr-rў. a. Having the power to cleanſe.

MUNDICK, mŭn'-dĭk. ſ. A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Cleanſing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf'-fў-kă-tĭv. a. Cleanſing, having the power to cleanſe.

To MUNDIFY, mŭn'-dў-fў. v. a. To cleanſe, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'-vă-gănt. a. Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng'-gŭs. ſ. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mū'-nĕr-rĕr-ў. a. Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. ſ. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

MUNGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. a. Generated between different natures, baſe-born, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mū-nĭs'-sў-păl. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nĭf'-fў-ſĕns. ſ. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNI-

MUNIFICENT, mū-nĭf'-fȳ-sĕnt. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mū-nĭf'-fȳ-sĕnt-lȳ. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

MUNIMENT, mū'-nȳ-mĕnt. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ſupport, defence. Not uſed.

To MUNITE, mū-nī'te. v. a. To fortify, to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

MUNITION, mū-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mŭn'-nyŭn. ſ. Munnions are the upright poſts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mū'-rĭdzh. ſ. Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mū'-răl. a. Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. ſ. The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to deſtroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mŭr'-dĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mŭr'-dŭr-ĭs. ſ. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mŭr-dŭr-mĕnt. ſ. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mŭr'-dŭr-ŭs. a. Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mū'r. ſ. A wall. Not in uſe.

MURENGER, mū'-rĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. An overſeer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mū-rȳ ăt'-tĭk. a. Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine.

MURK, mŭrk'. ſ. Darkneſs, want of light.

MURKY, mŭr'-kȳ. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. ſ. A low continued buzzing noiſe; a complaint half ſuppreſſed.

To MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. v. n. To give a low buzzing ſound; to grumble, to utter ſecret diſcontent.

MURMURER, mŭr'-mŭr-rŭr. ſ. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mŭr'-rĭn. ſ. The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mŭr'-rȳ. a. Darkly red.

MURRION, mŭr'-ryŭn. ſ. A helmet, a caſque.

MUSCADEL, mŭs'-kă-dĕl.
MUSCADINE, mŭs'-kă-dīne. } ſ.
A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs'-kăt. ſ. A delicious grape having the flavour of muſk; a kind of ſweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs'l. ſ. A fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate inſtruments of motion; a bivalve ſhell fiſh.

MUSCOSITY, mŭſ-kŏs'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Moſſineſs.

MUSCULAR, mŭs'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Performed by muſcles.

MUSCULARITY, mŭſ-kŭ-lăr'-rĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of having muſcles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs'-kŭ-lŭs. a. Full of muſcles, brawny; pertaining to a muſcle.

MUSE, mū'z. ſ. One of the nine fabled goddeſſes who in the heathen mythology are ſuppoſed to preſide over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mū'z. ſ. Deep thought, cloſe attention, abſence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mū'z. v. n. To ponder, to ſtudy in ſilence; to be abſent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mū'z fŭl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mū'-zŭr. ſ. One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MUSEUM, mū-zē'-ŭm. ſ. A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MUSHROOM, mŭſh'-rōm. ſ. Muſhrooms are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered; an upſtart wretch riſen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭſh'-rōm-ſtōne. ſ. A kind of foſſil.

MUSICK, mū'-zĭk. ſ. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds; inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mū'-zȳ-kăl. a. Harmonious, melodious, ſweet ſounding; belonging to muſick.

MUSICALLY, mū'-zȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. Harmoniouſly, with ſweet ſound.

MUSICALNESS, mū'-zȳ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mū-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. One ſkilled in harmony, one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

MUSK, mŭſk'. ſ. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mŭſk'. ſ. Grape hyacinth, grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mŭſk'-ăpl. ſ. A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mŭſk'-kăt. ſ. The animal from which muſk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mŭſk'-tſhĕr-rȳ. ſ. A ſort of cherry.

MUSK

USKET, mŭs'-kĭt. ſ. A ſoldier's hand-
n; a male hawk of a ſmall kind.
USKETEER, mŭſ-kĕ-tē'r. ſ. A ſol-
ier whoſe weapon is his muſket.
USKETOON, mŭſ-kĕ-tō'n. ſ. A blun-
erbuſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore.
USKINESS, mŭs'-kȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſcent
f muſk.
USKMELON, mŭſk'-mĕl-lŭn. ſ. A
ragrant melon.
USKPEAR, mŭſk'-pēr. ſ. A fragrant
ear.
USKROSE, mŭſk'-rōze. ſ. A roſe ſo
alled from its fragrance.
USKY, mŭs'-kȳ. a. Fragrant, ſweet of
ſmell.
USLIN, mŭz'-lĭn. ſ. A fine ſtuff made
f cotton.
USS, mŭs'. ſ. A ſcramble. Obſolete.
USSITATION, mŭs-sȳ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
Murmur, grumble.
USSULMAN, mŭs'-sŭl-măn. ſ. A
Mahometan believer.
UST, mŭſt'. verb imperfect. To be
obliged. It is only uſed before a verb.
Muſt is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed
of perſons and things.
UST, mŭſt'. ſ. New wine, new wort.
MUST, mŭſt'. v. a. To mould, to
make mouldy.
MUST, mŭſt'. v. n. To grow mouldy.
USTACHES, mŭſ-tā'-ſhĭs. ſ. Whiſ-
ers, hair on the upper lip.
USTARD, mŭs'-tŭrd. ſ. A plant.
MUSTER mŭs'-tŭr. v. n. To aſſem-
le in order to form an army.
MUSTER, mŭs'-tŭr. v. a. To re-
iew forces; to bring together.
USTER, mŭs'-tŭr. ſ. A review of a
body of forces; a regiſter of forces muſ-
ered; a collection, as, a Muſter of pea-
ocks; To paſs Muſter, to be allowed.
USTER-BOOK, mŭs'-tŭr-bŏk. ſ. A
ook in which the forces are regiſtered.
USTERMASTER, mŭs'-tŭr-măſ-tŭr.
. One who ſuperintends the muſter to
revent frauds.
USTER-ROLL, mŭs'-tŭr-rōl. ſ. A
egiſter of forces.
USTILY, mŭs'-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Mouldily.
USTINESS, mŭs'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Mould,
harp foulneſs.
USTY, mŭs'-tȳ. a. Mouldy, ſpoiled
with damp, moiſt and fetid; ſtale; va-
id; dull, heavy.
UTABILITY, mū-tă-bĭl'-lȳ-tȳ. ſ.
Changeableneſs; inconſtancy, change of
mind.
UTABLE, mū'-tăbl. a. Subject to
change; alterable; inconſtant, unſettled.

MUTABLENESS, mū'-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Changeableneſs, uncertainty.
MUTATION, mū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, alteration.
MUTE, mū't. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the uſe of voice.
MUTE, mū't. ſ. One that has no power of ſpeech; a letter which can make no ſound.
To MUTE, mū't. v. n. To dung as birds.
MUTELY, mū't-lȳ. ad. Silently, not vocally.
To MUTILATE, mū'-tĭl-lāte. v. a. To deprive of ſome eſſential part.
MUTILATION, mū-tȳ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.
MUTINE, mū'-tĭn. ſ. A mutineer. Not uſed.
MUTINEER, mū-tĭn-nē'r. ſ. A mover of ſedition.
MUTINOUS, mū'-tĭn-nŭs. a. Seditious, buſy in inſurrection, turbulent.
MUTINOUSLY, mū'-tĭn-nŭſ-lȳ. ad. Seditiouſly, turbulently.
MUTINOUSNESS, mū'-tĭn-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Seditiouſneſs, turbulence.
To MUTINY, mū'-tĭ-nȳ. v. n. To riſe againſt authority, to make inſurrection.
MUTINY, mū'-tĭ-nȳ. ſ. Inſurrection, ſedition.
To MUTTER, mŭt'-tŭr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur.
To MUTTER, mŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.
MUTTER, mŭt'-tŭr. ſ. Murmur, obſcure utterance. Not uſed.
MUTTERER, mŭt'-tĕr-rŭr. ſ. Grumbler, murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY, mŭt'-tŭr-rĭng-lȳ. ad. With a low voice; indiſtinctly.
MUTTON, mŭt'n. ſ. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food; a ſheep, now only in ludicrous language.
MUTTONFIST, mŭt'n-fiſt'. ſ. A hand large and red.
MUTUAL, mū'-tſhū-ăl. a. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.
MUTUALLY, mū'-tſhū-ăl-lȳ. ad. Reciprocally, in return.
MUTUALITY, mū'-tſhū-ăl'-lȳ-tȳ. ſ. Reciprocation.
MUZZLE, mŭz'l. ſ. The mouth of any thing; a faſtening for the mouth which hinders to bite.
To MUZZLE, mŭz'l. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not uſed.
To MUZZLE, mŭz'l. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth cloſe. Allow ſenſe.

MY,

MY, mȳ or mȳ. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MYOGRAPHY, mȳ-ŏg'-grȧ-fȳ. ſ. A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOLOGY, mȳ-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MYOPY, mȳ'-ŏ-pȳ. ſ. Shortneſs of ſight.

MYRIAD, mȳr'-ryȧd. ſ. The number of ten thouſand; proverbially any great number.

MYRMIDON, mĕr'-mȳ-dŭn. ſ. Any rude ruffian, ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mī-rŏb'-ȧ-lȧn. ſ. A kind of dried fruit reſembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mȳ-rŏp'-pŏ-lĭſt. ſ. One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH, mĕr'. ſ. A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mĕr'-rīne. a. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine ſtone.

MYRTIFORM, mĕr'-tȳ-fȧrm. ſ. Having the ſhape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mĕr'tl. ſ. A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mȳ-ſĕlf'. ſ. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myſelf do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mĭs'-tȧ-gŏg. ſ. One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mĭſ-tē'-rȳ-ȧrk. ſ. One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mĭſ-tē'-rȳus. a. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding, awfully obſcure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mĭſ-tē'-ryŭs-lȳ. In a manner above underſtanding; ſcurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mĭſ-tē'-ryŭſ- Holy obſcurity; artful difficulty or plexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mĭs'-tē-rīze. v. explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mĭs'-tē-rȳ. ſ. Some above human intelligence, ſomething fully obſcure; an enigma, any thing fully made difficult; a trade, a calli

MYSTICAL, mĭs'-tȳ-kȧl. } a.
MYSTICK, mĭs'-tĭk. }

Sacredly obſcure; involving ſome meaning, emblematical; obſcure, ſe

MYSTICALLY, mĭs'-tȳ-kȧl-lȳ. a a manner, or by an act, implying ſecret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs'-tȳ-kȧl-nĭs. volution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mȳ-thŏ-lŏdzh kĕl. a. Relating to the explication bulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mȳ-thŏ-l ȳ-kĕl-lȳ. ad. In a manner ſuitable ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mȳ-thŏl'-lŏ-dzh A relater or expoſitor of the ancient of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mȳ-thŏ dzhīze. v. n. To relate or explai fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mȳ-thŏl'-lŏ-dzh Syſtem of fables.

N.

TO NAB, năb'. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā'-dĕr. ſ. The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

NAG, năg'. ſ. A ſmall horſe; a horſe in familiar language.

NAIL, nā'le. ſ. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beaſts; a ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together; a ſtud, a boſs; a kind of meaſure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nā'le. v. a. To faſten with nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAILER, nā'-lŭr. ſ. A nail-mak

NAKED, nā'-kĭd. a. Wanting c uncovered; unarmed, defenceleſs; evident; mere, ſimple.

NAKEDLY, nā'-kĭd-lȳ. ad. W covering; ſimply, merely; evident

NAKEDNESS, nā'-kĭd-nĭs. ſ. want of covering; want of provi defence; plainneſs, evidence.

NAME, nā'me. ſ. The diſcrimina pellation or an individual; the which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed; reputation, character; renown; delegated; an opprobrious appellati

MELESS, nā'me-lis. a. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation; of which the name is not known; not famous.

MELY, nā'me-lȳ. ad. Particularly, especially.

MER, nā'-mŭr. ſ. One who calls any by name.

MESAKE, nā'me-sāke. ſ. One that has the ſame name with another.

P, nāp'. ſ. Slumber, a ſhort ſleep; down, villous ſubſtance.

NAP, nāp'. v. n. To ſleep, to be careleſs or ſecure.

PE, nāpe. ſ. The joint of the neck behind.

PHTHA, nāf-thă. ſ. A kind of bitumen.

PPINESS, nāp'-pȳ-nis. ſ. The quality of having a nap.

PKIN, nāp'-kin. ſ. Clothes uſed at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

PLESS, nāp'-lis. a. Wanting nap, threadbare.

PPY, nāp'-pȳ. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

RCISSUS, nār-sis'-sŭs. ſ. A daffodil.

RCOTICK, nār-kŏt'-tik. a. Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

RD, nārd. ſ. Spikenard; an odorous herb.

RE, nā're. ſ. A noſtril. Not in uſe.

RRABLE, nār'-răbl. a. Capable to be told.

RRATION, nār-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Account, relation, hiſtory.

RRATIVE, nār'-ră-tiv. a. Relating, containing an account; ſtory-telling, apt to tell things paſt.

RRATIVE, nār'-ră-tiv. ſ. A relation, an account.

RRATIVELY, nār'-ră-tiv-lȳ. ad. In way of relation.

RRATOR, nār-rā'-tŭr. ſ. A teller, a relator.

NARRIFY, nār'-rȳ-fȳ. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

RROW, nār'-rō. a. Not broad or wide; ſmall; avaricious; contracted, uncurious; cloſe, vigilant, attentive.

NARROW, nār'-rō. v. a. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

RROWLY, nār'-rō-lȳ. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; cloſely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; parſimoniouſly, ſparingly.

RROWNESS, nār'-rō-nis. ſ. Want of breadth; want of comprehenſion; contracted ſtate; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nā'-zăl. a. Belonging to the noſe.

NASTY, nās'-tȳ. a. Dirty, filthy, ſordid, nauſeous; obſcene.

NASTILY, nās'-ti-lȳ. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauſeouſly; obſcenely, groſsly.

NASTINESS, nās'-tȳ-nis. ſ. Dirt, filth; obſcenity, groſſneſs of ideas.

NATAL, nā'-tăl. a. Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nă-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming.

NATHLESS, năth-lĕs'. ad. Nevertheleſs. Obſolete.

NATHMORE, năth-mō're. ad. Never the more. Obſolete.

NATION, nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

NATIONAL, năſh'-ŭn-ăl. a. Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, năſh'-ŭn-ăl-lȳ. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, năſh'-ŭn-ăl-nis. ſ. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'-tiv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, ſuch as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nā'-tiv. ſ. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offſpring.

NATIVENESS, nā'-tiv-nis. ſ. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nă-tiv'-vȳ-tȳ. ſ. Birth, iſſue into life; ſtate or place of being produced.

NATURAL, năt'-tſhŭr-ĕl. a. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; beſtowed by nature; not forced, not farfetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; oppoſed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, năt'-tſhŭr-ĕl. ſ. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, năt'-tſhŭr-ră-liſt. ſ. A ſtudent in phyſicks.

NATURALIZATION, năt-tſhŭr-ră-lī-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

To NATURALIZE, năt-tſhŭr-ră-lī'ze. v. a. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to make eaſy like things natural.

NATURALLY, năt'-tſhŭr-rĕl-lȳ. ad. According to unaſſiſted nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NATURALNESS, năt'-tſhŭr-rĕl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature;

nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nā'-tſhŭr. ſ. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world; the native ſtate or properties of any thing; the conſtitution of an animated body; diſpoſition of mind; the regular courſe of things; the compaſs of natural exiſtence; natural affection, or reverence; the ſtate or operation of the material world; ſort, ſpecies.

NAVAL, nā'-vāl. a. Conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, nāve. ſ. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

NAVEL, nā'vl. ſ. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā'vl-gāl. ſ. Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā'vl-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

NAUGHT, nā't. a. Bad, corrupt, worthleſs.

NAUGHT, nā't. ſ. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written Nought.

NAUGHTILY, nā'-til-ў. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nā'-tў-nis. ſ. Wickedneſs, badneſs.

NAUGHTY, nā'-tў. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nāv'-vў-gĕbl. a. Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nāv'-vў-gĕbl-nis. ſ. Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'-vў-gāte. v. n. To ſail, to paſs by water.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'-vў-gāte. v. a. To paſs by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGATION, nāv-vў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of paſſing by water; veſſels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nāv'-vў-gā-tŭr. ſ. Sailor, ſeaman.

NAUMACHY, nā'-mā-kў. ſ. A mock ſea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, nā'-ſhāte. v. n. To grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt.

To NAUSEATE, nā'-ſhāte. v. a. To loath, to reject with diſguſt; to ſtrike with diſguſt.

NAUSEOUS, nā'-ſhŭs. a. Loathſ diſguſtful.

NAUSEOUSLY, nā'-ſhŭs-lў. ad. Lo ſomely, diſguſtfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nā'-ſhŭs-nis. ſ. Lo ſomeneſs, quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAUTICAL, nā'-tў-kĕl. } a.
NAUTICK, nā'-tik. } a. Pertaining to ſailors.

NAUTILUS, nā'-til-ŭs. ſ. A ſhell furniſhed with ſomething amalogous to and a ſail.

NAVY, nā'-vў. ſ. An aſſembly of a fleet.

NAY, nā'. ad. No, an adverb of ne on; not only ſo but more.

NAYWORD, nā'-wŭrd. ſ. The ſ nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-wo

NE, nē'. ad. Neither, and not. Ob

NEAF, nēf. ſ. A fiſt. Obſolete.

To NEAL, nēl. v. a. To temper gradual and regulated heat.

NEAP, nēp. a. Low, decreſcent. only of the tide.

NEAR, nēr. prep. At no great di from, cloſe to, nigh.

NEAR, nēr. ad. Almoſt; at hand far off.

NEAR, nēr. a. Not diſtant, ad towards the end of an enterpriſe or d ſition; cloſe; intimate; affecting, parſimonious.

NEARLY, nēr-lў. ad. At no gre tance; cloſely; in a niggardly mann

NEARNESS, nēr-nis. ſ. Cloſeneſ liance of blood or affection; tende avarice.

NEAT, nēt. ſ. Black cattle, oxe cow or ox.

NEAT, nēt. a. Elegant but witho nity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nēt-hĕrd. ſ. A keeper, one who has the care of cattle.

NEATLY, nēt-lў. a. Elegantly without dignity, ſprucely; cleanlily

NEATNESS, nēt-nis. ſ. Spru elegance without dignity; cleanlineſ

NEB, nĕb'. ſ. Noſe, beak, mouth. tained in the north. In Scotland, t of a bird.

NEBULA, nĕb'-bŭ-lā. ſ. It is app appearances like a cloud in the hum dy, as to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nĕb'-bŭ-lŭs. a. cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr- Things not only convenient but ful.

NE

ESSARILY, nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-rў-lў. ad. ispenſably; by inevitable conſequence.
ESSARINESS, nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-rў-nĭs. ſ. ſtate of being neceſſary.
ESSARY, nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-rў. a. Need- indiſpenſably requiſite; not free, im- ed by fate; concluſive, deciſive by itable conſequence.
NECESSITATE, nĕ-sĕs'-sў-tāte. v. To make neceſſary, not to leave free.
ESSITATION, nĕ-sĕs-sў-tā'-shŭn. The act of making neceſſary, fatal pulſion.
ESSITATED, nĕ-sĕs'-sў-tā-tĭd. a. ſtate of want.
ESSITOUS, nĕ-sĕs'-sў-tŭs. a. Preſſed poverty.
ESSITOUSNESS, nĕ-sĕs'-sў-tŭs-nĭs. Poverty, want, need.
ESSITUDE, nĕ-sĕs'-sў-tŭd. ſ. nt, need.
ESSITY, nĕ-sĕs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. Compul- fatality; indiſpenſableneſs; want, poverty; things neceſſary for hu- life; cogency of argument, inevitable equence.
K, nĕk'. ſ. The part between the and body; a long narrow part; On neck, immediately after; To break eck of an affair, to hinder any thing done, or to do more than half.
KBEEF, nĕk'-bēf. ſ. The coarſe of the Neck of cattle.
KCLOATH, nĕk'-klŏth. ſ. That n men wear on their neck.
KLACE, nĕk'-lĕs. ſ. An ornamen- ring of beads or precious ſtones, worn omen on their neck.
ROMANCER, nĕk'-krō-măn-sŭr. ſ. nchanter, a conjurer; one who by ns can converſe with the ghoſts of the
ROMANCY, nĕk'-krō-măn-sў. ſ. art of revealing future events, by com- cation with the dead; enchantment, uration.
TARED, nĕk'-tĕrd. a. Tinged nectar.
TAREOUS, nĕk-tā'-ryŭs. a. Re- ling nectar, ſweet as nectar.
TARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-rĭne. a. Sweet ctar.
TARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-in. ſ. A fruit e plum kind. This fruit differs from ch in having a ſmooth rind and the firmer.
D, nēd. ſ. Exigency, preſſing dif- , neceſſity; want, diſtreſsful po- ; lack of any thing for uſe.
ED, nēd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, nēd. v. n. To be wanted, to be neceſſary, to have neceſſity of any thing.
NEEDER, nēd'-dŭr. ſ. One that wants any thing.
NEEDFUL, nēd'-fŭl. a. Neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.
NEEDFULLY, nēd'-fŭl-lў. ad. Neceſſarily.
NEEDFULNESS, nēd'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Neceſſity.
NEEDILY, nēd'-dў-lў. ad. In poverty, poorly.
NEEDINESS, nēd'-dў-nĭs. ſ. Want, poverty.
NEEDLE, nēd'dl. ſ. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end, to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.
NEEDLE-FISH, nēd'dl-fĭsh. ſ. A kind of ſea fiſh.
NEEDLEFUL, nēd'dl-fŭl. ſ. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLEMAKER, nēd'dl-mā-kŭr. ſ. He who makes needles.
NEEDLEWORK, nēd'dl-wŭrk. ſ. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs; embroidery by the needle.
NEEDLESSLY, nēd'-lĕs-lў. ad. Unneceſſarily, without need.
NEEDLESSNESS, nēd'-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Unneceſſarineſs.
NEEDLESS, nēd'-lĭs. a. Unneceſſary, not requiſite.
NEEDMENT, nēd'-mĕnt. ſ. Something neceſſary. Obſolete.
NEEDS, nēdz. ad. Neceſſarily, by compulſion, indiſpenſably.
NEEDY, nēd'-dў. a. Poor, neceſſitous.
NE'ER, nār. For Never.
To NEESE, nēz. v. n. To ſneeze. Obſolete.
NEF, nĕf. ſ. The body of a church.
NEFARIOUS, nē-fā'-ryŭs. a. Wicked, abominable.
NEGATION, nē-gā'-shŭn. ſ. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; deſcription by negative.
NEGATIVE, nĕg'-gă-tĭv. a. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the abſence of ſomething; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
NEGATIVE, nĕg'-gă-tĭv. ſ. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.
NEGATIVELY, nĕg'-gă-tĭv-lў. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirma-

tively; in form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

To NEGLECT, nē-glĕkt'. v. a. To omit by careleſſneſs; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone.

NEGLECT, nē-glĕkt'. ſ. Inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; ſtate of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nē-glĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nē-glĕkt'-fŭl. a. Heedleſs, careleſs, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nē-glĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nē-glĕkt'-fŭl-lȳ. ad. With heedleſs inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nē-glĕk'-tĭv. a. Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

NEGLIGENCE, nĕg'-glȳ-dzhĕns. ſ. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

NEGLIGENT, nĕg'-glȳ-dzhĕnt. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nĕg'-glȳ-dzhĕnt-lȳ. ad. Careleſsly, heedleſsly, without exactneſs.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'-ſhĕt. v. n. To have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat.

NEGOTIATION, nē-gō-ſhā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Treaty of buſineſs.

NEGOTIATOR, nē-gō-ſhā'-tŭr. ſ. One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, nē-gō'-ſhĕt-ting. a. Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO, nē'-grō. ſ. A blackmoor.

To NEIGH, nē'. v. n. To utter the voice of a horſe.

NEIGH, nē'. ſ. The voice of a horſe.

NEIGHBOUR, nē'-bŭr. ſ. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEIGHBOUR, nē'-bŭr. v. a. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little uſed.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nē'-bŭr-hŭd. ſ. Place adjoining; ſtate of being near each other; thoſe that live within reach of eaſy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nē'-bŭr-lȳ. a. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nē'-bŭr-lȳ. ad. With ſocial civility.

NEITHER, nē'-thŭr. conjunct. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with ſmall Nor great. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, Ye ſhall Not eat of it. Neither ſhall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nē'-thŭr. pronoun. Not either; not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nē'-ō-fīte. ſ. One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nē-ō-tĕr'-rik. a. Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nē-pĕn'-thē. ſ. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nĕv'-yō. ſ. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRITICK, nē-frĭt'-tĭk. a. Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the ſtone.

NEPOTISM, nĕ'-pō-tizm. ſ. Fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE, nĕrv'. ſ. The nerves are the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nĕrv'-lis. a. Without ſtrength.

NERVOUS, nĕr'-vŭs. a. Well ſtrung, ſtrong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

NERVY, nĕr'-vȳ. a. Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nĕs'-ſhĕns. ſ. Ignorance, the ſtate of not knowing.

NEST, nĕſt'. ſ. The bed formed by a bird for incubation; any place where inſects are produced; an abode, place of reſidence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniencies.

To NEST, nĕſt'. v. n. To build neſts.

NESTEGG, nĕſt'-ĕg. An egg left in the neſt.

To NESTLE, nĕs'l. v. n. To ſettle, to lie cloſe and ſnug.

To NESTLE, nĕs'l. v. a. To houſe in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nĕſt'-ling. ſ. A bird out of the neſt.

NET, nĕt'. ſ. A texture woven in large interſtices or meſhes.

NETHER, nĕth'-ŭr. a. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nĕth'-ĕr-mŭſt. ſ. Lowest.

NETTLE, nĕt'l. ſ. A ſtinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nĕt'l. v. a. To ſting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nĕt'-wŭrk. ſ. Any thing reſembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nĕv'-ŭr. ad. At no time; in no degree. It is much uſed in compoſition, as, Never-ending, having no end.

NE

EVERTHELESS, nĕv-ŭr-thĕ-lĕs'. ad. Notwithſtanding that.

EUROLOGY, nū-rŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. A deſcription of the nerves.

EUROTOMY, nū-rŏt'-tŏ-mў. ſ. The anatomy of the nerves.

EUTER, nū'-tŭr. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; in grammar, a noun that implies no ſex.

EUTER, nū'-tŭr. ſ. One indifferent and unengaged.

EUTRAL, nū'-trĕl. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

EUTRAL, nū'-trĕl. ſ. One who does neither act nor engage on either ſide.

EUTRALITY, nū-trăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

EUTRALLY, nū'-trăl-ў. ad. Indifferently.

EW, nū'. a. Freſh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired ſo as to recover the firſt date; freſh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

EW, nū'. ad. This is uſed in compoſition for Newly.

EWFANGLED, nū-făng'ld. a. Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

EWFANGLEDNESS, nū-făng'ld-nĭs. ſ. Vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

EWEL, nū'-ĕl. ſ. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

EWLY, nū-lў. ad. Freſhly, lately.

EWNESS, nū'-nĭs. ſ. Freſhneſs, novelty, ſtate of being new.

EWS, nūz. ſ. Freſh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

EWSMONGER, nūz-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

EWT, nūt. ſ. Eft, ſmall lizard.

EW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nū'-yĕrz-gĭft". ſ. Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

EXT, nĕkſt'. a. Neareſt in place; nearſt in any gradation.

EXT, nĕkſt'. ad. At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

B, nĭb'. ſ. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

BBED, nĭbd'. a. Having a nib.

NIBBLE, nĭb'l. v. a. To bite by little at a time, to eat ſlowly; to bite as a fiſh does the bait.

NIBBLE, nĭb'l. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

BBLER, nĭb'-lŭr. ſ. One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nīſe. a. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious; eaſily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactneſs; refined.

NICELY, nīſe-lў. ad. Accurately, minutely, ſcrupulouſly; delicately.

NICENESS, nīſe-nĭs. ſ. Accuracy, minute exactneſs; ſuperfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

NICETY, nī'-ſў-tў. ſ. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute obſervation; ſubtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate ſoftneſs; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nĭtſh'. ſ. A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK, nĭk'. ſ. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a ſcore, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nĭk'. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by ſome ſlight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nĭk'-nāme. ſ. A name given in ſcoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nĭk'-nāme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nīde. ſ. A brood, as, a Nide of pheaſants.

NIDIFICATION, nĭ-dў-fў-kā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building neſts.

NIDULATION, nĭ-dŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The time of remaining in the neſt.

NIECE, nēs. ſ. The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. ſ. A miſer, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parſimonious.

To NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. v. a. To ſtint.

NIGGARDISH, nĭg'-gĕr-dĭſh. a. Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nĭg'-gĕrd-lў-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGGARDLY, nĭg'-gĕrd-lў. a. Avaricious, ſordidly parſimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nĭg'-gĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGH, nī'. prep. At no great diſtance from.

NIGH, nī'. ad. Not at a great diſtance; to a place near.

NIGH, nī'. a. Near, not diſtant; allied cloſely by blood. Not uſed now, the adjective Near being ſubſtituted in its place.

NIGHLY, nī'-lў. ad. Nearly, within a little.

NIGH-

NIGHNESS, nī'-nis. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT, nīte. ſ. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nīte-brâ-lûr. ſ. One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nīte-kâp. ſ. A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

NIGHTCROW, nīte-krō. ſ. A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nīte-dū. ſ. Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nīte-dŏg. ſ. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, nīte-drès. ſ. The dreſs worn at night.

NIGHTED, nītе-id. a. Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFARING, nīte-fâ-ring. a. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nīte-fīre. ſ. Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp.

NIGHTFLY, nīte-flȳ. ſ. Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nīte-foun-dûrd. a. Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nīte-gown. ſ. A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

NIGHTHAG, nīte-hăg. ſ. Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nīte-tin-gĕl. ſ. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nīte-lȳ. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nīte-lȳ. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nīte-măn. ſ. One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nīte-mâre. ſ. A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

NIGHTPIECE, nīte-pēs. ſ. A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nīte-râl. ſ. A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nīte-râ'vn. ſ. A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nīte-rôl. ſ. A tumult in the night. Not uſed.

NIGHTSHADE, nīte-ſhâde. ſ. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightſhade.

NIGHTSHINING, nīte-ſhī-ning. a. Shewing brightneſs in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nīte-wâk. ſ. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nīte-wâk-ûr. ſ. who roves in the night upon ill deſign

NIGHTWARBLING, nīte-wâr-bl a. Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nīte-wôrd. a. proaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nīte-wŏtſh. ſ. A riod of the night as diſtinguiſhed by c of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nī-grès'-sent. a. G ing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nī'-grȳ-fȳ-kā'- ſ. The act of making black.

To NILL, nĭl'. v. a. Not to will, t fuſe. Obſolete.

To NIM, nim'. v. a. To ſteal. A word.

NIMBLE, nim'bl. a. Quick, a ready, ſpeedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nis. ſ. Q neſs, activity, ſpeed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-t Quick, eager to ſpeak.

NIMBLY, nim'-blȳ. ad. Quickly, ſp actively.

NIMMER, nim'-mûr. ſ. A thief, ferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nin-kŭm-pōp'. ſ. A a trifler.

NINE, nīne. ſ. One more than eig

NINEFOLD, nīne-fōld. ſ. Nine t

NINEPINS, nīne-pinz. ſ. A play nine pieces of wood are ſet up ground to be thrown down by a bow

NINESCORE, nīne-ſkōre. a. Nine twenty.

NINETEEN, nīne-tēn. a. Nine an

NINETEENTH, nīne-tēnth. a. ordinal of nineteen, the ninth af tenth.

NINETY, nīne-tȳ. a. Nine times

NINTH, nīnth. a. Next in order eighth.

NINETIETH, nīne-tȳth. a. The nine times told.

NINNY, nin'-nȳ. ſ. A fool, a ſim

NINNYHAMMER, nin'-nȳ-hăm-m A ſimpleton.

To NIP, nip'. v. a. To pinch off nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut any ſlight means; to blaſt, to deſt fore full growth; to pinch as fr vex, to bite; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

NIP, nip'. ſ. A pinch with the n teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt; a ta ſarcaſm.

NIPPER, nip'-pûr. ſ. A ſatiriſt. Not

NIPPERS, nip'-pûrz. ſ. Small pi

NIPPINGLY, nip'-ping-lȳ. ad. bitter ſarcaſm.

NI

PLE, nĭp'l. ſ. The teat, the dug; orifice at which any animal liquor is rated.

PLEWORT, nĭp'l-wŭrt. ſ. A very mon weed.

PRIUS, nĭ'-sĭ-prĭ-ŭs. ſ. In law, a cial writ.

, nĭt'. ſ. The egg of a louſe.

ENCY, nĭ'-tĕn-ſў. ſ. Luſtre, clear ttneſs; endeavour, ſpring. Not in

ID, nĭt'-tĭd. a. Bright, ſhining, luſ-s.

RE, nĭ'-tŭr. ſ. Saltpetre.

ROUS, nĭ'-trŭs. a. Impregnated with

RY, nĭ'-trў. a. Nitrous.

TY, nĭt'-tў. a. Abounding with the of lice.

OUS, nĭv'-ўŭs. a. Snowy.

nŏ'. ad. The word of refuſal; the d of denial. It ſometimes ſtrengthens llowing negative: No not.

nŏ. a. Not any, none; No one, , not any one.

OBILITATE, nō-bĭl'-lў-tāte. v. a. nake noble.

ILITY, nō-bĭl'-lў-tў. ſ. Antiquity amily joined with ſplendour; rank or ity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by reigns; the perſons of high rank; ity, grandeur, greatneſs.

LE, nō'bl. a. Of an ancient and ſtrious family; exalted to a rank above monalty; great, worthy, illuſtrious; ed, elevated, ſublime; magnificent, y; free, generous, liberal; principal, al; as, the heart is one of the Noble .

LE, nō'bl. ſ. One of high rank; a rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

LEMAN, nō'bl-măn. ſ. One who nobled.

LENESS, nō'bl-nĭs. ſ. Greatneſs, , dignity, magnanimity; ſplendour ficent.

LESS, nō-blĕs'. ſ. Nobility. This is not now uſed: dignity, greatneſs; men collectively.

LY, nō'-blў. ad. Of ancient and ſtrious extraction; greatly, illuſtriouſly; ly, ſplendidly.

DDY, nō'-bŏd-ў. ſ. No one, not ne.

ENT, nō'-sĕnt. a. Guilty, crimi-hurtful, miſchievous.

, nŏk'. ſ. A ſlit, a nick, a notch; ndament. Not in uſe.

TIDIAL, nŏk-tĭd'-yăl. a. Compri-night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nŏk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nŏk-tĭv'-vă-gănt. a. Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nŏk'-tſhŭ-ĕr-rў. ſ. An account of what paſſes by night.

NOCTURN, nŏk'-tŭrn. ſ. An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tŭr'-nĕl. a. Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tŭr'-nĕl. ſ. An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD, nŏd'. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a ſlight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowſy.

NOD, nŏd'. ſ. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight obeiſance.

NODATION, nō-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nŏd'-dŭr. ſ. One who nods.

NODDLE, nŏd'l. ſ. A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nŏd'-dў. ſ. A ſimpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nō'de. ſ. A knot, a knob; a ſwelling on the bone; an interſection.

NODOSITY, nō-dŏs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nō'-dŭs. a. Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nŏd'-dzhŭl. ſ. A ſmall lump.

NOGGIN, nŏg'-gĭn. ſ. A ſmall mug.

NOIANCE, noĭ'-ăns. ſ. Miſchief, inconvenience. Not uſed.

NOIOUS, noĭ'-ŭs. a. Hurtful, miſchievous. Not uſed.

NOISE, noĭz. ſ. Any kind of ſound; outcry, clamour, boaſting or importunate talk; occaſion of talk.

To NOISE, noĭz. v. a. To ſpread by rumour or report.

NOISEFUL, noĭz-fŭl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, noĭz-lĭs. a. Silent, without ſound.

NOISINESS, noĭz-ў-nĭs. ſ. Loudneſs of ſound.

NOISEMAKER, noĭz-mā-kŭr. ſ. Clamourer.

NOISOME, noĭ'-sŭm. a. Noxious, miſchievous, unwholeſome; offenſive, diſguſting.

NOISOMELY, noĭ'-sŭm-lў. ad. With a fœtid ſtench, with an infectious ſteam.

NOISOMENESS, noĭ'-sŭm-nĭs. ſ. Aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs.

NOISY, noĭ'-zў. a. Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nŏl'. ſ. A head, a noddle. Not uſed.

NOLI-

NOLITION, nō-lĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Unwillingneſs.
NOMBLES, nŭm'blz. ſ. The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nō-mĕn-klā'-tŭr. ſ. One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.
NOMENCLATURE, nō-mĕn-klā'-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.
NOMINAL, nŏm'-mĭn-nĕl. a. Referring to names rather than to things.
NOMINALLY, nŏm'-mĭn-nĕl-lў. ad. By name, titulary.
To NOMINATE, nŏm'-mĭn-nāte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, to appoint by name.
NOMINATION, nŏm-mĭn-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.
NOMINATIVE, nŏm-mĭn-nā-tĭv. ſ. The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.
NONAGE, nŏn'-ādzh. ſ. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.
NONCE, nŏnſe. ſ. Purpoſe, intent, deſign. Obſolete.
NONCONFORMITY, nŏn-kŏn-fâ'r-mў-tў. ſ. Refuſal of compliance; refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.
NONCONFORMIST, nŏn-kŏn-fâr'-mĭſt. ſ. One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.
NONE, nŭn'. ſ. Not one; not any.
NONENTITY, nŏn-ĕn'-tĭt-tў. ſ. Non-exiſtence; a thing not exiſting.
NONEXISTENCE, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕns. ſ. Inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.
NONJURING, nŏn-dzhŏ'-rĭng. a. Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.
NONJUROR, nŏn-dzhŏ'-rŭr. ſ. One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.
NONNATURALS, nŏn-nāt'-tſhŭ-rĕlz. ſ. Any thing which is not naturally but by accident or abuſe the cauſe of diſeaſe. Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. Air, diet, ſleep, exerciſe, excretion, and the paſſions.
NONPAREIL, nŏn-pă-rĕl'. ſ. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.
NONPLUS, nŏn'-plŭs. ſ. Puzzle, inability to ſay or do more.
To NONPLUS, nŏn'-plŭs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.
NONRESIDENCE, nŏn-rĕz'-ў-dĕns. ſ. Failure of reſidence.
NONRESIDENT, nŏn-rĕz'-ў-dĕnt. ſ. who neglects to live at the proper plac
NONRESISTANCE, nŏn-rĕ-zĭs'-tĕ ready obedience to a ſuperior.
NONSENSE, nŏn'-ſĕns. ſ. Unme or ungrammatical language; trifles, t of no importance.
NONSENSICAL, nŏn-ſĕn'-ſў-kĕl. a. meaning, fooliſh.
NONSENSICALNESS, nŏn-ſĕn'-ſ nis. ſ. Ungrammatical jargon; dity.
NONSOLVENT, nŏn-ſŏl'-vĕnt. ſ. who cannot pay his debts.
NONSOLUTION, nŏn-ſō-lū'-ſh Failure of ſolution.
NONSPARING, nŏn-ſpâ'-ring. a. cileſs, all-deſtroying. Out of uſe.
To NONSUIT, nŏn'-ſūt. v. a. T prive of the benefit of a legal proc ſome failure in the management.
NOODLE, nō'dl. ſ. A fool, a ſimp
NOOK, nŭk. ſ. A corner.
NOON, nō'n. ſ. The middle hour day. It is uſed for midnight in poet
NOONDAY, nō'n-dā. ſ. Mid-da
NOONDAY, nō'n-dā. a. Meridion
NOONING, nō'-ning. ſ. Repoſe a A cant word.
NOONTIDE, nō'n-tīde. ſ. Mid-d
NOONTIDE, nō'n-tīde. a. Meridi
NOOSE, nō'z. ſ. A running knot the more it is drawn binds the cloſe
To NOOSE, nō'z. v. a. To t nooze.
NOPE, nō'pe. ſ. A kind of bird bullfinch or redtail.
NOR, nŏr'. conjunct. A particle n the ſecond or ſubſequent branch o gative propoſition. Nor is ſometim in the firſt branch for neither; as, love myſelf, Nor thee.
NORTH, nā'rth. ſ. The point to the ſun in the meridian; the po poſite to the ſouth.
NORTHEAST, nārth-ē'ſt. ſ. T between the north and eaſt.
NORTHERLY, nā'r-thĕr-lў. a. towards the north.
NORTHERN, nā'r-thĕrn. a. the north.
NORTHSTAR, nā'rth-ſtâ'r. ſ. pole-ſtar.
NORTHWARD, nā'rth-wĕrd.
NORTHWARDS, nā'rth-wĕrdz. Towards the north.
NORTHWEST, nā'rth-wĕſt'. point between the north and weſt.

RTHWIND, nā'rth-wīnd. ſ. The ind that blows from the north.

SE, nō'ze. ſ. The prominence on the e, which is the organ of ſcent and the ntory of the brain; ſcent, ſagacity; lead by the Noſe, to drag by force, as ear by his ring; to lead blindly; To uſt one's Noſe into the affairs of others, a buſy body; To put one's Noſe out joint, to put one out of the affections another.

NOSE, nō'ze. v. a. To ſcent, to ll; to face, to oppoſe.

NOSE, nō'ze. v. n. To look big, to ter. Not uſed.

EBLEED, nō'ze-blēd. ſ. A kind of

EGAY, nō'ze-gā. ſ. A poſie, a ch of flowers.

ELESS, nō'ze-lis. a. Wanting a

ESMART, nō'ze-ſmārt. ſ. The herb n.

LE, nōz'l. ſ. The extremity of a , as the Noſle of a pair of bellows.

DLOGY, nō-sōl'-lō-dzhy. ſ. Doc- of diſeaſes.

OPOIETICK, nō-sō-poi-ēt'-tik. a. ucing diſeaſes.

TRIL, nōs'-ſtril. ſ. The cavity in oſe.

TRUM, nōs'-trūm. ſ. A medicine et made publick, but remaining in ſingle hand.

, nōt'. ad. The particle of negation ſual; it denotes ceſſation or extinc- No more.

ABLE, nōt'-tēbl. a. Remarkable, arable, obſervable; careful, buſtling.

ABLENESS, nōt'-tēbl-nis. ſ. Ap- ce of buſineſs.

ABLY, nōt'-tēb-ly. ad. Memora- remarkably; with conſequence, with of importance.

ARIAL, nō-tā'-ryēl. a. Taken by ry.

ARY, nō'-tēr-ry. ſ. An officer e buſineſs it is to take notes of any which may concern the publick.

ATION, nō-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. The act actice of recording any thing by , as by figures or letters; meaning, ation.

CH, nōtſh'. ſ. A nick, a hollow cut thing.

TCH, nōtſh'. v. a. To cut in ſmall

THWEED, nōtſh'-wēd. ſ. An herb orach.

NOTE, nō'te. ſ. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, conſequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; ſingle ſound in muſick; ſtate of being obſerved; ſhort hint; a ſmall letter; a paper given in confeſſion of a debt; heads of a ſubject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nō'te. v. a. To obſerve, to remark, to heed, to attend; to ſet down; to charge with a crime; in muſick, To ſet down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nō'te-bōk. ſ. A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

NOTED, nō'-tid. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nō'-tūr. ſ. He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nūth'-ing. ſ. Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no uſe; no poſſeſſion or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, ſomething of no conſideration; To make Nothing of, to do with eaſe, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nūth'-ing-nis. ſ. Non-exiſtence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nō'-tis. ſ. Remark, heed, obſervation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nō-ty-fy-kā'-ſhūn. ſ. Act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nōt'-ty-fy. v. a. To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nō'-ſhūn. ſ. Thought, repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; ſentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nō'-ſhūn-ēl. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nō-ſhō-nāl'-lit-y. ſ. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nō'-ſhō-nēl-ly. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'-ē-ty. ſ. Publick knowledge, publick expoſure.

NOTORIOUS, nō-tō'-ryūs. a. Publickly known, evident to the world; known to diſadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nō-tō'-ryūs-ly. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nō-tō'-ryūs-nis. ſ. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nōt'-whēt. ſ. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nōt-with-ſtān'-ding. conj. Without hindrance or obſtruction from; although; nevertheleſs, however.

NOTUS, nō'-tŭs. ſ. The ſouth wind.
NOVATION, nō-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The introduction of ſomething new.
NOVATOR, nō-vā'-tŭr. ſ. The introducer of ſomething new.
NOVEL, nŏv'-vĭl. a. New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.
NOVEL, nŏv'-vĭl. ſ. A ſmall tale; a law annexed to the code.
NOVELIST, nŏv'-vĭl-lĭſt. ſ. Innovator, aſſertor of novelty; a writer of novels.
NOVELTY, nŏv'-vĭl-tў. ſ. Newneſs, ſtate of being unknown to former times.
NOVEMBER, nō-vĕm'-bŭr. ſ. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March
NOVENARY, nō-vĕn'-nĕr-ў. ſ. Number of nine.
NOVERCAL, nō-vĕr'-kĕl. a. Having the manner of a ſtep-mother.
NOUGHT, nā't. ſ. Not any thing, nothing; To ſet at Nought, not to value, to ſlight.
NOVICE, nŏv'-vĭs. ſ. One not acquainted with any thing, a freſh man; one who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.
NOVITIATE, nō-vĭſh'-āte. ſ. The ſtate of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
NOVITY, nŏv'-ĭt-tў. ſ. Newneſs, novelty.
NOUN, nou'n. ſ. The name of any thing in grammar.
To NOURISH, nŭr'-rĭſh. v. a. To increaſe or ſupport by food; to ſupport, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or ſtrength, as food.
NOURISHABLE, nŭr'-rĭſh-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of nouriſhment.
NOURISHER, nŭr'-rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.
NOURISHMENT, nŭr'-rĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. That which is given or received in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength, food, ſuſtenance.
NOW, now'. ad. At this time, at the time preſent; a little while ago. It is ſometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.
NOW, now'. ſ. Preſent moment.

NOWADAYS, now'-ă-dăz. ad. In preſent age.
NOWHERE, nō'-hwĕre. ad. Not any place.
NOWISE, nō'-wize. ſ. Not any manner or degree.
NOXIOUS, nŏk'-ſhŭs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.
NOXIOUSNESS, nŏk'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, inſalubrity.
NOXIOUSLY, nŏk'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Hurtfully, perniciouſly.
NOZLE, nŏz'l. ſ. The noſe, the ſnout, the end.
NUBIFEROUS, nū-bĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bringing clouds.
To NUBILATE, nū'-bĭl-āte. v. a. To cloud.
NUBILE, nū'-bĭl. a. Marriageable, fit for marriage.
NUCIFEROUS, nū-sĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Nut bearing.
NUCLEUS, nū'-klyŭs. ſ. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered, conglobated.
NUDATION, nū-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making bare or naked.
NUDITY, nū'-dĭt-ў. ſ. Naked part.
NUGACITY, nū-gās'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.
NUGATION, nū-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of trifling.
NUGATORY, nū'-gă-tŭr-ў. a. Trifling, futile.
NUISANCE, nū'-sĕns. ſ. Something noxious or offenſive; in law, ſomething that incommodes the neighbourhood.
To NULL, nŭl'. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.
NULLIBIETY, nŭl-lў-bĭ'-ĕt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being nowhere.
To NULLIFY, nŭl'-lў-fў. v. a. To annul, to make void.
NULLITY, nŭl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Want of form or efficacy; want of exiſtence.
NUMB, nŭm'. a. Torpid, chill, motionleſs; producing chillneſs, benumbing.
To NUMB, nŭm'. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to ſtupify.
NUMBEDNESS, nŭm'-nĭs. ſ. Interruption of ſenſation.
To NUMBER, nŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To count, to tell, to reckon how many, to reckon as one of the ſame kind.
NUMBER, nŭm'-bŭr. ſ. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed as many; any particular aggregate of many, as Even or Odd; many, more than one, multitude that may be counted; ca

ere multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verſes, poetry; in the noun it the variation or change of termination to ignify a Number more than one.

UMBERER, nům'-bĕr-rŭr. ſ. He who umbers.

UMBERLESS, nům'-bŭr-lĭs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

UMBLES, nům'blz. ſ. The entrails f a deer.

UMBNESS, nům'-nĭs. ſ. Torpor, adneſs, ſtupefaction.

UMERABLE, nū'-mĕr-ĕbl. a. Capae to be numbered.

UMERAL, nū'-mĕr-rĕl. a. Relating number, conſiſting of number.

UMERALLY, nū-mĕr-rĕl-ў. ad. According to number.

UMERARY, nū'-mĕr-rĕr-rў. a. Any ing belonging to a certain number.

UMERATION, nū-mĕr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of numbering; the rule of arithick which teaches the notation of numў, and method of reading numbers rearly noted.

UMERATOR, nū'-mĕr-rā-tŭr. ſ. He t numbers; that number which ſerves the common meaſure to others.

UMERICAL, nū-mĕr'-rĭk-kĕl. a. Nural, denoting number; the ſame not y in kind or ſpecies, but number.

UMERICALLY, nū-mĕr'-rĭk-kĕl-ў. ad. ſpecting ſameneſs in number.

UMERIST, nū'-mĕr-rĭſt. ſ. One that is in numbers.

UMEROSITY, nū-mĕr-rŏs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. mber, the ſtate of being numerous; mony, numerous flow.

UMEROUS, nū'-mĕr-rŭs. a. Conſiſting many, conſiſting of many, not few; monious, conſiſting of parts rightly bered; melodious, muſical.

UMEROUSNESS, nū'-mĕr-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. quality of being numerous; harmomuſicalneſs.

UMMARY, nŭm'-mĕr-rў. a. Relating money.

USKULL, nŭm'-ſkŭl. ſ. A dunce, ſot, a blockhead; the head, in burleſque.

USKULLED, nŭm'-ſkŭld. a. Dull, old, doltiſh.

UN, nŭn'. ſ. A woman dedicated to reverer duties of religion, ſecluded in ſhter from the world.

UNCIATURE, nŭn'-ſhă-tſhŏr. ſ. The ce of a nuncio.

UNCIO, nŭn'-ſhŏ. ſ. A meſſenger, one brings tidings; a kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nŭn'-tſhŭn. ſ. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nŭn-kū'-pă-tĭv. } a.
NUNCUPATORY, nŭn-kū'-pă-tŭr-rў. }
Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nŭn'-nĕr-rў. ſ. A houſe of nuns, of women dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nŭp'-ſhăl. a. Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nŭp'-ſhălz. ſ. Marriage.

NURSE, nŭrs'e. ſ. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a ſick perſon; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the ſtate of being nurſed.

To NURSE, nŭrs'e. v. a. To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the ſick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nŭr'-ſŭr. ſ. One that nurſes; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nŭr'-ſŭr-rў. ſ. The act or office of nurſing; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground; place where young children are nurſed and brought up; the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

NURSLING, nŭrs'-ling. ſ. One nurſed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nŭr'-tſhŭr. ſ. Food, diet; education, inſtitution.

To NURTURE, nŭr'-tſhŭr. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nŭs'l. v. a. To fondle, to cheriſh.

NUT, nŭt'. ſ. The fruit of certain trees, it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; a ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nŭt'-brown. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nŭt'-krăk-kŭrz. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nŭt'-găl. ſ. Excreſcence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nŭt'-hătſh. }
NUTJOBBER, nŭt'-dzhŏb-bŭr. } ſ. A bird.
NUTPECKER, nŭt'-pĕk-kŭr. }

NUTHOOK, nŭt'-hŏk. ſ. A ſtick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nŭt'-mĕg. ſ. The muſked nut, a kind of ſpice imported from the Eaſt Indies.

NUTSHELL, nŭt'-shĕl. ſ. The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nŭt'-trē. ſ. A tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

NUTRIFICATION, nū-trў-fў-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nū'-trў-mĕnt. ſ. Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-trў-mĕn'-tĕl. a. Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nū-trĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trĭsh'-ŭs. a. Hav the quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIVE, nū'-trў-tĭv. a. Nour ing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nū'-trў-tshŏr. ſ. power of nouriſhing.

To **NUZZLE**, nŭz'l. v. a. To nurſe, foſter; to go with the noſe down li hog.

NYMPH, nĭmf'. ſ. A goddeſs of woods, meadows, or waters; a cou girl; a lady, in poetry.

O.

O, ō. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. O is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ōfe. ſ. A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ō'-fĭſh. a. Stupid, dull, doltiſh.

OAFISHNESS, ō'f-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK, ōke. ſ. A well-known timber-tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ōk-ăpl. ſ. A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

OAKEN, ō'kn. a. Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ō'kn-pĭn. ſ. An apple.

OAKUM, ō'k-ŭm. ſ. Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōre. ſ. A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water.

To **OAR**, ōre. v. n. To row.

To **OAR**, ōre. v. a. To impel by rowing.

OARY, ō'-rў. a. Having the form or uſe of oars.

OATCAKE, ōt-kāke. ſ. Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ōtn. a. Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ōth. ſ. An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ōth'-brē-kĭng. ſ. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ō't-mâlt. ſ. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ō't-mēl. ſ. Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ōts. ſ. A grain with which h and other animals are fed.

OATTHISTLE, ō't-thĭſl. ſ. An h

OBAMBULATION, ŏb-ăm-bū-lā'-shŭ The act of walking about.

To **OBDUCE**, ŏb-dū'ſe. v. a. To over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ŏb-dŭk'-shŭn. ſ. Th of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ŏb-dū'-rē-ſў. ſ. Infle wickedneſs, impenitence, hardneſs of h

OBDURATE, ŏb-dū'-rĕt. a. Hard of h inflexibly obſtinate in ill, hardened; ſtubborn; harſh, rugged.

OBDURATELY, ŏb-dū'-rĕt-lў. ad. S bornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ŏb-dū'-rĕt-nĭs. Stubbornneſs, inflexibility, impenitenc

OBDURATION, ŏb-dū-rā'-shŭn. ſ. H neſs of heart.

OBDURED, ŏb-dū'rd. a. Hardened, infle

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē'-dzhĕns. ſ. Obſ ouſneſs, ſubmiſſion to authority.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē-dzhĕnt. a. Sub ſive to authority, compliant with com or prohibition, obſequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ō-bē-dzhĕn'-shăl According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ō-bē'-dzhĕnt-lў With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ō-bā'-ſăns. ſ. A b courteſy, an act of reverence.

OBELISK, ŏb'-ĕl-ĭſk. ſ. A magn high piece of marble, or ſtone, h uſually four faces, and leſſening up by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ŏb-ĕk-kwў-tā- The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ŏb-ĕr-rā'-shŭn. ſ. act of wandering about.

ESE, ŏ-bē's. a. Fat, loaden with fleſh.
ESENESS, ŏ-bē'ſ-nĭs. } ſ.
ESITY, ŏ-bĕs-sĭt-ў.
forbid fatneſs.
OBEY, ŏ-bā'. v. a. To pay ſubmiſ-
n to, to comply with, from reverence to
thority.
JECT, ŏb'-dzhĕkt. ſ. That about
ich any power or faculty is employed;
mething preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe
affection or emotion in the mind.
OBJECT, ŏb-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To op-
, to preſent in oppoſition; to propoſe
a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe.
JECTION, ŏb-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act
preſenting any thing in oppoſition; ad-
e argument; fault found.
JECTIVE, ŏb'-dzhĕk-tĭv. a. Belong-
to the object, contained in the object;
le an object, propoſed as an object.
JECTIVELY, ŏb'-dzhĕk-tĭv-lў. ad. In
anner of an object.
JECTIVENESS, ŏb'-dzhĕk-tĭv-nĭs. ſ.
e ſtate of being an object.
JECTOR, ŏb-dzhĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One who
rs objections.
T, ŏb'-ĭt. ſ. Funeral obſequies.
OBJURGATE, ŏb-dzhŭr'-gāte. v. a.
clude, to reprove.
URGATION, ŏb-dzhŭr-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
roof, reprehenſion.
URGATORY, ŏb-dzhŭr'-gă-tŭr-rў.
Reprehenſory, chiding.
ATE, ŏb-lā'te. a. Flatted at the
s. Uſed of a ſpheroid.
ATION, ŏb-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An offering,
rifice.
LECTATION, ŏb-lĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. De-
, pleaſure.
OBLIGATE, ŏb'-lў-gāte. v. a. To
d by contract or duty.
IGATION, ŏb-lў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
ing power of any oath, vow, duty, or
act; an act which binds any man to
e performance; favour by which one is
d to gratitude.
IGATORY, ŏb''-lў-gă-tŭr'-ў. a. Im-
g an obligation, binding, coercive.
BLIGE, { ŏ-blī'dzh. } v. a.
{ ŏ-blē'dzh. }
bind, to impoſe obligation, to compel
mething; to lay obligations of gra-
e; to pleaſe, to gratify.
GEE, ŏb-lў-dzhē'. ſ. The perſon
d by a legal or written contract.
GEMENT, ŏ-blī'dzh-mĕnt. ſ. Obli-
n.
GER, ŏ-blī'-dzhŭr. ſ. He who binds
ntract.

OBLIGING, ŏ-blī'-dzhing. part. a. Civil, complaiſant, reſpectful, engaging.
OBLIGINGLY, ŏ-blī'-dzhing-lў. ad. Civilly, complaiſantly.
OBLIGINGNESS, ŏ-blī'-dzhing-nĭs. ſ. Obligation, force; civility, complaiſance.
OBLIQUATION, ŏb-lĭ-kwā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.
OBLIQUE, ŏb-lī'ke. a. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, uſed of ſenſe; in grammar, any caſe in nouns except the nominative.
OBLIQUELY, ŏb-lī'ke-lў. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.
OBLIQUENESS, ŏb-lī'ke-nĭs. } ſ.
OBLIQUITY, ŏb-lĭk'-wĭt-tў.
Deviation from phyſical rectitude, deviation from parallelĭſm or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.
To OBLITERATE, ŏb-lĭt'-tĕr-rāte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to deſtroy, to efface.
OBLITERATION, ŏb-lĭt'-tĕr rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Effacement, extinction.
OBLIVION, ŏb-lĭv'-vyŭn. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, ceſſation of remembrance; amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.
OBLIVIOUS, ŏb-lĭv'-vyŭs. a. Cauſing forgetfulneſs.
OBLONG, ŏb'-lŏng. a. Longer than broad.
OBLONGLY, ŏb-lŏng'-lў. ad. In an oblong direction.
OBLONGNESS, ŏb-lŏng'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being oblong.
OBLOQUY, ŏb'-lŏ-kwў. ſ. Cenſorious ſpeech, blame, ſlander; cauſe of reproach, diſgrace.
OBMUTESCENCE, ŏb-mū-tĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Loſs of ſpeech.
OBNOXIOUS, ŏb-nŏk'-ſhŭs. a. Subject; liable to puniſhment; liable, expoſed.
OBNOXIOUSNESS, ŏb-nŏk'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Subjection, liableneſs to puniſhment.
OBNOXIOUSLY, ŏb-nŏk'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. In a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.
To OBNUBILATE, ŏb-nū'-bў-lāte. v. a. To cloud, to obſcure.
OBOLE, ŏb'-ōl. ſ. In pharmacy, twelve grains.
OBREPTION, ŏb-rĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of creeping on.
OBSCENE, ŏb-sē'n. a. Immodeſt, not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; offenſive, diſguſting; inauſpicious, ill omened.
OBSCENELY, ŏb-sē'n-lў. ad. In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OB-

OBSCENENESS, ŏb-sē'n-nĭs. } f.
OBSCENITY, ŏb-sĕn'-nў-tў. }
Impurity of thought or language, unchaſtity, lewdneſs.

OBSCURATION, ŏb-ſkū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of darkening; a ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCURE, ŏb-ſkū'r. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering ſight; living in the dark; abſtruſe, difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, ŏb-ſkū'r. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make leſs viſible; to make leſs intelligible; to make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

OBSCURELY, ŏb-ſkū'r-lў. ad. Not brightly, not luminouſly; out of ſight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, ŏb-ſkū'r-nĭs. } f.
OBSCURITY, ŏb-ſkŭ'-rĭt-tў. }
Darkneſs, want of light; unnoticed ſtate, privacy; darkneſs of meaning.

OBSECRATION, ŏb-sē-krā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Intreaty, ſupplication.

OBSEQUIES, ŏb'-sē-kwўz. ſ. Funeral rites, funeral ſolemnities. It is found in the ſingular, but not much uſed.

OBSEQUIOUS, ŏb-sē'-kwў-ŭs. a. Obedient, compliant, not reſiſting; in Shakeſpeare, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ŏb-sē'-kwў-ŭſ-lў. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakeſpeare it ſignifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŏb-sē'-kwў-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕbl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

OBSERVABLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕb-lў. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕns. ſ. Reſpect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; obſervation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕnt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; reſpectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVATION, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking; notion gained by obſerving, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-tŭr. ſ. One that obſerves, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'-vă-tŭr-rў. ſ. A place built for aſtronomical obſervation.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiouſly; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ŏb-zĕr'-vŭr. ſ. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one keeps any law or cuſtom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'-ving-lў. ad. tentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ŏb-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. T of beſieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ŏb-ſĭd'-yŭn-ĭl. a. longing to a ſiege.

OBSOLETE, ŏb'-sō-lēt. a. Worn uſe, diſuſed, unfaſhionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ŏb'-sō-lēt-nĭs. ſ. of bein worn out of uſe, unfaſhionab

OBSTACLE, ŏb'-ſtĕkl. ſ. Somethi poſed, hindrance, obſtruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ŏb-ſtĕt-trĭ ſhŭn. ſ. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ŏb-ſtĕt'-trĭk. a. wifiſh, befitting a midwife, doing the wife's office.

OBSTINACY, ŏb'-ſtĭn-ă-ſў. ſ. bornneſs, contumacy, perſiſtency.

OBSTINATE, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt. a. Sta contumacious, fixed in reſolution.

OBSTINATELY, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt-lў. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt-n Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPATION, ŏb-ſtĭ-pā'-ſhŭn. act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr- Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-p lў. ad. Loudly, clamorouſly.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ŏb-ſtr rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Loudneſs, clamour, no

OBSTRICTION, ŏb-ſtrĭk'-ſhŭn. gation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ŏb-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. hinder, to be in the way of, to blo to bar; to oppoſe, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tŭr. that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRUCTION, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. drance, difficulty; obſtacle, impe confinement; in phyſic, t e-blockin any canal in the human body, ſo a vent the flowing of any fluid throu

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. dering, cauſing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. pedimen, obſtacle.

OBSTRUENT, ŏb'-ſtrŭ-ĕnt. a. ing, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ŏb-ſtŭ- ſhŭn. ſ. A ſtoppage of the exerci mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ŏb-ſtŭ-pĕ a. Obſtructing the mental powers

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tā'n. v. a. T to acquire, to procure; to gain by co

OBTAIN, ŏb-tā'n. v. n. To continue ...e; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail, to ...ed.

...TAINABLE, ŏb-tā'n-ĕbl. a. To be ...ured.

...TAINER, ŏb-tā'-nŭr. ſ. He who ...ins.

OBTEMPERATE, ŏb-tĕm'-pĕr-āte. To obey.

OBTEND, ŏb-tĕnd'. v. a. To op- to hold out, in oppoſition; to pre- to offer as the reaſon of any thing. ...laſt ſenſe not uſed.

...ENEBRATION, ŏb-tĕn-nē-brā'- ſ. Darkneſs, the ſtate of being ...ned.

...ENSION, ŏb-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act ...tending.

OBTEST, ŏb-tĕſt'. v. a. To be- to ſupplicate.

...ESTATION, ŏb-tĕs-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Sup- ...on, intreaty.

...ECTATION, ŏb-trĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ...er, detraction, calumny.

...TRUDE, ŏb-trōd. v. a. To thruſt ...y place or ſtate by force or impoſ-

...UDER, ŏb-trō'-dŭr. ſ. One that ...es.

...USION, ŏb-trō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act ...truding.

...USIVE, ŏb-trō'-sĭv. a. Inclined ...e one's ſelf, or any thing elſe upon

...TUND, ŏb-tŭnd'. v. a. To blunt, ..., to quell, to deaden.

...SANGULAR, ŏb-tŭſe-ăng'-gū-lĕr. ...aving angles larger than right an-

...SE, ŏb-tūſe. a. Not pointed, not not quick, dull, ſtupid; not ſhrill, ..., as, an Obtuſe ſound.

...SELY, ŏb-tūſe-lў. ad. Without a ...dully, ſtupidly.

...SENESS, ŏb-tūſe-nĭs. ſ. Blunt- ...uineſs.

...SION, ŏb-tū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ...; the ſtate of being dulled.

...NTION, ŏb-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Some- ...happening not conſtantly and regu- ...but uncertainly.

...VERT, ŏb-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn ...

...VIATE, ŏb'-vyāte. v. a. To the way, to prevent, to oppoſe.

...US, ŏb'-vyŭs. a. Meeting any ...oppoſed in front to any thing; open, ...; eaſily diſcovered, plain, evident.

...USLY, ŏb'-vyŭſ-lў. ad. Evidently, ...ly.

OBVIOUSNESS, ŏb'-vyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, ŏb-ŭm'-brāte. v. a. To ſhade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ŏb-ŭm-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn. ſ. Occurrence, caſualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cauſe; reaſon not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, caſual exigence.

To OCCASION, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn. v. a. To cauſe caſually; to cauſe, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ŏk-kāzh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Incidental, caſual; producing by accident; producing by occaſion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ŏk-kāzh'-ŭn-ĕl-lў. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident.

OCCECATION, ŏk-sē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ŏk'-sў-dĕnt. ſ. The Weſt.

OCCIDENTAL, ŏk-sў-dĕn'-tĕl. a. Weſtern.

OCCIDUOUS, ŏk-sĭd'-dzhū-ŭs. a. Weſtern.

OCCIPITAL, ŏk-sĭp'-pў-tĕl. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ŏk'-sў-pŭt. ſ. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ŏk-sĭz'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, ŏk-klū'd. v. a. To ſhut up.

OCCLUSE, ŏk-klū's. a. Shut up, cloſed.

OCCLUSION, ŏk-klū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhutting up.

OCCULT, ŏk-kŭlt'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiſcoverable.

OCCULTATION, ŏk-kŭl-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight.

OCCULTNESS, ŏk-kŭlt'-nĭs. ſ. Secretneſs, ſtate of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ŏk'-kū-pĕn-sў. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

OCCUPANT, ŏk'-kū-pĕnt. ſ. He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

To OCCUPATE, ŏk'-kū-pāte. v. a. To take up, to poſſeſs, to hold.

OCCUPATION, ŏk-kū-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion; employment, buſineſs; trade, calling, vocation.

OCCUPIER, ŏk'-kū-pī-ŭr. ſ. A poſſeſſor, one who takes into his poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To

To OCCUPY, ŏk'-kă-pȳ. v. a. To poſſeſs, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as buſineſs.
To OCCUR, ŏk-kŭr'. v. n. To be preſented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to claſh, to ſtrike againſt, to meet.
OCCURRENCE, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕns. ſ. Incident, accidental event; occaſional preſentation.
OCCURRENT, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕnt. ſ. Incident, any thing that happens.
OCCURSION, ŏk-kŭr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Claſh, mutual blow.
OCEAN, ō'-ſhŭn. ſ. The main, the great ſea; any immenſe expanſe.
OCEAN, ō'-ſhŭn. a. Pertaining to the main or great ſea.
OCEANICK, ō-ſē-ăn'-ĭk. a. Pertaining to the ocean.
OCELLATED, ō-ſĕl'-lă-tĭd. a. Reſembling the eye.
OCHRE, ō'-kŭr. ſ. A kind of earth ſlightly coherent, and eaſily diſſolved in water.
OCHREOUS, ō'-krȳ-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of ochre.
OCHREY, ō'-krȳ. a. Partaking of ochre.
OCHIMY, ŏk'-kȳ-mȳ. ſ. A mixed baſe metal.
OCTAGON, ŏk'-tă-gŭn. ſ. In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.
OCTAGONAL, ŏk-tăg'-gō-nĕl. a. Having eight angles and ſides.
OCTANGULAR, ŏk-tăng'-gū-lĕr. a. Having eight angles.
OCTANGULARNESS, ŏk-tăng'-gū-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having eight angles.
OCTANT, ŏk'-tănt. }
OCTILE, ŏk'-tĭl. } a.
Is, when a planet is in ſuch poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle.
OCTAVE, ŏk'-tĕv. ſ. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival; in muſick, an eighth or an interval of eight ſounds; eight days together after a feſtival.
OCTAVO, ŏk-tā'-vō. a. A book is ſaid to be in Octavo when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.
OCTENNIAL, ŏk-tĕn'-nyăl. a. Happening every eight year; laſting eight years.
OCTOBER, ŏk-tō'-bŭr. ſ. The tenth month of the year, or the eight numbered from March.

DOUR, ŏ'-dŭr. ſ. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent.

ECONOMICKS, ĕ-kŏ-nŏm'-miks. ſ. Management of houſehold affairs.

ECUMENICAL, ĕ-kū-mĕn'-nў-kĕl. a. General, reſpecting the whole habitable world.

EDEMA, ĕ-dē'-mă. ſ. A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour.

EDEMATICK, ĕ-dē-măt'-tĭk. } a.
EDEMATOUS, ĕ-dĕm'-mă-tŭs. }
Pertaining to an oedema.

ER, ŏ're. Contracted from Over.

SOPHAGUS, ĕ-ſŏf'-fă-gŭs. ſ. The gullet.

F, ŏv. prep. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction, as, Of theſe part were ſlain; it is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, as the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time Of all other; from, as I bought Of him; concerning, relating to, as all were this ſenſe Of war; out of, as yet Of his little he had ſome to ſpare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the ſteward; this ſenſe now not in uſe: accordant to, as they do Of right belong to me; noting power or ſpontaneity, as Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no ſtrength; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own accord I undertook this work; noting preference or poſtponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, O miſerable Of happy! noting cauſality, as Of good nature Of neceſſity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of a hundred; noting kind or ſpecies, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ŏf. ad. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally oppoſed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it ſignifies diſtance; it ſignifies evaneſcence, abſence or departure; it ſignifies any kind of diſappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not ſtudied; Off hand, not ſtudied.

OFF, ŏf. interject. Depart.

OFF, ŏf. prep. Not on; diſtant from.

OFFAL, ŏf'-fĭl. ſ. Waſte meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarſe fleſh; refuſe, that which is thrown away; any thing of no eſteem.

OFFENCE, ŏf-fĕns'e. ſ. Crime, act of wickedneſs; a tranſgreſſion; injury; diſpleaſure given, cauſe of diſguſt, ſcandal; anger, diſpleaſure conceived; attack, act of the aſſailant.

OFFENCEFUL, ŏf-fĕns'-fŭl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ŏf-fĕns'-lĭs. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. a. To make angry; to aſſail, to attack; to tranſgreſs, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. n. To be criminal, to tranſgreſs the law; to cauſe anger; to commit tranſgreſſion.

OFFENDER, ŏf-fĕn'-dŭr. ſ. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, tranſgreſſor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ŏf-fĕn'-drĭs. ſ. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv. a. Cauſing anger, diſpleaſing, diſguſting; cauſing pain, injurious; aſſailant, not defenſive.

OFFENSIVELY, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-lў. ad. Miſchievouſly, injuriouſly; ſo as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure; by way of attack, not defenſively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Injuriouſneſs, miſchief; cauſe of diſguſt.

To OFFER, ŏf'-fŭr. v. a. To preſent to any one, to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received; to ſacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propoſe.

To OFFER, ŏf'-fŭr. v. n. To be preſent, to be at hand, to preſent itſelf; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ŏf'-fŭr. ſ. Propoſal of advantage to another; firſt advance; propoſal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; ſomething given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ŏf-fĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who makes an offer; one who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

OFFERING, ŏf'-fĕr-rĭng. ſ. A ſacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

OFFERTORY, ŏf-fĕr-tŭr-ў. ſ. The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ŏf'-fĭs. ſ. A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar uſe; buſineſs; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worſhip; formulary of devotions; rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs; place where buſineſs is tranſacted.

OFFICER, ŏf'-fĭ-sŭr. ſ. A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ŏf'-fĭ-sŭrd. a. Commanded, ſupplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭſh'-ĕl. a. Conducive, appropriate with regard to their uſe; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭſh'-ĕl. ſ. Official is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

OFFICIALLY, ŏf-fĭſh'-ăl-ў. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ŏf-fĭſh'-ĕl-tў. ſ. The charge or poſt of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭſh'-āte. v. a. To give in conſequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭſh'-āte. v. n. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ŏf-fĭſh'-ŭs. a. Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ŏf-fĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Kindly, with unaſked kindneſs; with too great forwardneſs.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ŏf-fĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour; over-forwardneſs.

OFFING, ŏf'-fĭng. ſ. The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

OFFSET, ŏf'-sĕt. ſ. Sprout, ſhoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ŏf'-ſkou-rĭng. ſ. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ŏf'-ſprĭng. ſ. The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ŏf-fŭs'-kāte. v. a. To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ŏf-fŭſ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of darkening.

OFT, ăft. ad. Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ŏf'n. ad. Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ŏf'n-tĭmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ăft-tĭmz. ad. Frequently, often.

OGEE, ŏ-dzhē'. ſ. A ſort of moulding in architecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ŏ'-gl. v. a. To view with ſide glances as in fondneſs.

OGLER, ŏ'g-lŭr. ſ. A ſly gazer, one who views by ſide glances.

OGLIO, ŏ'-lyŏ. ſ. A diſh made by ling different kinds of meat, a medle

OH, ŏ'. interject. An exclamation ing pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

OIL, oi'l. ſ. The juice of olives exp any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin m the juices of certain vegetables, ex or drawn by the ſtill.

To OIL, oi'l. v. a. To ſmear or cate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, oi'l-kŭl-lŭr. ſ. made by grinding coloured ſubſtan oil.

OILINESS, oi'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Unctuo greaſineſs, quality approaching to oil.

OILMAN, oi'l-măn. ſ. One who in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, oi'l-ſhŏp. ſ. A ſhop oils and pickles are ſold.

OILY, oi'l-ў. a. Conſiſting of oil taining oil, having the qualities fat, greaſy.

OILYGRAIN, oi'l-ў-grān. ſ. A

OILYPALM, oi'l-ў-pă'm. ſ. A t

To OINT, oi'nt. v. a. To ano ſmear. Out of uſe.

OINTMENT, oi'nt-mĕnt. ſ. U unctuous matter.

OKER, ŏ'-kŭr. ſ. A colour.

OLD, ōld. a. Paſt the middle of li young; of long continuance, beg ago; not new; ancient, not mode any ſpecified duration; ſubſiſting ſomething elſe; long practiſed; long ago, from ancient times.

OLDFASHIONED, ōld-făſh-ŭn Formed according to obſolete cuſto

OLDEN, ōldn. a. Ancient. No

OLDNESS, ōld-nĭs. ſ. Old age quity.

OLEAGINOUS, ō-lē-ădzh'-ĭn-ŭs. unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ō-lē-ădzh nĭs. ſ. Oilineſs.

OLEANDER, ō-lē-ăn'-dŭr. ſ. T roſebay.

OLEASTER, ō-lē-ăs'-tŭr. ſ. Wi

OLEOSE, ō-lē-ō'ſe. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, ōl-făkt'. v. n. To

OLFACTORY, ōl-făk'-tŭr-ў. a. the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLID, ōl'-lĭd. } a.
OLIDOUS, ōl'-lĭd-ŭs. } Stinking, fœtid.

OLIGARCHY, ōl'-lў-găr-kў. ſ. of government which places the power in a ſmall number, ariſtocra

OLIO, ō'-lyō. ſ. A mixture, a me

LITORY, ŏl-lў-tŭr-ў. a. Belonging to the kitchen garden.

LIVASTER, ŏl-lў-vȧs'-tŭr. a. Darkly brown, tawny.

LIVE, ŏl-lĭv. ſ. A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

MBRE, ŏm-bŭr. ſ. A game of cards managed by three.

MEGA, ō-mē'-gȧ. ſ. The laſt letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the holy Scripture for the laſt.

MELET, ŏm'-lĭt. ſ. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

MEN, ō'-mĭn. ſ. A ſign good or bad, a prognoſtick.

MENED, ō'-mĭnd. a. Containing prognoſticks.

MENTUM, ō-mĕn'-tŭm. ſ. The cawl, a double membrane ſpread over the entrails, called alſo reticulum, from its figure, reſembling that of a net.

MINATE, ŏm'-mў-nāte. v. a. To foretaken, to ſhew prognoſticks.

MINATION, ŏm-mў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Prognoſtick.

MINOUS, ŏm'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Exhibiting tokens of futurity, foreſhowing ill, ſuſpicious; exhibiting tokens good or

MINOUSLY, ŏm'-mĭn-nŭſ-lў. ad. With ill or bad omen.

MINOUSNESS, ŏm'-mĭn-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ominous.

MISSION, ō-mĭſ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Neglect to do; neglect of duty, oppoſed to perpetration or perpetration of crimes.

MIT, ō-mĭt'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practiſe.

MITTANCE, ō'-mĭt'-tĕns. ſ. Forbearance.

MNIFARIOUS, ŏm-nў-fā'-ryŭs. a. Of all ſorts of kinds.

MNIFEROUS, ŏm-nĭf'-fĕr-rŭs. a. All-bearing.

MNIFICK, ŏm-nĭf'-fĭk. a. All-creating.

MNIFORM, ŏm'-nў-fȧrm. a. Having all ſhape.

MNIGENOUS, ŏm-nĭdzh'-ĕn-ŭs. a. All kinds of all kinds.

MNIPOTENCE, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕns. } ſ.
MNIPOTENCY, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕn-ſў. }
Infinite power, unlimited power.

MNIPOTENT, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt. a. Almighty, powerful without limit.

MNIPRESENCE, ŏm-nў-prĕ'-zĕns. ſ. Univerſal, unbounded preſence.

MNIPRESENT, ŏm-nў-prĕ'-zĕnt. a. Univerſal, preſent in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ŏm-nĭs'-ſhĕns. } ſ.
OMNISCIENCY, ŏm-nĭs'-ſhĕn-ſў }
Boundleſs knowledge, infinite wiſdom.

OMNISCIENT, ŏm-nĭs'-ſhĕnt. a. Infinitely wiſe, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ŏm-nĭs'-ſhŭs. a. All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ŏm-nĭv'-vō-rŭs. a. All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ŏm-fȧ-lŏp'-tĭk. ſ. An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ŏn'. prep. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as miſchiefs On miſchiefs; noting a ſtate of progreſſion, as whither On thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the firſt day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting ſtipulation or condition.

ON, ŏn'. ad. Forward, in ſucceſſion; forward, in progreſſion; in continuance, without ceaſing; upon the body, as part of dreſs; it notes reſolution to advance.

ON, ŏn'. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, wŏns'. ad. One time; a ſingle time; the ſame time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wŏn'. a. Leſs than two, ſingle, denoted by an unite; indefinitely, any; different, diverſe, oppoſed to Another; one of two, oppoſed to the Other; particularly one.

ONE, wŏn'. ſ. A ſingle perſon; a ſingle maſs or aggregate; the firſt hour; the ſame thing; a perſon; a perſon by way of eminence; a diſtinct or particular perſon; perſons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any perſon, any man indefinitely; One has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wŏn'-īde. a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'-ў-kĕl. a. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'-tĭk. ſ. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wŏn'-nĭs. ſ. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ŏn'-nĕr-rĕr-rў. a. Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE, ŏn'-nĕr-rāte. v. a. To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ŏn-nĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ŏn'-nĕr-rŭs. a. Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

ONION, ŭn'-nyŭn. ſ. A plant.

ONLY, ŏ'n-lў. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for muſick.

ONLY, ŏ'n-lў. ad. Simply, ſingly, merely, barely; ſo and no otherwiſe; ſingly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ŏn'-nŏ-măn-ſў. ſ. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ŏn-nŏ-măn'-tў-kĕl. a. Predicting by name.

ONSET, ŏn'-ſĕt. ſ. Attack, aſſault, firſt brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ŏn'-ſlăt. ſ. Attack, ſtorm, onſet Not uſed.

ONTOLOGIST, ŏn-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. One who conſiders the affections of being in general, a metaphyſician.

ONTOLOGY, ŏn-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. The ſcience of the affections of being in general, metaphyſicks.

ONWARD, ŏn'-wŭrd. ad. Forward, progreſſively; in a ſtate of advanced progreſſion; ſomewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ŏ'-nў-kă. ſ. The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone named onyx.

ONYX, ŏ'-nĭks. ſ. The Onyx is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

OOZE, ŏ'ze. ſ. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, ſlime; ſoft flow, ſpring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ŏ'ze. v. n. To flow by ſtealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ŏ'-zў. a. Miry, muddy, ſlimy.

To OPACATE, ŏ-pă'-kāte. v. n. To ſhade, to darken.

OPACITY, ŏ-păs'-ſĭt-tў. ſ. Cloudineſs, want of tranſparency.

OPACOUS, ŏ-pā'-kŭs. a. Dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

OPAL, ŏ'-păl ſ. A precious ſtone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ŏ-pā'ke. a. Not tranſparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ŏ'pe. } v. a.
To OPEN, ŏ'pn. }

Ope is uſed only by poets. To uncloſe, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to ſhow, to diſcover; to divide, to break; to plain, to diſcloſe; to begin.

To OPE, ŏ'pe. }
To OPEN, ŏ'pn. } v. n.

To uncloſe, not to remain ſhut; a te hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ŏ'pe. }
OPEN, ŏ'pn. } a.

Uncloſed, not ſhut; plain, apparent wearing diſguiſe, artleſs, ſincere; clouded, clear; expoſed to view; vered; expoſed, without defence; tive.

OPENER, ŏ'p-nŭr. ſ. One that one that unlocks, one that unclose plainer, interpreter; that which ſep diſuniter.

OPENEYED, ŏ'pn-ide. a. V watchful.

OPENHANDED, ŏpn-hăn'-dĭd. a nerous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ŏpn-hă'r-tĭd. a nerous, candid, not meanly ſubtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ŏpn-hă'r- ſ. Liberality, munificence, genero

OPENING, ŏ'p-ning. ſ. A breach; diſcovery at a diſtance, knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ŏ'pn-lў. ad. Publick ſecretly, in ſight; plainly, apparen dently, without diſguiſe.

OPENMOUTHED, ŏpn-mou't Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ŏ'pn-nĭs. ſ. Plainne neſs, freedom from obſcurity or a ty; freedom from diſguiſe.

OPERA, ŏp'-pĕr-ră. ſ. A poet or fiction, repreſented by vocal and mental muſick.

OPERABLE, ŏp'-pĕr-ăbl. a. To practicable.

OPERANT, ŏp'-pĕr-rănt. a. Act ing power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp'-pĕr-rāte. v. act, to have agency, to produce e

OPERATION, ŏp-pĕr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. cy, production of effects, influe tion, effect; in chirurgery, tha the art of healing which depen uſe of inſtruments; the motions ployments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ŏp'-pĕr-rā-tĭv. a ing the power of acting, having agency.

OPERATOR, ŏp'-pĕr-rā-tŭr. that performs any act of the h who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-rō's. a. L full of troubles.

OP

…ITES, ŏ-fī'-tēz. ſ. A ſtone. Ophi-…, has a duſky greeniſh ground, with …ot of a lighter green.
…THALMICK, ŏf-thăl'-mĭk. a. Re-…ing to the eye.
…THALMY, ŏf'-thăl-mȳ. ſ. A diſ-…e of the eyes.
…ATE, ŏ'-pyĕt. ſ. A medicine that …es ſleep.
…ATE, ŏ'-pyĕt. a. Soporiferous, nar-…tick.
…OPINE, ŏ-pī'ne. v. n. To think, to …ſay.
…NIATIVE, ŏ-pĭn'-nyā-tĭv. a. Stiff …preconceived notion; imagined, not …ved.
…NIATOR, ŏ-pĭn-nyā'-tŭr. ſ. One …d of his own notion, inflexible. Lit-…riſed.
…NIATRE, ŏ-pĭn-nyā'tre. a. Obſti-…e, ſtubborn. A French word little …d.
…NIATRETY, ŏ-pĭn-nyŏt'-trĕ-tȳ. ſ. …inacy, inflexibility, determination of …d.
…NION, ŏ-pĭn'-nyŭn. ſ. Perſuaſion of …mind, without proof; ſentiments, …gment, notion; favourable judgment.
…NIONATIVE, ŏ-pĭn'-nyŭn-nā-tĭv. a. …d of preconceived notions.
…NIONIST, ŏ-pĭn'-nyŭn-nĭſt. ſ. One …d of his own notions.
…UM, ŏ'-pyŭm. ſ. A medicine uſed to …ſe ſleep.
…TIDAN, ŏp'-pȳ-dĕn. ſ. A townſman, …inhabitant of a town.
OPPIGNERATE, ŏp-pĭg'-nĕr-rāte. …To pledge, to pawn.
…PILATION, ŏp-pȳ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ob-…ction, matter heaped together.
…PONENT, ŏp-pō'-nĕnt. a. Oppoſite, …poſite.
…PONENT, ŏp-pō'-nĕnt. ſ. Antagoniſt, …verſary; one who begins the diſpute by …ing objections to a tenet.
…PORTUNE, ŏp-pŏr-tū'ne. a. Sea-…able, convenient, fit, timely.
…PORTUNELY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'ne-lȳ. ad. …ſeaſonably, conveniently, with opportuni-…ty either of time or place.
…PORTUNITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Fit …ce, time, convenience, ſuitableneſs of …umſtances to any end.
…OPPOSE, ŏp-pō'ze. v. a. To act …inſt, to be adverſe, to hinder, to reſiſt; …put in oppoſition, to offer as an antago-…ſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to …ce in front.
…OPPOSE, ŏp-pō'ze. v. n. To act ad-verſely; to object in a diſputation, to have the part of raiſing difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ŏp-pō'ze-lĭs. a. Irreſiſtible, not to be oppoſed.
OPPOSER, ŏp-pō'-zŭr. ſ. One that oppoſes, antagoniſt, enemy.
OPPOSITE ŏp'-pō-zĭt. a. Placed in front, facing each other; adverſe, repugnant; contrary.
OPPOSITE, ŏp'-pō-zĭt. ſ. Adverſary, opponent, antagoniſt.
OPPOSITELY, ŏp'-pō zĭt-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other; adverſely.
OPPOSITENESS, ŏp'-pō-zĭt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being oppoſite.
OPPOSITION, ŏp-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; hoſtile reſiſtance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures, contrariety of meaning.
To OPPRESS, ŏp-prĕs'. v. a. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity; to overpower, to ſubdue.
OPPRESSION, ŏp-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of oppreſſing, cruelty, ſeverity; the ſtate of being oppreſſed, miſery; hardſhip, calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, laſſitude of body.
OPPRESSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'-sĭv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjuſtly exactious or ſevere; heavy, overwhelming.
OPPRESSOR, ŏp-prĕs'-sŭr. ſ. One who haraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity.
OPPROBRIOUS, ŏp-prō'-brȳŭs. a. Reproachful, diſgraceful; cauſing infamy.
OPPROBRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'-brȳŭſ-lȳ. ad. Reproachfully, ſcurriloufly.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'-brȳŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Reproachfulneſs, ſcurrility.
To OPPUGN, ŏp-pū'n. v. a. To oppoſe, to attack, to reſiſt.
OPPUGNANCY, ŏp-pŭg'-nĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Oppoſition.
OPPUGNER, ŏp-pŭg'-nŭr. ſ. One who oppoſes or attacks.
OPTABLE, ŏp'-tăbl. a. Deſirable, to be wiſhed.
OPTATIVE, ŏp'-tă-tĭv. a. Expreſſive of deſire; the name of that mode of a verb which expreſſes deſire.
OPTICAL, ŏp'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Relating to the ſcience of optics.
OPTICIAN, ŏp-tĭſh'-ĕn. ſ. One ſkilled in opticks.
OPTICK, ŏp'-tĭk. a. Viſual, producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion; relating to the ſcience of viſion.

OPTICK,

OPTICK, ŏp'-tĭk. ſ. An inſtrument of ſight, an organ of ſight.
OPTICKS, ŏp'-tĭks. ſ. The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.
OPTIMACY, ŏp'-tȳ-mĕſ-ȳ. ſ. Nobility, body of nobles.
OPTIMITY, ŏp-tĭm'-mȳ-tȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being beſt.
OPTION, ŏp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Choice, election.
OPULENCE, ŏp'-pū-lĕns. } ſ.
OPULENCY, ŏp'-pū-lĕn-ſȳ. } ſ.
Wealth, riches, affluence.
OPULENT, ŏp'-pū-lĕnt. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.
OPULENTLY, ŏp'-pū-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. Richly, with ſplendor.
OR. ŏr'. conjunct. A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition; it correſponds to Either, he muſt Either fall Or fly; before Or ever, is Before ever. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.
ORACLE, ŏr'-răkl. ſ. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one famed for wiſdom.
To ORACLE, ŏr'-răkl. v. n. To utter oracles. Not uſed.
ORACULAR, ŏ-răk'-kū-lĕr. } a.
ORACULOUS, ŏ-răk'-kū-lŭs. } a.
Uttering oracles, reſembling oracles.
ORACULOUSLY, ŏ-răk'-kū-lŭſ-lȳ. ad. In manner of an oracle.
ORACULOUSNESS, ŏ-răk'-kū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being oracular.
ORAISON, ŏr'-ry-zŭn. ſ. Prayer, verbal ſupplication.
ORAL, ŏ'-rĕl. a. Delivered by mouth, not written.
ORALLY, ŏ'-rĕl-lȳ. ad. By mouth, without writing.
ORANGE, ŏr'-rĭndzh. ſ. The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.
ORANGE, ŏr'-rĭndzh. a. Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.
ORANGERY, ŏ-rā'n-zhĕr-ȳ. ſ. Plantations of oranges.
ORANGEMUSK, ŏr'-rĭndzh-mŭſk. ſ. See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.
ORANGE WOMAN, ŏr'-rĭndzh-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. One who ſells oranges.
ORATION, ŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick.
ORATORICAL, ŏr-rā-tŏr'-ry-kĕl. a. Rhetorical, beſitting an orator.
ORATOR, ŏr'-rā-tŭr. ſ. A publick ſpeaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to e
cery.
ORATORY, ŏr'-rā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Eloque
rhetorical ſkill; exerciſe of eloquenc
private place which is deputed and all
for prayer alone.
ORB, ā'rb. ſ. Sphere, orbicular b
circular body; mundane ſphere, cele
body; wheel, any rolling body; c
line drawn round; circle deſcribed by
of the mundane ſpheres; period, rev
tion of time; ſphere of action.
ORBATION, ŏr-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Priv
of parents or children.
ORBED, ā'rd. } a.
ā'rbd. } a.
Round, circular, orbicular; formed
a circle; rounded.
ORBICULAR, ŏr-bĭk'-kū-lĕr. a. S
rical; circular.
ORBICULARLY, ŏr-bĭk'-kū-lĕr-lȳ.
Spherically, circularly.
ORBICULARNESS, ŏr-bĭk'-kū-lĕr-n
The ſtate of being orbicular.
ORBICULATED, ŏr-bĭk'-kū-lā-tĭd
Moulded into an orb.
ORBIT, ā'r-bĭt. ſ. The line deſcrib
the revolution of a planet.
ORBITY, ā'r-bȳ-tȳ. ſ. Loſs, or wa
parents or children.
ORC, ā'rk. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fiſh.
ORCHAL, ā'r-kĕl. ſ. A ſtone
which a blue colour is made.
ORCHANET, ā'r-kā-nĕt. ſ. An h
ORCHARD, ā'r-tſhĕrd. ſ. A garde
fruit-trees.
ORCHESTRE, ā'r-kĭſ-tŭr. ſ. The
where the muſicians are ſet at a pu
ſhow.
To ORDAIN, ŏr-dā'n. v. a. To
point, to decree; to eſtabliſh, to inſti
to ſet in an office; to inveſt with min
al function, or ſacerdotal power.
ORDAINER, ŏr-dā'n-nŭr. ſ. He
ordains.
ORDEAL, ā'r-dyăl. ſ. A trial by f
water, by which the perſon accuſe
pealed to heaven, by walking blin
over hot bars of iron, or being throw
to the water.
ORDER, ā'r-dŭr. ſ. Method, re
diſpoſition; proper ſtate; regularity
tled mode; mandate, precept, comm
rule, regulation; regular governme
ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſ
marks of honour; a rank or claſs;
ligious fraternity; in the plural, hier
cal ſtate; means to an end; me
care; in architecture, a ſyſtem of t

…ral members, ornaments, and proportion… …of columns and pilaſters.

…ORDER, ā'r-dŭr. v. a. To regulate, …aſſiſt, to manage, to conduct; to me… …dle, to diſpoſe fitly; to direct, to com…

…RDERER, ā'r-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that …ders, methodiſes, or regulates.

…RDERLESS, ā'r-dŭr-lĭs. a. Diſor…derly, out of rule.

…DERLINESS, ā'r-dŭr-lў-nĭs. ſ. Re…gularity, methodicalneſs.

…DERLY, ā'r-dŭr-lў. a. Methodical, …gular; well regulated; according with …ſtabliſhed method.

…DERLY, ā'r-dŭr-lў. ad. Methodi…cally, according to order, regularly.

…DINABLE, ā'r-dĭn-ĕbl. a. Such as …may be appointed.

…DINAL, ā'r-dĭn-ĕl. a. Noting or…der.

…DINAL, ā'r-dĭn-ĕl. ſ. A ritual, a …book containing orders.

…DINANCE, ā'r-dў-nĕns. ſ. Law, …rule, preſcript; obſervance commanded; …commitment; a cannon: it is now gene…rally written for diſtinction Ordnance, and …pronounced ā'rd-nāns.

…DINARILY, ā'r-dў-nĕr-ĭ-lў. ad. …According to eſtabliſhed rules, according …to eſtabliſhed method; commonly, uſually.

…DINARY, ā'r-dў-nĕr-ĭ or ā'r-nĕr-ĭ. …Eſtabliſhed, methodical, regular; com…mon, uſual; mean, of low rank; ugly, …not handſome, as ſhe is an Ordinary wo…man.

…DINARY, ā'r-dў-nĕr-ў. ſ. Eſta…bliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes; ſet…tled eſtabliſhment; actual and conſtant of…fice.

…DINARY, ā'r-nĕr-ĭ. ſ. Regular …meat of a meal; a place of eating eſta…bliſhed at a certain price.

…ORDINATE, ā'r-dў-nāte. v. a. To …ordain.

…DINATE, ā'r-dў-nĕt. a. Regular; …methodical.

…DINATION, ār-dў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Eſ…tabliſhed order or tendency; the act of in…veſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

…DNANCE, ā'rd-nĕns. ſ. Cannon, …great guns.

…ONNANCE, ā'r-dō-nāns. ſ. Diſ…poſition of figures in a picture.

…URE, ā'r-dzhŭr. ſ. Dung, filth.

…ore. ſ. Metal unrefined, metal yet …in mineral ſtate; metal.

…AN, ā'r-gŭn. ſ. Natural inſtru…ment as the tongue, is the Organ of …ſpeech; an inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops, touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ŏr-găn'-nў-kĕl. } a.
ORGANICK, ŏr-găn'-nĭk. }
Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other; inſtrumental, acting as inſtruments of nature or art; reſpecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ŏr-găn'-nў-kĕl-lў. ad. By means of organs or inſtruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ŏr-găn'-nў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ā'r-gā-nizm. ſ. Organical ſtructure.

ORGANIST, ā'r-gā-nĭſt. ſ. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ā'r-gā-nў-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ā'r-gā-nize. v. a. To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ā'r-gŭn-lăft. ſ. The loft where the organs ſtand.

ORGANPIPE, ā'r-gŭn-pipe. ſ. The pipe of a muſical organ.

ORGASM, ā'r-găzm. ſ. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ā'r-dzhўz. ſ. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick reveis.

ORIENT, ō'-ryĕnt. a. Riſing as the ſun; eaſtern, oriental; bright, ſhining.

ORIENT, ō'-ryĕnt. ſ. The eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIENTAL, ō-ryĕn'-tĕl. a. Eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIENTAL, ō-ryĕn'-tĕl. ſ. An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ō-ryĕn'-tă-lizm. ſ. An idiom of the eaſtern languages, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTALITY, ō'-ryĕn-tăl'-lў-tў. ſ. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ŏr'-rў-fĭs. ſ. Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ŏr'-ў-găn. ſ. Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, ŏr'-rĭdzh-ĭn. }
ORIGINAL, ō-rĭdzh'-ĭn-ĕl. } ſ.
Beginning, firſt exiſtence; fountain, ſource, that which gives beginning or exiſtence; firſt copy, archetype; derivation, deſcent.

ORIGINAL, ō-rĭdzh'-ĭn-ĕl. a. Primitive, priſtine, firſt.

ORIGINALLY, ō'-rĭdzh'-ĭn-nĕl-lў. ad. Primarily, with regard to the firſt cauſe; at firſt; as the firſt author.

ORI-

ORIGINALNESS, ô-rîdzh'-în-nĕl-nĭs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-rîdzh'-în-nĕr-rў. a. Productive, cauſing exiſtence; primitive, that which was the firſt ſtate.

To ORIGINATE, ô-rîdzh'-în-nâte. v. a. To bring into exiſtence.

ORIGINATION, ô-rîdzh-în-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bringing into exiſtence.

ORISONS, ŏr'-rў-zŭns. ſ. A prayer, a ſupplication.

ORNAMENT, âr'-nâ-mĕnt. ſ. Embelliſhment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, ăr-nâ-mĕn'-tĕl. a. Serving to decoration, giving embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ăr-nâ'-mĕn'-tĕl-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTED, âr'-nâ-mĕn-tĭd. a. Embelliſhed, bedecked.

ORNATE, âr'-nâte. a. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, âr'-fŭn. ſ. A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, âr'-fŭn. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, âr'-făn-ĭdzh. } ſ.
ORPHANISM, âr'-făn-nĭzm. }
State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, âr'-pў-mĕnt. ſ. A kind of mineral; the yellow arſenic, uſed by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ŏr'-pîne. ſ. Liverer or roſe root.

ORRERY, ŏr'-rĕr-rў. ſ. An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ŏr'-rĭs. ſ. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, âr'-thô-dŏks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, âr'-thô-dŏks lў. ad. With ſoundneſs of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, âr'-thô-dŏk-ſў. ſ. Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, âr'-thô-drŏm'-ĭks. ſ. The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHOGON, âr'-thô-gŏn. ſ. A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, âr-thŏg'-gô-nĕl. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, âr-thŏg'-grăf-fŭr. ſ. One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, âr-thô-grăf'-fĭ-kĕl. a. Rightly ſpelled; relating to ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, âr-thô-grăf'-fў-kĕl-lў. ad. According to the rules of ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, âr-thŏg'-grăf-fў. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled; the part of practice of ſpelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, âr'-tĭv. a. Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN, âr'-tûl-lŭn. ſ. A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, ârts. ſ. Refuſe, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ŏs-sĭl-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of moving backward and forward as a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ŏs-sĭl'-lâ-tŭr-rў. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ŏs'-sў-tĕn-sў. ſ. The act of yawning; unuſual ſleepineſs, drowſineſs.

OSCITANT, ŏs'-sў-tĕnt. a. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy; ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

OSCITATION, ŏs-sў-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of yawning.

OSIER, ô'-zhĕr. ſ. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ŏs'-prâ. ſ. The ſea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ŏs-sĭkl. ſ. A ſmall bone.

OSSIFICK, ŏs-sĭf-fĭk. a. Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFICATION, ŏs-sў-fў-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change of carneous, membranous or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFRAGE, ŏs'-sў-frâdzh. ſ. The bone of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ŏs'-sў-fў. v. a. To change to bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ŏs-sĭv'-vô-rŭs. a. Devouring bones.

OSTENSIVE, ŏſ-tĕn'-sĭv. a. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ŏſ-tĕnt'. ſ. Appearance, manner, mien; ſhow, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ŏſ-tĕn-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Outward ſhow, appearance; affected diſplay, boaſt, vain ſhow.

OSTENTATIOUS, ŏſ-tĕn-tâ'-ſhŭs. a. Boaſtful, vain, fond of ſhow, formed to poſe to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ŏſ-tĕn-tâ'-ſhŭs-lў. ad. Vainly, boaſtfully.

STENTATIOUSNESS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs-nĕs. ſ. Vanity, boaſtfulneſs.
STEOLOGY, ŏs-tē-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. A deſcription of the bones.
STLER, ŏs'-lŭr. ſ. The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.
STRACISM, ŏs'-trā-sizm. ſ. A manner of ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell, publick cenſure.
STRACITES, ŏs'-trā-sîts. ſ. Oſtracites expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſile ſtate.
STRICH, ŏs'-tritſh. ſ. The largeſt of birds.
STACOUSTICK, ŏ-tā-kou's-tik. ſ. An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.
THER, ŭth'-ŭr. pron. Not the ſame, different; correlative to Each; ſomething beſides; next; it is ſometimes put elliptically for other thing.
THERGATES, ŭth'-ŭr-gāts. ſ. In another manner. Obſolete.
THERGUISE, ŭth'-ŭr-gîz. a. Of another kind.
THERWHERE, ŭth'-ŭr-whâre. ad. In other places.
THERWHILE, ŭth'-ŭr-whîle. ad. At other times.
THERWISE, ŭth'-ŭr-wîze. ad. In a different manner; by other cauſes; in other reſpects.
TER, ŏt'-tŭr. ſ. An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.
AL, ŏ-vŭl. a. Oblong, reſembling a longitudinal ſection of an egg.
AL, ŏ-vŭl. ſ. That which has the form of an egg.
ARIOUS, ŏ-vā'-ryŭs. a. Conſiſting of eggs.
ARY, ŏ-vā-rў. ſ. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.
ATION, ŏ-vā'-shŭn. ſ. A leſſer triumph among the Romans.
EN, ŏv'n. ſ. An arched cavity heated by fire to bake bread.
ER, ŏ-vŭr. prep. Above; acroſs, as to leap Over the brook; through, as to travel Over the world Over; Over night, the night before.
ER, ŏ-vŭr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity aſſigned; from ſide to ſide; from one to another; from a country beyond the ſea; on the ſurface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, beſides, beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended; Over againſt, oppoſite; regarding in front: in compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech.

To OVER-ABOUND, ŏ'-vŭr-ā-bound". v. n. To abound more than enough.
To OVER-ACT, ŏ'-vŭr-ăkt". v. a. To act more than enough.
To OVER-ARCH, ŏ-vŭr-ā'rtſh. v. a. To cover as with an arch.
To OVER-AWE, ŏ-vŭr-ā'. v. a. To keep in awe by ſuperior influence.
To OVER-BALANCE, ŏ-vŭr-băl"-lĕns. v. a. To weigh down, to preponderate.
OVER-BALANCE, ŏ"-vŭr-băl'-lĕns. ſ. Something more than equivalent.
OVER-BATTLE, ŏ'-vŭr-bătl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not uſed.
To OVER-BEAR, ŏ'-vŭr-bā"r. v. a. To repreſs, to ſubdue, to bear down.
To OVER-BID, ŏ'-vŭr-bĭd". v. a. To offer more than equivalent.
To OVER-BLOW, ŏ-vŭr-blŏ'. v. n. To be paſt its violence.
To OVER-BLOW, ŏ-vŭr-blŏ'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.
OVER-BOARD, ŏ'-vŭr-bôrd. ad. Off the ſhip, out of the ſhip.
To OVER-BULK, ŏ'-vŭr-bŭlk". v. a. To oppreſs by bulk.
To OVER-BURDEN, ŏ'-vŭr-bŭr"-dĭn. v. a. To load with too great a weight.
To OVER-BUY, ŏ'-vŭr-bў". v. a. To buy too dear.
To OVER-CARRY, ŏ'-vŭr-kăr"-rў. v. a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.
To OVER-CAST, ŏ-vŭr-kăſt". v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.
To OVER-CHARGE, ŏ-vŭr-tſhā"rdzh. v. a. To oppreſs, to cloy, to ſurcharge; to load, to croud too much; to burthen; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.
OVER-CHARGE, ŏ"-vŭr-tſhā'rdzh. ſ. Too great a charge.
To OVER-CLOUD, ŏ-vŭr-klou'd. v. a. To cover with clouds.
To OVERCOME, ŏ-vŭr-kŭm'. v. a. To ſubdue, to conquer, to vanquiſh; to ſurcharge; to come over or upon. Not in uſe in this laſt ſenſe.
To OVERCOME, ŏ-vŭr-kŭm'. v. n. To gain the ſuperiority.
OVERCOMER, ŏ-vŭr-kŭm'-mŭr. ſ. He who overcomes.
To OVER-COUNT, ŏ'-vŭr-kou"nt. v. a. To rate above the true value.
To OVERDO, ŏ'-vŭr-dŏ". v. a. To do more than enough.

To OVER-DRESS, ō-vŭr-drĕs″. v. a. To adorn laviſhly.

To OVER-DRIVE, ō-vŭr-drī″ve. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

To OVER-EYE, ō-vŭr-ī″. v. a. To ſuperintend; to obſerve, to remark.

OVERFAL, ō-vŭr-fâl. ſ. Cataract. Not uſed.

To OVER-FLOAT, ō-vŭr-flō't. v. n. To ſwim, to float.

To OVER-FLOW, ō-vŭr-flō'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVER-FLOW, ō-vŭr-flō'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ō'-vŭr-flō. ſ. Inundation, more than fulneſs, ſuch a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ō-vŭr-flō'-ing. ſ. Exuberance, copiouſneſs.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ō-vŭr-flō'-ing-lў. ad. Exuberantly.

To OVER-FLY, ō-vŭr-flў'. v. a. To croſs by flight.

OVER-FORWARDNESS, ō'-vŭr-fŏr″-wĕrd-nĕs. ſ. Too great quickneſs; too great officiouſneſs.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ō'-vŭr-frē″t. v. a. To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ō-vŭr-glăn'ſe. v. a. To look haſtily over.

To OVER-GO, ō-vŭr-gō'. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ō'-vŭr-gâ'rdzh. v. a. To gorge too much.

To OVER GROW, ō-vŭr-grō'. v. a. To cover with growth; to riſe above.

To OVER-GROW, ō-vŭr-grō'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

OVER-GROWTH, ō'-vŭr-grōth. ſ. Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ō-vŭr-hâ'l. v. a. To ſpread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. v. n. To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ō'-vŭr-hâ″rdn. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ō-vŭr-hĕd'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith above.

To OVER-HEAR, ō-vŭr-hē'r. v. a. To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-JOY, ō-vŭr-dzhoy'. v. a. To tranſport, to raviſh.

OVER-JOY, ō'-vŭr-dzhoy. ſ. Tranſport, ecſtaſy.

To OVER-RIPEN, ō'-vŭr-rī″pn. v. a. To make too ripe.

To OVER-LABOUR, ō'-vŭr-lâ″-bŭr. To take too much pains on any thing; to harraſs with toil.

To OVERLADE, ō'-vŭr-lâ'de. v. a. To over-burthen.

OVERLARGE, ō'-vŭr-lâ″rdzh. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ō-vŭr-lâ'. v. a. To preſs by too much weight or power; to ſmother; to cover ſuperficially; to cover by ſomething laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ō-vŭr-lēp'. v. a. To paſs by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to ſurvive; to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ō-vŭr-lĭv'-vŭr. ſ. Survivor, that which lives longeſt. Not uſed.

To OVERLOAD, ō-vŭr-lō'd. v. a. To burthen with too much.

OVERLONG, ō'-vŭr-lŏng″. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ō-vŭr-lŭk'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view; to peruſe; to ſuperintend, to overſee; to review; to paſs by indulgently; to neglect, to ſlight; to paſs over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ō-vŭr-lŭk'-ŭr. ſ. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ō-vŭr-mâſ'-tĭd. a. Having too much maſt.

To OVERMASTER, ō-vŭr-mâſ'-tŭr. a. To ſubdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ō-vŭr-măthſh'. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ō'-vŭr-măthſh. ſ. One of ſuperior powers.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭthſh'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭthſh'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭthſh'-nĕs. Exuberance, ſuperabundance. Not uſed.

OVERNIGHT, ō-vŭr-nī'te. ſ. The time before bed-time.

To OVERNAME, ō-vŭr-nâ'me. v. a. To name in a ſeries.

To OVEROFFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf-fĭs. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ō'-vŭr-ŏf-fĭſh″-ŭs. Too buſy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ō-vŭr-pâs'. v. a. To croſs; to overlook, to paſs with diſregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, ō-vŭr-pâ'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrthſh'. To fly over.

To OVERPEER, ō-vûr-pē'r. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, ō'-vûr-plŭs. ſ. Surplus, what remains more than ſufficient.

To OVERPLY, ō'-vûr-plȳ". v. a. To employ too laboriouſly.

To OVERPOISE, ō'-vûr-poi"z. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ō'-vûr-poiz. ſ. Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ō-vûr-pow'-ûr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

To OVERPRESS, ō'-vûr-prĕs". v. a. To bear upon with irreſiſtible force, to overwhelm, to cruſh.

To OVERPRIZE, ō'-vûr-prī"ze. v. a. To value at too high a prize.

OVERRANK, ō-vûr-rănk'. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ō'-vûr-rā"te. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, ō-vûr-rē'tſh. v. a. To riſe above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ō-vûr-rē'tſh. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, ſo as to ſtrike againſt his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ō'-vûr-rē'tſh-ûr. ſ. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ō-vûr-rē'd. v. a. To peruſe.

To OVERROAST, ō'-vûr-rō"ſt. v. a. To roaſt too much.

To OVERRULE, ō-vûr-rō'l. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be ſuperior in authority; to govern with high authority, to ſuperintend; to ſuperſede, as the law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ō-vûr-rŭn'. v. a. To waſte by incurſions, to ravage; to outrun; to overſpread, to cover all over; to infeſt by great numbers, to peſter.

To OVERRUN, ō-vûr-rŭn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ō-vûr-sē'. v. a. To ſuperintend; to overlook, to paſs by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ō-vûr-sē'n. part. Miſtaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ō-vûr-sē'-ûr. ſ. One who overlooks, a ſuperintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To OVERSET, ō-vûr-sĕt'. v. a. To turn bottom upwards, to throw off the baſis; to throw out of regularity.

OVERSET, ō-vûr-sĕt'. v. n. To fall on the baſis.

To OVERSHADE, ō-vûr-ſhā'de. v. a. To cover with darkneſs.

To OVERSHADOW, ō-vûr-ſhăd'-dō. v. a. To throw a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter, to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vûr-ſhō't. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vûr-ſhō't. v. a. To ſhoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to aſſert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ō'-vûr-sīte. ſ. Superintendence. Not uſed. Miſtake, error.

To OVERSIZE, ō-vûr-sī'ze. v. a. To ſurpaſs in bulk; to plaſter over.

To OVERSKIP, ō-vûr-ſkĭp'. v. a. To paſs by leaping; to paſs over; to eſcape.

To OVERSLEEP, ō-vûr-ſlē'p. v. a. To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ō-vûr-ſlĭp'. v. a. To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ō-vûr-ſnō'. v. a. To cover with ſnow.

OVERSOLD, ō'-vûr-sō"ld. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ō'-vûr-sō"n. ad. Too ſoon.

OVERSPENT, ō'-vûr-ſpĕnt". part. Wearied, haraſſed.

To OVERSPREAD, ō-vûr-ſprĕd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to ſcatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ō'-vûr-ſtănd". v. a. To ſtand too much upon conditions.

To OVERSTOCK, ō'-vûr-ſtŏk". v. a. To fill too full, to croud.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō'-vûr-ſtrā"n. v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō'-vûr-ſtrā"n. v. a. To ſtretch too far.

To OVERSWAY, ō-vûr-ſwā'. v. a. To overrule, to bear down.

To OVERSWELL, ō-vûr-ſwĕl'. v. a. To riſe above.

OVERT, ō'-vĕrt. a. Open, publick, apparent.

OVERTLY, ō'-vĕrt-lȳ. ad. Openly.

To OVERTAKE, ō-vûr-tā'ke. v. a. To catch any thing by purſuit, to come up to ſomething going before; to take by ſurprize.

To OVERTASK, ō'-vûr-tăſk". v. a. To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTHROW, ō-vûr-thrō'. v. a. To turn upſide down; to throw down, to demoliſh; to defeat, to conquer; to deſtroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ō'-vûr-thrō. ſ. The

ſtate of being turned upſide down; ruin, deſtruction; defeat, diſcomfiture; degradation.

OVERTHROWER, ō-vŭr-thrō'-ŭr. ſ. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ō vŭr-thwâ'rt. a. Oppoſite, being over againſt; croſſing any thing perpendicularly; perverſe, adverſe, contradictious.

OVERTHWARTLY, ō-vŭr-thwâ'rt-lў. ad. Acroſs, tranſverſely; pervicaciouſly, perverſely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ō-vŭr-thwâ'rt-nis. ſ. Pervicacity, perverſeneſs.

OVERTOOK ō-vŭr-tŭk'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Overtake.

To OVERTOP, ō-vŭr-tŏp'. v. a. To riſe above, to raiſe the head above; to excel, to ſurpaſs; to obſcure, to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ō-vŭr-trip'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ō'-vĕr-tſhŭr. ſ. Opening, diſcloſure, diſcovery; propoſal, ſomething offered to conſideration.

To OVERTURN, ō-vŭr-tûrn'. v. a. To throw down, to ſubvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ō-vŭr-tûr'-nŭr. ſ. Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ō'-vŭr-văl''-lū. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ō-vŭr-vā'le. v. a. To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ō'-vŭr-wŏtſh''. v. a. To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

OVERWEAK, ō'-vŭr-wē''k. a. Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ō-vŭr-wĕth'-ŭr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not uſed.

To OVERWEEN, ō-vŭr-wē'n. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ō-vŭr-wē'n-ning-lў. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ō-vŭr-wâ'. v. a. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ō'-vŭr-wāte. ſ. Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ō-vŭr-hwĕlm'. v. a. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ō-vŭr-hwĕl'-ming-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ō'-vŭr-râ''t. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ō'-vŭr-wō''rn. part. W out, ſubdued by toil; ſpoiled by time.

OUGHT, â't. ſ. Any thing, not not More properly written Aught.

OUGHT, â't. verb imperfect. Owed, bound to pay, have been indebted. uſed in this ſenſe. To be obliged by ty; to be fit, to be neceſſary; a ſig the potential mood.

OVIFORM, ō'-vў-fârm. a. Having ſhape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ō-vĭp'-pĕr-ŭs. a. B ing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ou'nſe. ſ. The ſixteenth p a pound in Averdupoiſe weight; twelfth part of a pound in Troy weig

OUNCE, ou'nſe. ſ. A lynx, a panth

OUPHE, ō'f. ſ. A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, ō'ſn. a. Eliſh.

OUR, ou'r. pron. poſſ. Pertaining belonging to us; when the ſubſtantiv before, it is written Ours.

OURSELVES, our-sĕlv'z. reciprocal noun. We, not others; us, not o in the oblique caſes.

OURSELF, our-sĕlf'. Is uſed in the ſtile.

OUSEL, ō'zl. ſ. A blackbird.

To OUST, ouſt'. v. a. To vacate, t away.

OUT, out'. ad. Not within; it is rally oppoſed to In; in a ſtate of diſcl not in confinement or concealment; the place or houſe; from the inner not at home; in a ſtate of extinctio a ſtate of being exhauſted; to the loudly, without reſtraint; not in the of the owner; in an error; at a loſ puzzle; away, at a loſs; it is uſed e tically before Alas; it is added em cally to verbs of diſcovery.

OUT, out'. interject. An expreſſ abhorrence or expulſion, as Out up half-faced fellowſhip.

OUT OF, out'-ōv. prep. From, produce; not in, noting excluſion miſſion; no longer in; not in, noti fitneſs; not within, relating to a from, noting extraction; from, noti py; from, noting reſcue; not in, exorbitance or irregularity; fro thing to ſomething different; to a d ſtate from, noting diſorder; not acc to; to a different ſtate from, notin ration; beyond; paſt, without, ſomething worn out or exhauſte means of; in conſequence of, not motive or reaſon; Out of hand, i ately, as that is eaſily uſed which

the hand; Out at the elbows, one who outrun his means.

OUT, out'. v. a. To expel, to de-. Not much uſed.

OUTACT, out-ăkt'. v. a. To do be-.

OUTBALANCE, out-băl'-lĕns. v. a. overweigh, to preponderate.

OUTBAR, out-bâ'r. v. a. To ſhut the fortification.

OUTBID, out-bĭd'. v. a. To over- by bidding a higher price.

TBIDDER, out-bĭd'-dŭr. ſ. One outbids.

TBLOWED, out-blō'd. a. Inflated, ken with wind. A bad word.

TBORN, out'-bârn. a. Foreign, not .

TBOUND, out'-bound. a. Deſtinated diſtant voyage.

UTBRAVE, out-brâ've. v. a. To down and diſgrace by more daring, in- , or ſplendid appearance.

UTBRAZEN, out-brâ'zn. v. a. To down with impudence.

TBREAK, out'-brĕk. ſ. That which ks forth, eruption.

UTBREATHE, out-brē'th. v. a. eary by having better breath; to ex- . Obſolete.

TCAST, out-kâſt'. part. a. Thrown the air as refuſe; baniſhed, expelled.

TCAST, out'-kâſt. ſ. Exile, one re- d, one expelled.

UTCRAFT, out-krâft'. v. a. To n cunning.

TCRY, out'-krȳ. ſ. Cry of vehe- , cry of diſtreſs, clamour of deteſ- .

UTDARE, out-dâ're. v. a. To e beyond.

UTDATE, out-dâ'te. v. a. To ate.

UTDO, out-dō'. v. a. To excel, paſs.

UTDWEL, out-dwĕl'. v. a. To eyond.

ER, out'-tŭr. a. That which is .

TERLY, out'-tŭr-lȳ. ad. Towards ſide.

ERMOST, out'-tŭr-mōſt. a. Remot- om the midſt.

UTFACE, out-fâ'ſe. v. a. To to bear down by ſhew of magnani- to ſtare down.

UTFAWN, out-fâ'n. v. a. To ex- rowning.

UTFLY, out-flȳ'. v. a. To leave in flight.

OUTFORM, out'-fârm. ſ. External appearance. Not uſed.

To OUTFROWN, out-frow'n. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, out'-gâte. ſ. Outlet, paſſage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, out-gĭv'. v. a. To ſurpaſs in giving.

To OUTGO, out-gō'. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

To OUTGROW, out-grō'. v. a. To ſurpaſs in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, out'-gârd. ſ. One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJEST, out-dzhĕſt'. v. a. To overpower by jeſting.

To OUTKNAVE, out-nâ've. v. a. To ſurpaſs in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, out-lân'-dĭſh. a. Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, out-lâſt'. v. a. To ſurpaſs in duration.

OUTLAW, out'-lâ. ſ. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, out'-lâ. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, out'-lâ-rȳ. ſ. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, out-lēp'. v. a. To paſs by leaping, to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEAP, out'-lēp. ſ. Sally, flight, eſcape.

OUTLET, out'-lĕt. ſ. Paſſage outwards, diſcharge outwards.

OUTLINE, out'-līne. ſ. Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity.

To OUTLIVE, out-lĭv'. v. a. To live beyond, to ſurvive.

OUTLIVER, out-lĭv'-vŭr. ſ. A ſurviver.

To OUTLOOK, out-lŭk'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, out-lŭs'-tŭr. v. a. To excel in brightneſs.

OUTLYING, out'-lȳ-ĭng. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, out-mĕzh'-ŭr. v. a. To exceed in meaſure.

To OUTNUMBER, out-nŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, out-mâ'rtſh. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUT-

OUTMOST, out'-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt from the middle.

OUTPARISH, out'-pâr-riſh. ſ. Pariſh not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, out'-pârt. ſ. Part remote from the center or main body.

To OUTPACE, out-pâ'ſe. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTPOUR, out-pô'r. v. a. To emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream.

To OUTPRIZE, out-prî'ze. v. a. To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

To OUTRAGE, out'-râdzh. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

OUTRAGE, out'-rêdzh. ſ. Open violence, tumultuous miſchief.

OUTRAGEOUS, out-râ'-dzhŭs. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; exceſſive, paſſing reaſon or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, out-râ'-dzhŭſ-lỳ. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly, furiouſly.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, out-râ'-dzhŭſ-nis. ſ. With fury, with violence.

To OUTREACH, out-rê'tſh. v. a. To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, out-rî'de. v. a. To paſs by riding.

OUTRIGHT, out-rî'te. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, out-rô're. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, out-rôd'. Preterit and participle of OUTRIDE.

OUTRODE, out'-rôde. ſ. Excurſion. Not uſed.

To OUTROOT, out-rô't. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, out-rŭn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, out-sâ'le. v. a. To leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSCORN, out-ſkâ'rn. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSEL, out-sêl'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to gain an higher price.

To OUTSHINE, out-ſhî'ne. v. a. To emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

To OUTSHOOT, out-ſhô't. v. a. To exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, out'-ſîde. ſ. Superficies, ſurface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; ſuperficial appearance; the utmoſt; perſon, external man; outer ſide, part not incloſed.

To OUTSIT, out-ſît'. v. a. To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, out-ſlê'p. v. a. ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, out-ſpê'k. v. a. ſpeak ſomething beyond.

To OUTSPORT, out-ſpô'rt. v. a. ſport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, out-ſprêd'. v. a. extend, to diffuſe.

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtând'. v. a. ſupport, to reſiſt; to ſtay beyo proper time. An improper uſe of th

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtând'. v. n protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, out-ſtâ're. v. a. face down, to brow-beat, to outfa effrontery.

OUTSTREET, out'-ſtrêt. ſ. St the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, out-ſtrêtſh'. To extend, to ſpread out.

To OUTSTRIP, out ſtrip'. v. a. outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, out-ſwâ'r. v. a overpower by ſwearing.

To OUT-TONGUE, out-tŭng'. v. bear down by noiſe.

To OUTTALK, out-tâ'k. v. a. overpower by talk.

To OUT-VALUE, out-vâl'-lû. v. a. tranſcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, out-vên'-nŭm. To exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVIE, out-vỳ'. v. a. To to ſurpaſs.

To OUT-VILLAIN, out-vîl'-lin. To exceed in villany.

To OUTVOTE, out-vô'te. v. a. conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

To OUTWALK, out-wâ'k. v. a. leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, out'-wâl. ſ. Outwa of a building; ſuperficial appearan

OUTWARD, out'-wêrd. a. E oppoſed to inward; extrinſick, a ous; foreign, not inteſtine; tendi out-parts; in theology, carnal, co not ſpiritual.

OUTWARD, out'-wêrd. ſ. E form.

OUTWARD, out'-wêrd. ad. To parts, as a ſhip Outward bound outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, out'-wêrd-lỳ. a ternally, oppoſed to inwardly; in ance, not ſincerely.

OUTWARDS, out'-wêrdz. ad. the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, out-wôtſh'. v. exceed in watching.

OUTWEAR, out-wē'r. v. a. To ...ridiculously; to wear beyond.
OUTWEED, out-wē'd. v. a. To ...irpate as a weed.
OUTWEIGH, out-wā'. v. a. To ...ed in gravity; to preponderate, to ex... in value, or influence.
OUTWIT, out-wit'. v. a. To cheat, ...overcome by ſtratagem.
OUTWORK, out-wûrk'. v. a. To ...more work.
TWORK, out'-wûrk. ſ. The parts ...fortification next the enemy.
TWORN, out-wôrn. part. Conſum... or deſtroyed by uſe.
TWROUGHT, out-râ't. part. Out..., exceeded in efficacy.
OUTWORTH, out-wûrth'. v. a. To ...ed in value. Not uſed.
OWE, ô. v. a. To be indebted; to ...obliged for; to have from any thing as ...conſequence of a cauſe; to poſſeſs, to ...the right owner of. Obſolete in this ..., the word Own being uſed in its ...d. Conſequential; imputable to, as ...agent.
..., owl.
...LET, owl-lît. } ſ.
...ird that flies about in the night and ...kes mice.
...LER, owl-ûr. ſ. One who carries ...raband goods. Not in uſe.
N, ôn. ſ. This is a word of no other ...than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pro..., my, thy, his, our, your, their; it ...ded generally by way of emphaſis or ...boration; ſometimes it is added to ...oppoſition or contradiſtinction; do-meſtick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ôn. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to poſſeſs, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confeſs, not to deny.

OWNERSHIP, ôn'-ûr-ſhip. ſ. Property, rightful poſſeſſion.

OWNER, ôn-ûr. ſ. One to whom any thing belongs.

OX, ôks'. ſ. plur. Oxen. The general name for black cattle; a caſtrated bull.

OXBANE, ôks'-bâne. ſ. A plant.

OXEYE, ôks'-î. ſ. A plant.

OXHEAL, ôks'-hêl. ſ. A plant.

OXFLY, ôks'-flŷ. ſ. A fly of a particular kind.

OXLIP, ôks'-lip. ſ. The ſame with Cowſlip, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ôks'-ſtâl. ſ. A ſtand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ôks'-tûng. ſ. A plant.

OXYMEL, ôk'-ſŷ-mêl. ſ. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OYER, oŷ'-ûr. ſ. A court of Oyer and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYES, ô-yis'. ſ. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, oys'-tûr. ſ. A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

OYSTERWENCH, oys'-tûr-wêntſh. }
OYSTERWOMAN, oys'-tûr-wûm'-ûn. } ſ.
A woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell oyſters.

OZÆNA, ô-zē'-nâ. ſ. An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench.

P.

PAC PAC

...BULAR, pâb'-bû-lêr. a. Affording aliment or provender.
...ULATION, pâb-bû-lâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The ...of feeding or procuring provender.
...ULOUS, pâb'-bû-lûs. a. Alimental, ...ing aliment.
..., pâ'ſe. ſ. Step, ſingle movement in ...ing; gait, manner of walk; degree ...ority; ſtep, gradation of buſineſs; ...ticular movement which horſes are ..., though ſome have it naturally, ...by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide ...; amble.

To PACE, pâ'ſe. v. n. To move on ſlowly; to move; uſed of horſes, to move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE, pâ'ſe. v. a. To meaſure by ſteps; to direct to go.

PACED, pâ'ſt. a. Having a particular gait.

PACER, pâ'-ſûr. ſ. He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pâs-ſif-fŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making peace; the act of appeaſing or pacifying.

PACI-

PACIFICATOR, pă-sĭf'-fȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY, pă-sĭf'-fȳ-kā-tŭr'-rȳ. a. Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, pă-sĭf-fĭk. a. Peace making, mild, gentle, appeaſing.

PACIFIER, pās'-sȳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pās'-sȳ-fȳ. v. a. To appeaſe, to ſtill reſentment, to quiet an angry perſon.

PACK, păk'. ſ. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice; any great number, as to quantity and preſſure.

To PACK, păk'. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to ſend in a hurry; to ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured; to unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

To PACK, păk'. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte; to concert badmeaſures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOATH, păk'-klŏth. ſ. A cloath in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, păk'-kŭr. ſ. One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, păk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſmall pack, a mail of letters.

To PACKET, păk'-kĭt. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, păk'-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe of burden, a horſe employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, păk'-ſădl. ſ. A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, păk'-thrĕd. ſ. Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

PACT, păkt'. ſ. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, păk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, păk-tĭſh'-ŭs. ſ. Settled by covenant.

PAD, păd'. ſ. The road, a foot-path; an eaſy paced horſe; a robber that infeſts the roads on foot; a low ſoft ſaddle.

To PAD, păd'. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way ſmooth and level.

PADDER, păd'-dŭr. ſ. A robber, a foot highwayman.

To PADDLE, păd'l. v. n. To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, păd'l. ſ. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, păd'-lŭr. ſ. One who dles.

PADDOCK, păd'-dŭk. ſ. A grea or toad.

PADDOCK, păd'-dŭk. ſ. A ſtall ſure for deer.

PADLOCK, păd'-lŏk. ſ. A lock on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To PADLOCK, păd'-lŏk. v. a. ten with a padlock.

PÆAN, pē'-ăn. ſ. A ſong of triu

PAGAN, pā'-găn. ſ. A heathen, a Chriſtian.

PAGAN, pā'-găn. a. Heatheniſh.

PAGANISM, pā'-gă-nizm. ſ. theniſm.

PAGE, pā'je. ſ. One ſide of the a book; a young boy attending on perſon.

To PAGE, pā'je. v. a. To m pages of a book; to attend as a pa this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

PAGEANT, pădzh'-ĕnt. ſ. A ſ a ſhow; any ſhow, a ſpectacle o tainment.

PAGEANT, pădzh'-ĕnt. a. Showy ous, oſtentatious.

To PAGEANT, pădzh'-ĕnt. v. exhibit in ſhows, to repreſent. No

PAGEANTRY, pădzh'-ĕn-trȳ. ſ. ſhow.

PAGINAL, pădzh'-ĭn-ĕl. ſ. C of pages. Not uſed.

PAGOD, pā'-gŏd. ſ. An Indian the temple of the idol.

PAID, pā'd. a. The preterit and ciple paſſive of Pay.

PAIL, pā'l. ſ. A wooden veſſel i milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pā'l-fŭl. ſ. The quan a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pĕl'-mĕl'. a. Viole terous. This word is commonly pellmell.

PAIN, pā'n. ſ. Puniſhment den penalty; puniſhment; ſenſation eaſineſs; in the plural, labour, wo uneaſineſs of mind; the throws o birth.

PAINFUL, pā'n-fŭl. a. Full miſerable, beſet with affliction; pain, afflictive; difficult, requi bour; induſtrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, pā'n-fŭl-lȳ. ad great pain or affliction; laborious gently.

INFULNESS, pā'n-fūl-nis. f. Af-ion, ſorrow, grief; induſtry, laborioufe.

INIM, pā'-nim. f. Pagan, infidel.

INIM, pā'-nim. a. Pagan, infidel.

INLESS, pā'n-lis. a. Without pain, thout trouble.

NSTAKER, pā'nz-tā-kŭr. f. La-rer, laborious perſon.

NSTAKING, pā'nz-tā-king. a. La-ious, induſtrious.

PAINT, pā'nt. v. a. To repreſent by ination and colours; to deſcribe; to ſhar; to deck with artificial colours.

PAINT, pā'nt. v. n. To lay colours the face.

NT, pā'nt. f. Colours repreſentative any thing; colours laid on the face.

NTER, pā'n-tŭr. f. One who pro-s the art of repreſenting objects by co-s.

NTING, pā'n-ting. f. The art of reſenting objects by delineation and co-; picture, the painted reſemblance; urs laid on.

NTURE, pā'n-tſhŭr. f. The art of ting.

R, pā'r. f. Two things ſuiting one ther, as a pair of gloves; a man and ; two of a ſort; a couple, a brace.

AIR, pā'r. v. n. To be joined in , to couple; to ſuit, to fit as a coun-rt.

AIR, pā'r. v. a. To join in couples; ire as correſpondent or oppoſite.

ACE, pāl'-lās. f. A royal houſe, an e eminently ſplendid.

ANQUIN, pāl-ān kē'n. f. Is a kind reſſed carriage, uſed in the eaſtern coun-, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of s.

ATABLE, pāl'-lāt-tēbl. a. Guſtful, ing to the taſte.

ATE, pāl'-lēt. f. The inſtrument ſte; mental reliſh, intellectual taſte.

ATICK, pāl-lāt'-tik. a. Belonging e palate, or roof of the mouth.

ATINE, pāl'-lā-tine. f. One inveſt-with legal rights and prerogatives; a ſt of a palatinate.

ATINE, pāl'-lā-tine. a. Poſſeſſing privileges.

E, pāle. a. Not ruddy, not freſh of ; wan, white of look; not high co-, approaching to tranſparency; not t, not ſhining, faint of luſtre, dim.

ALE, pāle. v. a. To make pale.

E, pāle. f. Narrow piece of wood d above and below to a rail, to incloſe nds; any incloſure; any diſtrict or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon.

To PALE, pāle. v. a. To incloſe with pales; to incloſe, to encompaſs.

PALEEYED, pāle-īd. a. Having eyes diſtained.

PALEFACED, pāle-fāſt. a. Having the face wan.

PALELY, pāle lў. ad. Wanly, not freſhly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāle-nis. f. Wanneſs, want of colour, want of freſhneſs; want of luſtre.

PALENDAR, pāl'-lēn-dēr. f. A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PALEOUS, pā'-lyŭs. a. Huſky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pāl'-lit. f. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pā'l-frў. f. A ſmall horſe fit for ladies.

PALINDROME, pāl'-lin-drōm. f. A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forwards.

PALINODE, pāl'-lin-ōde. } f.
PALINODY, pāl'-lin-ō-dў. } f.
A recantation.

PALISADE, pāl'-lў-sā'de. } f.
PALISADO, pāl'-lў-sā'-dō. } f.
Pales ſet by way of incloſure or defence.

To PALISADE, pāl-lў-sā'de. v. a. To incloſe with paliſades.

PALISH, pā'l-iſh. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, pā'l. f. A cloak or mantle of ſtate; the mantle of an archbiſhop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pā'l. v. n. To cloak, to inveſt.

To PALL, pā'l. v. n. To grow vapid, to become inſipid.

To PALL, pā'l. v. a. To make inſipid or vapid; to impair ſpritelineſs, to diſpirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, pāl'-lit. f. A ſmall bed, a mean bed; a ſmall meaſure formerly uſed by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, pēl'-mēl'. f. A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'-lyā-mēnt. f. A dreſs, a robe.

To PALLIATE, pāl'-lyāte. v. a. To cover with excuſe; to extenuate, to ſoften by favourable repreſentations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pāl-lyā'-ſhŭn. f. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable repreſentation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, păl'-lyă-tĭv. a. Extenuating, favourably repreſentative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, păl'-lyă-tĭv. ſ. Something mitigating.

PALLID, păl'-lĭd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pä'm. ſ. A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a meaſure of length comprising three inches.

To PALM, pä'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impoſe by fraud; to handle; to ſtroak with the hand.

PALMER, pä'l-mŭr. ſ. A pilgrim, they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, păl-mĕt'-tō. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, păl-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, păl'-mў-pēd. a. Web-footed.

PALMISTER, păl'-mĭs-tŭr. ſ. One who deals in palmiſtry.

PALMISTRY, păl'-mĭſ-trў. ſ. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pä'l-mў. a. Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, păl-pă-bĭl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, păl'-păbl. a. Perceptible by the touch; groſs, coarſe, eaſily detected; plain; eaſily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, păl'-păbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of being palpable, plainneſs, groſſneſs.

PALPABLY, păl'-pă-blў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch; groſsly, plainly.

PALPATION, păl-pă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, păl'-pў-tāte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, păl-pў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pä'lz-grāv. ſ. A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pä'l-zў-kĕl. a. Afflicted with a palſy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pä'l-zўd. a. Diſeaſed with a palſy.

PALSY, pä'l-zў. ſ. A privation of tion or ſenſe of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pä'l-tŭr. v. n. To to dodge.

PALTERER, pä'l-tŭr-rŭr. ſ. An u cere dealer, a ſhifter.

PALTRINESS, pä'l-trў-nĭs. ſ. ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY, pä'l-trў. a. Sorry, de ble, mean.

PALY, pä'l-ў. a. Pale.

PAM, păm'. ſ. The knave of clubs

To PAMPER, păm'-pŭr. v. a. To to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, păm'-flĭt. ſ. A book, properly a book ſold unbound

PAMPHLETEER, păm-flĭt-tēr. ſcribbler of ſmall books.

PAN, păn'. ſ. A veſſel broad and low; the part of the lock of a gu holds the powder; any thing hollow, brain Pan.

PANACEA, păn-ă-sē'-ă. ſ. An u ſal medicine.

PANACEA, păn-ă-sē'-ă. ſ. An h

PANCAKE, păn'-kāke. ſ. Thin ing baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, păn-ā'-dō. ſ. Food by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, păn'-krē-ăs. ſ. The bread.

PANCREATICK, păn-krē-ăt'-tĭ Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, PANSY, păn'-ſў. ſ. A flower, a kind of violet.

PANDECT, păn'-dĕkt. ſ. A treat comprehends the whole of any ſcien

PANDEMICK, păn-dĕm'-mĭk. a. dent to a whole people.

PANDER, păn'-dŭr. ſ. A pimp, bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, păn'-dŭr. v. a. T to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion uſed.

PANDERLY, păn'-dŭr-lў. a. P pimp-like.

PANDICULATION, păn-dĭk-kŭ ſ. The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, an ſineſs that uſually accompany the of an intermitting fever.

PANE, pā'ne. ſ. A ſquare of piece mixed in variegated works w pieces.

PANEGYRICK, păn-nē-dzhĕr'- An elogy, an encomiaſtick piece.

PANEGYRIST, păn-nē-dzhĕr'- One that writes praiſe, encomiaſt.

ANEL, păn'-nĕl. ſ. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bo-dies; a ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial.

ANG, păng'. ſ. Extreme pain, ſudden paroxyſm of torment.

To PANG, păng'. v. a. To torment totally.

ANICK, păn'-nĭk. a. Violent without cauſe.

ANNEL, păn'-nĕl. ſ. A kind of ruſ-tick ſaddle.

ANNICK, păn'-nĭk. ſ. A groundleſs fear.

ANNICK, păn'-nĭk. } ſ. A plant.
ANNICLE, păn'-nĭkl. }

ANNIER, păn'-nyĕr. ſ. A baſket, a wicker veſſel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horſe.

ANOPLY, păn'-nŏ-plў. ſ. Complete armour.

To PANT, pănt'. v. n. To palpitate, beat as the heart in ſudden terror or af-ter hard labour; to have the breaſt heav-y, as for want of breath; to long, to deſire earneſtly.

ANT, pănt'. ſ. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

ANTALOON, păn-tă-lōō'n. ſ. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

ANTHEON, păn-thē'-ŏn. ſ. A temple of all the gods.

ANTHER, păn'-thŭr. ſ. A ſpotted wild beaſt, a lynx, a pard.

ANTILE, păn'-tīle. ſ. A gutter tile.

ANTINGLY, păn'-tĭng-lў. ad. With palpitation.

ANTLER, pănt'-lŭr. ſ. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

ANTOFLE, păn-tō'fl. ſ. A ſlipper.

ANTOMIME, păn'-tō-mīme. ſ. One that has the power of univerſal mimickry, who expreſſes his meaning by mute ac-tion; a ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſ-ture and dumb-ſhew.

ANTRY, păn'-trў. ſ. The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

AP, păp'. ſ. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in wa-ter, the pulp of fruit.

APA, pă-pă'. ſ. A fond name for fa-ther, uſed in many languages.

APACY, pā'-pă-ſў. ſ. Popedom, of-fice and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

APAL, pā'-păl. a. Popiſh, belonging to the pope, annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pă-pāv'-vĕr-ŭs. a. Reſembling poppies.

PAPER, pā'-pŭr. ſ. Subſtance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pā'-pŭr. a. Any thing ſlight or thin made of paper.

To PAPER, pā'-pŭr. v. a. To regiſter. Not uſed. To furniſh with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pā'-pŭr-mā-kŭr. ſ. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pā'-pŭr-mĭl. ſ. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pă-pĕs'-sĕnt. a. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pă-pĭl'-lyō. ſ. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pă-pĭl-lyō-nā'-shŭs. a. Reſembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of ſome plants.

PAPILLARY, pă-pĭl'-lĕr-ў. } a.
PAPILLOUS, pă-pĭl'-lŭs. }
Having emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

PAPIST, pā'-pĭſt. ſ. One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pă-pĭs'-tў-kĕl. a. Popiſh, adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, pā'-pĭſ-trў. ſ. Popery, the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

PAPPOUS, păp'-pŭs. a. Having ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, ſuch as thiſtles; downy.

PAPPY, păp'-pў. a. Soft, ſucculent, eaſily divided.

PAR, pā'r. ſ. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pă'r-răbl. ſ. A ſimilitude, a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABOLA, pă-răb'-bō-lă. ſ. One of the conick ſections.

PARABOLICAL, păr-ră-bŏl'-lў-kĕl. } a.
PARABOLICK, păr-ră-bŏl'-lĭk. }
Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, păr-ră-bŏl'-lў-kĕl-ў. ad. By way of parable or ſimilitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pă-răb'-bō-lĭzm. ſ. In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARABOLOID, pă-răb'-bō-loid. ſ. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRICAL, păr-ă-sĕn'-trў-kĕl. } a.
PARACENTRICK, păr-ă-sĕn'-trĭk. }
Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pár-rā'de. ſ. Shew, oſtentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, poſture of defence.

PARADIGM, pár'-á-dígm. ſ. Example.

PARADISIACAL, pár-á-dis-ſ'-á-kél. a. Suiting paradiſe, making paradiſe.

PARADISE, pár'-rá-díſe. ſ. The bliſsful regions in which the firſt pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pár'-rá-dóks. ſ. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pár-á-dók'-sý-kél. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pár-á-dók'-ſý-kél-ý. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pár-á-dók'-ſý-kél-nís. ſ. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pár-á-dók-ſól'-lódzhý. ſ. The uſe of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pá-rá-gó'-dzhé. ſ. A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pár'-rá-gún. ſ. A model, a pattern, ſomething ſupremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pár'-rá-gún. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pár'-rá-gráf. ſ. A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pár-rá-gráf'-ſý-kél-ý. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pár-ál-lák'-tý-kél. } a.
PARALLACTICK, pár-ál-lák'-tik. }
Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pár'-rál-láks. ſ. The diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pár'-rál-lél. a. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance; having the ſame tendency; continuing the reſemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pár'-rál-lél. ſ. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; reſemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; compariſon made; any thing reſembling another.

To PARALLEL, pár'-rál-lél. v. a. To place ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line; to keep in the ſame direction, to level; to correſpond to; to equal to, to reſemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pár'-rál-lél-ízm. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pár-á-lél-grám. ſ. In geometry, a right lined driläteral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pár-á-ló-grám'-mý-kál. a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALOGISM, pár'-rá-ló-dzhízm. A falſe argument.

PARALOGY, pár'-rá-ló-dzhý. ſ. reaſoning.

PARALYTICAL, pár-á-lit'-ý-kál.

PARALYTICK, pár-á-lit'-tik. Palſied, inclined to palſy.

PARAMOUNT, pár'-á-mount. a. perior, having the higheſt juriſdiction lord Paramount, the chief of the feig eminent, of the higheſt order.

PARAMOUNT, pár'-á-mount. ſ. chief.

PARAMOUR, pár'-rá-móre. ſ. A or wooer; a miſtreſs.

PARANYMPH, pár'-rá-nímf. ſ. brideman, one who leads the bride marriage; one who countenances ports another. Not uſed.

PARAPET, pár'-rá-pét. ſ. A breaſt high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pár-rá-fí-mó- Diſeaſe when the præputium can drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA, pár-á-fér-n ſ. Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHRASE, pár'-rá-fráze. looſe interpretation, an explanation i words.

To PARAPHRASE, pár'-á-fráze To interpret with laxity of expreſ tranſlate looſely.

PARAPHRAST, pár'-rá-fráſt. ſ. interpreter, one who explains in words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pár-á-frás- tý-kél.

PARAPHRASTICK, pár-á-frás- tik.
Lax in interpretation, not literal, bal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pár-á-frí- An inflammation of the diaphragm

PARASANG, pár'-á-ſáng. ſ. A meaſure of length.

PARASITE, pár'-rá-ſite. ſ. O frequents rich tables, and earns his by flattery.

RASITICAL, pâr-â-slît'-tŷ-kêl. } a.
RASITICK, pâr-â-sit'-tik. }
ttering, wheedling.
RASOL, pâr'-râ-sôl. ſ. A ſmall ſort
f canopy or umbrella carried over the
ad.
PARBOIL, pâ'r-boil. v. a. To half
il.
RCEL, pâ'r-sîl. ſ. A ſmall bundle;
art of the whole taken ſeparately; a
antity or maſs; a number of perſons in
ontempt; any number or quantity, in
ontempt.
PARCEL, pâ'r-sîl. v. a. To divide
to portions; to make up into a maſs.
PARCH, pâ'rtſh. v. a. To burn
ightly and ſuperficially.
PARCH, pâ'rtſh. v. n. To be ſcorched.
RCHMENT, pâ'rtſh-mênt. ſ. Skins
ſſed for the writer.
RD, pâ'rd. }
RDALE, pâ'r-dâle. } ſ.
e leopard; in poetry any of the ſpotted
ſs.
PARDON, pâ'rdn. v. a. To excuſe
offender; to forgive a crime; to remit
enalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil
al or ſlight apology.
RDON, pâ'rdn. ſ. Forgiveneſs of an
ender; forgiveneſs of a crime, indul-
ce; remiſſion of penalty; forgiveneſs
ſired; warrant of forgiveneſs, or ex-
ſion from puniſhment.
DONABLE, pâ'rdn-êbl. a. Venial,
ſcible.
DONABLENESS, pâ'rdn-êbl-nîs. ſ.
ainneſs, ſuſceptibility of pardon.
DONABLY, pâ'rdn-êb-lŷ. ad. Ve-
ly, excuſably.
DONER, pâ'rdn-ûr. ſ. One who
ves another; fellows that carried
f the pope's indulgencies, and ſold
to ſuch as would buy them.
ARE, pâ're v. a. To cut off extre-
ies or the ſurface, to cut away by little
ittle, to diminiſh.
EGORICK, pâr-ê-gôr'-îk. a. Hav-
the power in medicine to comfort, mol-
and aſſuage.
ENESIS, pâr-ê-nê-sis. ſ. Perſua-
ENT, pâ'-rênt. ſ. A father or mo-
ENTAGE, pâr'-rên-tîdzh. ſ. Ex-
on, birth, condition with reſpect to
ns.
ENTAL, pâ-rên'-têl. a. Becoming
nts, pertaining to parents.
ENTHESIS, pâ-rên'-thê-sis. ſ. A
ace ſo included in another ſentence, as
that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, pâ-rên-thêt'-tŷ-kêl. a. Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PARER, pâ'r-ûr. ſ. An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

PARHELION, pâr-hê'-lyûn. ſ. A mock ſun.

PARIETAL, pâ-rî'-ê-têl. a. Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PARING, pâ'-rîng. ſ. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pâr'-rîſh. ſ. The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt; a particular diviſion or diſtrict, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'-rîſh. a. Belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh; maintained by the pariſh.

PARISHIONER, pâ-rîſh'-ûn-ûr. ſ. One that belongs to the pariſh.

PARITOR, pâr'-rŷ-tûr. ſ. A beadle, a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'-rît-tŷ. ſ. Equality, reſemblance.

PARK, pâ'rk. ſ. A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with deer and other beaſts of chaſe.

PARKER, pâ'rk-ûr. ſ. A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pâ'rk-lêvz. ſ. An herb.

PARLE, pâ'rl. ſ. Converſation, talk, oral treaty.

To PARLEY, pâ'r-lŷ. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to diſcuſs any thing orally.

PARLEY, pâ'r-lŷ. ſ. Oral treaty, talk, conference, diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pâ'r-lê-mênt. ſ. The aſſembly of the king, lords, and commons; which aſſembly is of all others the higheſt, and of greateſt authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-lê-mên'-têr-ŷ. a. Enacted by parliament, ſuiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pâ'r-lûr. ſ. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe; a room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pâ'r-lûs. a. Keen, ſprightly, waggiſh. Not in uſe.

PAROCHIAL, pâ-rô'-kyêl. a. Belonging to a pariſh.

PARODY, pâr'-rô-dŷ. ſ. A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

To PARODY, pâr'-rô-dŷ. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

PAR-

PARONYMOUS, pâr-ôn'-nŷ mûs. a. Reſembling another word.

PAROLE, pâ-rô'le. ſ. Word given as an aſſurance.

PARONOMASIA, pâr-ô-nô-mâ'-ſhâ. ſ. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, pâr'-ô-kêt. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

PAROTID, pâ-rôt'-tîd. a. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pâ-rô'-tîs. ſ. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pâr'-rôk-sizm. ſ. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

PARRICIDE, pâr'-rŷ-ſîde. ſ. One who deſtroys his father; one who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pâr-rŷ-ſî'-dêl. } a.
PARRICIDIOUS, pâr-rŷ-ſîd'-yûs. } a. Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pâr'-rût. ſ. A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, pâr'-rŷ. v. n. To put by thruſts, to fence.

To PARSE, pârs'. v. a. To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-ſŷ-mô'-nyûs. a. Covetous, frugal, ſparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-ſŷ-mô'-nyûs-lŷ. ad. Frugally, ſparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-ſŷ-mô'-nyûſ-nîs. ſ. A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PARSIMONY, pâ'r-ſŷ-mûn-ŷ. ſ. Frugality, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

PARSLEY, pâ'rſ-lŷ. ſ. A plant.

PARSNEP, pâ'rſ-nîp. ſ. A plant.

PARSON, pâ'r-ſûn. ſ. The prieſt of a pariſh, one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pâ'r-ſûn-ĕdzh. ſ. The benefice of a pariſh.

PART, pâ'rt. ſ. Something leſs than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in diviſion falls to each; ſhare; ſide, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; buſineſs, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; in the plural, quarters, regions, diſtricts.

PART, pâ'rt ad. Partly, in ſome ſure. Not in uſe.

To PART, pâ'rt. v. a. To divid ſhare, to diſtribute; to ſeparate, to nite; to break into pieces; to keep der; to ſeparate combatants; to fece

To PART, pâ'rt. v. n. To be ſepar to take farewel; to have ſhare; away, to ſet out; To Part with, to to reſign, to loſe.

PARTABLE, pâ'rt-ĕbl. a. Diviſible as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pâ'r-tâdzh. ſ. Diviſion of ſharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pâr-tâ'ke. v. n. rite, I Partook: participle paſſive, P en. To have ſhare of any thing; t ticipate, to have ſomething of the pro nature, or right; to be admitted t to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pâr-tâ'ke. v. a. ſhare, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pâr-tâ'-kûr. ſ. A p in poſſeſſions, a ſharer of any thi aſſociate with; accomplice, aſſociate

PARTER, pâ'rt-ûr. ſ. One that p ſeparates.

PARTERRE, pâr-tĕ'r. ſ. A leve ſion of ground.

PARTIAL, pâ'r-ſhâl. a. Inclined cedently to favour one party in a ca one ſide of the queſtion more th other; inclined to favour without affecting only one part, ſubſiſting o part, not univerſal.

PARTIALITY, pâr-ſhâl'-lŷ-tŷ. ſ. qual ſtate of the judgment and fa one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pâr'-ſhâl-lîze. v make partial.

PARTIALLY, pâr'-ſhâl-lŷ. ad. unjuſt favour or diſlike; in part, tally.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-tŷ-bîl'-lŷ-tŷ. viſibility, ſeparability.

PARTIBLE, pâ'rt-îbl. a. Diviſi parable.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tîſ-ſŷ-pâ Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tîſ-ſŷ-pâ Sharing, having ſhare or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîſ-ſŷ n. To partake, to have ſhare; part of more things than one; part of ſomething common with a

To PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîſ-ſŷ To partake, to receive part of, to

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tîs-ſŷ- ſ. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething mon; the act or ſtate of partaking

part of ſomething; diſtribution, divi-
into ſhares.
TICIPIAL, pär-tỹ-sĭp'-pyăl. a. Hav-
the nature of a participle.
TICIPIALLY, pär-tỹ-sĭp'-pyăl-ỹ.
In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.
TICIPLE, pär'-tỹ-sĭpl. ſ. A word
aking at once the qualities of a noun
verb.
TICLE, pär'-tĭkl. ſ. Any ſmall
on of a greater ſubſtance; a word un-
ed by inflexion.
TICULAR, pär-tĭk'-ŭ-lĕr. a. Re-
g to ſingle perſons, not general; in-
dual, one diſtinct from others; noting
erties or things peculiar; attentive to
ſingle and diſtinct; ſingle, not ge-
; odd, having ſomething that emi-
ly diſtinguiſhes him from others.
TICULAR, pär-tĭk'-ŭ-lĕr. ſ. A
ticular inſtance, a ſingle point; individual,
ngle perſon; private intereſt; private
ſiness, ſingle ſelf, ſtate of an individu-
; a minute detail of things ſingly enu-
erated; diſtinct. not general recital.
TICULARITY, pär-tĭk kŭ-lăr'-ỹ-
. ſ. Diſtinct notice or enumeration, not
neral aſſertion; ſingleneſs, individuali-
; petty account, private incident; ſome-
g peculiar.
RTICULARIZE, pär-tĭk'-kŭ-lă-
z. v. a. To mention diſtinctly, to de-
to ſhew minutely.
TICULARLY, pär-tĭk'-kŭ-lĕr-lỹ.
. Diſtinctly, ſingly, not univerſally;
extraordinary degree.
TISAN, pär-tỹ-zăn'. ſ. A kind of
or halberd; an adherent to a faction;
commander of a party.
TITION, pär-tĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. The act
viding, a ſtate of being divided; di-
, ſeparation, diſtinction; part divided
the reſt, ſeparate part; that by which
ngs parts are ſeparated; part where
ſion is made.
RTITION, pär-tĭsh'-ŭn. v. a. To
ide into diſtinct parts. Little uſed.
TLET, pär'-tlĭt ſ. A name given
ſhes, the original ſignification being a
ſt hand.
TLY, pär'-tlỹ. ad. In ſome mea-
; in ſome degree.
TNER, pär'-nŭr. ſ. Partaker, ſha-
; one who has part in any thing; one
dancers with another.
ARTNER, pär'-nŭr. v. a. To
o aſſociate with a partner. Little

TNERSHIP, pär'-nŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Joint
ſt or property; the union of two or
in the ſame trade.

PARTOOK, pär-tŭk'. Preterite of Par-
take.
PARTRIDGE, pär'-trĭdzh. ſ. A bird of
game.
PARTURIENT, pär-tshŏ'-ryĕnt. a. About
to bring forth.
PARTURITION, pär-tshŏ'-rĭsh'-ŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being about to bring forth.
PARTY, pär'-tỹ. ſ. A number of per-
ſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or
opinions in oppoſition to others; one of
two litigants; one concerned in any af-
fair; ſide, perſons engaged againſt each
other; cauſe, ſide; a ſelect aſſembly; par-
ticular perſon, a perſon diſtinct from, or
oppoſed to, another; a detachment of ſol-
diers.
PARTY-COLOURED, pär'-tỹ-kŭl-lŭrd.
a. Having diverſity of colours.
PARTY-MAN, pär'-tỹ-măn. ſ. A fac-
tious perſon; an abettor of a party.
PARTY-WALL, pär'-tỹ-wăl. ſ. Wall
that ſeparates one houſe from the next.
PARVITUDE, pär'-vỹ-tŭde. ſ. Little-
neſs, minuteneſs.
PARVITY, pär'-vỹ-tỹ. ſ. Littleneſs, mi-
nuteneſs.
PASCHAL, păs'-kăl. a. Relating to the
paſſover; relating to Eaſter.
To PASH, păsh'. v. a. To ſtrike, to
cruſh.
PASQUE-FLOWER, păsk'-flow-ŭr. ſ.
A plant.
PASQUIN, păs'-kwĭn. } ſ.
PASQUINADE, păs-kwĭn-ā'de. }
A lampoon.
To PASS, păs'. v. n. To go, to move
from one place to another, to be progreſ-
ſive; to go, to make way; to make tran-
ſition from one thing to another; to va-
niſh, to be loſt; to be ſpent, to go away;
to be at an end, to be over; to be changed
by regular gradation; to be enacted; to
gain reception, to become current; to oc-
cur, to be tranſacted; to determine finally,
to judge capitally; to exceed; to thruſt,
to make a puſh in fencing; to omit; to
go through the alimentary duct; to be in
a tolerable ſtate; to paſs away, to be loſt,
to glide off, to vaniſh.
To PASS, păs'. v. a. To go beyond; to
go through, as the horſe Paſſed the river;
to ſpend time; to move haſtily over; to
tranſfer to another proprietor; to ſtrain,
to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter
ceremoniouſly; to utter ſolemnly; to
tranſmit; to put an end to; to ſurpaſs, to
excel; to omit, to neglect; to tranſcend,
to tranſgreſs; to admit, to allow; to en-
act a law; to impoſe fraudulently; to
practiſe artfully, to make ſucceed; to ſend
from

from one place to another; To Paſs away, to ſpend, to waſte; To paſs by, to excuſe, to forgive; to neglect, to diſregard; To Paſs over, to omit, to let go unregarded; To come to Paſs, to be effected.

PASS, pȧs'. ſ. A narrow entrance, an avenue; paſſage, road; a permiſſion to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode; puſh, thruſt in fencing; ſtate, condition.

PASSABLE, pȧs'-sibl. a. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over; ſupportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admiſſion or reception.

PASSADO, pȧs-sȧ'-dō. ſ. A puſh, a thruſt.

PASSAGE, pȧs'-sidzh. ſ. Act of paſſing, travel, courſe, journey; road, way; entrance or exit, liberty to paſs; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unſettled ſtate; incident, tranſaction; part of a book, ſingle place in a writing.

PASSED, pȧſt'. Preterite and participle of Paſs.

PASSENGER, pȧs'-sin-dzhŭr. ſ. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pȧs'-sŭr. ſ. One who paſſes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pȧs-sĭ-bil'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pȧs'-sibl. a. Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pȧs'-sibl-nis. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSING, pȧs'-sing. participial a. Supreme, ſurpaſſing others, eminent; it is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pȧs'-sing-bĕl. ſ. The bell which rings at the hour of departure to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul; it is often uſed for the bell which rings immedily after death.

PASSION, pȧsh'-ŭn. ſ. Any effect cauſed by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; eagerneſs; emphatically, the laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pȧsh'-ŭn-flow-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pȧsh'-ŭn-wĕk. ſ. The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pȧsh'-ŭn-nĕt. a. M by paſſion, cauſing or expreſſing great motion of mind; eaſily moved to ang

PASSIONATELY, pȧsh'-ŭn-nĕt-lў With paſſion, with deſire, love or h with great commotion of mind; ang

PASSIONATENESS, pȧsh'-ŭn-nĕt- State of being ſubject to paſſion; mence of mind.

PASSIVE, pȧs'-siv. a. Receiving i ſion from ſome external agent; unre not oppoſing; ſuffering, not actin grammar, a verb Paſſive is that whi nifies paſſion.

PASSIVELY, pȧs'-siv-lў. ad. W paſſive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pȧs'-siv-nis. ſ. of receiving impreſſion from e agents; paſſibility, power of ſuffer

PASSIVITY, pȧs-siv'-vit-ў. ſ. P neſs.

PASSOVER, pȧs'-sō-vŭr. ſ. A fe ſtituted among the Jews, in memory time when God, ſmiting the firſt-b the Egyptians, Paſſed over the hab of the Hebrews; the ſacrifice kille

PASSPORT, pȧs'-pōrt. ſ. Permi egreſs.

PAST, pȧſt'. participial a. Not p not to come; ſpent, gone through, gone.

PAST, pȧſt'. ſ. Elliptically uſed time.

PAST, pȧſt'. prep. Beyond in ti longer capable of; beyond, out o of; beyond, further than; above than.

PASTE, pā'ſte. ſ. Any thing m ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious and water boiled together ſo as to cement; artificial mixture, in imit precious ſtones.

To PASTE, pā'ſte. v. a. To fa paſte.

PASTEBOARD, pā'ſte-bōrd. ſ. of coarſe, thick, ſtiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pā'ſte-bōrd. a. of paſteboard.

PASTERN, pȧs'-tĕrn. ſ. The between the joint next the foot an ronet of a horſe; the legs of any a drollery.

PASTIL, pȧs'-til. ſ. A roll of kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pȧs'-tīme. ſ. Spo ment, diverſion.

PASTOR, pȧs'-tŭr. ſ. A ſhepher gyman who has the care of a flock

PASTORAL, pȧs'-tŭr-ĕl. a. R

…k, beſeeming ſhepherds, imitating ſhep…
…ds; relating to the care of ſouls.
…STORAL, pȧs'-tŭr-ĕl. ſ. A poem re…
…ive to the incidents in a country life, an
…, a bucolick.
…STRY, pȧ's-trў. ſ. The act of mak…
…pies; pies or baked paſte; the place
…ere paſtry is made.
…STRY-COOK, pȧ's-trў-kŏk. ſ. One
…ſe trade is to make and ſell things bak…
…paſte.
…STURABLE, pȧs'-tſhŭr-ĕbl. a. Fit
…paſture.
…STURAGE, pȧs'-tſhŭr-ĕdzh. ſ. The
…em of feeding cattle; lands grazed by
…; the uſe of paſture.
…STURE, pȧs'-tſhŭr ſ. Food, the act
…ding; ground on which cattle feed;
…on culture, education.
PASTURE, pȧs'-tſhŭr. v. a. To
…n a paſture.
PASTURE, pȧs'-tſhŭr. v. n. To
…on the ground.
…TY, pȧs'-tў. ſ. A pye of cruſt raiſed
…out a diſh; a pye.
…, pȧt. a. Fit, convenient, exactly
…ne.
…, pȧt. ſ. A light quick blow, a tap;
…lump of matter beat into ſhape with
…and.
PAT, pȧt. v. a. To ſtrike lightly,
….
…ACOON, pȧt-tȧ-kŏ'n. ſ. A Spaniſh
…worth four ſhillings and eight pence
…ſh.
PATCH, pȧtſh'. v. a. To cover with
…ces ſewed on; to decorate the face with
…ſpots of black ſilk; to mend clumſily,
…nd ſo as that the original ſtrength or
…is loſt; to make up of ſhreds or
…ent pieces.
PATCH, pȧtſh'. ſ. A piece ſewed on to
…a hole; a piece inſerted in Moſaick
…egated work; a ſmall ſpot of black
…ut on the face; a ſmall particle, a
…of land.
PATCHER, pȧtſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that patches,
…cher.
PATCHERY, pȧtſh'-ŭr-ў. ſ. Botchery,
…ing work. Out of uſe.
PATCHWORK, pȧtſh'-wŭrk. ſ. Work
…by ſewing ſmall pieces of different
…interchangeably together.
PATE, pȧte. ſ. The head.
PATED, pȧ-tĭd. a. Having a pate.
PATEFACTION, pȧt-tĕ-fȧk'-ſhŭn. ſ.
…ſtate of opening.
PATEN, pȧt'-ĕn. ſ. A plate. Obſo-

PATENT, pȧt'-tĕnt. a. Open to the peruſal of all, as letters patent; ſomething appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, pȧt'-tĕnt. ſ. A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, pȧt-tĕn-tē'. ſ. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pȧ-tĕr'-nĕl. a. Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

PATERNITY, pȧ-tĕr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. Fatherſhip, the relation of a father.

PATH, pȧ'th. ſ. Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pȧ-thĕt'-tў-kĕl. } a.
PATHETICK, pȧ-thĕt'-tĭk. }
Affecting the paſſions, paſſionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pȧ-thĕt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

PATHETICALNESS, pȧ-thĕt'-tў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the paſſions.

PATHLESS, pȧ'th-lĭs. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pȧ-thŏ-nŏ-mŏn'-ĭk. a. Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, pȧ-thŏ-lŏdzh'-ў-kĕl. a. Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pȧ-thŏl'-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pȧ-thŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, pȧ'th-wȧ. ſ. A road, ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pȧ-tĭb'-bŭ-lĕr-ў. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pȧ'-ſhĕns. ſ. The power of ſuffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent, the power of ſupporting injuries without revenge; ſufferance, permiſſion; an herb.

PATIENT, pȧ'-ſhĕnt. a. Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful againſt injuries, not eaſily provoked; not haſty, not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pȧ'-ſhĕnt. ſ. That which receives impreſſions from external agents; a perſon diſeaſed.

PATIENTLY, pȧ'-ſhĕnt-lў. ad. Without

out rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, păt'-tin. s. The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, păt'-lȳ. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pā'-tryărk. s. One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pāt-trȳ-ā'r-kĕl. a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pāt-trȳ-ā'r-kĕt. } s.
PATRIARCHSHIP, pā'-tryărk-shĭp. }
A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pā'-tryăr-kȳ. s. Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭsh'-ĕn. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭsh'-ĕn. s. A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, păt-trȳ-mō'-nyĕl. a. Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, păt'-trȳ-mŭn-nȳ. s. An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, pā'-tryŭt. s. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pā'-tryŭt-ĭzm. s. Love of one's own country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pă-trō'l. s. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To PATROL, pă-trō'l. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pā'-trŭn. s. One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, păt'-trō-nĭdzh. s. Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pă-trō'-năl. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

PATRONESS, păt'-trō-nĭs. s. A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

To PATRONISE, păt'-trō-nīze. v. a. To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, păt'-trō-nĭm'-mĭk. s. Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a Pillar, păt'-tin. s. Its base.

PATTEN, păt'-tin. s. A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, păt'-tin-mā-kĕr. He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, păt'-tĕr. v. n. To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, păt'-tŭrn. s. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a piece shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY, pā'-sĭt-ȳ. s. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To PAVE, pā've. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pā've-mĕnt. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.

PAVER, pā'-vŭr. } s.
PAVIER, pā'-vyŭr. }
One who lays with stones.

PAVILION, pă-vĭl'-lyŭn. s. A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To PAVILION, pă-vĭl'-lyŭn. v. a. To furnish with tents; to be sheltered in a tent.

PAUNCH, pā'ntsh. s. The belly, the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, pā'ntsh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pā'-pŭr. s. A poor person.

PAUSE, pā'z. s. A stop, a place of intermission; suspense, doubt; a paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspension; a voice marked in writing; a stop of intermission in musick.

To PAUSE, pā'z. v. n. To make a stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pā'-zŭr. s. He who pauses, he who deliberates.

PAW, pā'. s. The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

To PAW, pā'. v. n. To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

To PAW, pā'. v. a. To strike with the forefoot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pā'd. a. Having paws, clawfooted.

To PAWN, pā'n. v. a. To pledge, to put in pledge.

PAWN, pā'n. s. Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed, a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

WNBROKER, pâ'n-brô-kûr. ſ. One
lends money upon pledge.
PAY, pâ'. v. a. To diſcharge a debt ;
diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due
his money ; to atone, to make amends
ffering ; to beat ; to reward, to re-
enſe ; to give the equivalent for any
bought.
Y, pâ. ſ. Wages, hire, money given
return for ſervice.
ABLE, pâ'-êbl. a. Due, to be paid ;
as there is power to pay.
DAY, pâ'-dâ. ſ. Day on which debts
be diſcharged or wages paid.
ER, pâ'-ûr. ſ. One that pays.
MASTER, pâ'-mâſ-tûr. ſ. One
is to pay, one from whom wages or
d is received.
MENT, pâ'-mênt. ſ. The act of
g; the diſcharge of debt or promiſe ;
ward ; chaſtiſement, ſound beat-

, pê. ſ. A well known kind of
.
CE, pê'ſe. ſ. Reſpite from war ;
from ſuits or diſturbances ; reſt from
commotion ; reconciliation of differ-
s ; a ſtate not hoſtile ; reſt, freedom
terror, heavenly reſt ; ſilence, ſup-
ion of the thoughts.
CE, pê'ſe. interj. A word command-
ilence.
CE OFFERING, pêſe-ôf'-fûr-îng.
Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift of-
d to God for atonement and reconcili-
for a crime or offence.
LEABLE, pê'ſe-ibl. a. Free from
, free from tumult ; quiet, undiſturb-
not quarrelſome, not turbulent.
CEABLENESS, pê'ſe-ibl-nîs. ſ.
treſs, diſpoſition to peace.
CEABLY, pê'ſe-îb-lŷ. ad. Without
without tumult ; without diſtur-
.
CEFUL, pê'ſe-fûl. a. Quiet, not in
; pacifick, mild ; undiſturbed, ſtill, ſe-

CEFULLY, pê'ſe-fûl-ŷ. ad. Quiet-
without diſturbance ; mildly, gently.
CEFULNESS, pê'ſe-fûl-nîs. ſ. Quiet,
om from diſturbance.
CEMAKER, pê'ſe-mâ-kûr. ſ. One
reconciles differences.
CEPARTED, pê'ſe-pâr-tîd. a. Diſ-
d from the world in peace.
CH, pê'tſh. ſ. A fruit-tree ; the

EACH, pê'tſh. v. n. Corrupted from
ach. To accuſe of ſome crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pê'tſh-kûl-lûrd. a. Of a colour like a peach.
PEACHICK, pê'-tſhik. ſ. The chicken of a peacock.
PEACOCK, pê'-kôk. ſ. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.
PEAHEN, pê'-hên'. ſ. The female of the peacock.
PEAK, pê'k. ſ. The top of a hill or eminence ; any thing acuminated ; the riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.
PEAL, pê'l. ſ. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.
To PEAL, pê'l. v. n. To play ſolemnly and loud.
To PEAL, pê'l. v. a. To aſſail with noiſe.
PEAR, pâ're. ſ. The name of a well-known fruit-tree ; the fruit.
PEARL, pêrl'. ſ. A gem generated in the body of a teſtaceous fiſh ; a ſpeck on the eye.
PEARLED, pêr'-lîd. a. Adorned or ſet with pearls.
PEARLEYED, pêrl'-îde. a. Having a ſpeck in the eye.
PEARLGRASS, pêrl'-grâs. }
PEARLPLANT, pêrl'-plânt. } ſ.
PEARLWORT, pêrl'-wûrt.
Plants.
PEARLY, pêrl'-ŷ. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls ; reſembling pearls.
PEARMAIN, pêr-mâ'ne. ſ. An apple.
PEARTREE, pê'r-trê. ſ. The tree that bears pears.
PEASANT, pêz'-zênt. ſ. A hind, one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.
PEASANTRY, pêz'-zênt-rŷ. ſ. Peaſants, ruſticks, country people.
PEASCOD, pê'z-kôd. }
PEASHELL, pê'-ſhêl. } ſ.
The huſk, that contains peas.
PEASE, pê'z. ſ. Food of peaſe.
PEAT, pê't. ſ. A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.
PEBBLE, pêb'l. }
PEBBLESTONE, pêb'l-ſtône. } ſ.
A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs ; a round hard ſtone, rather ſmooth on the ſurface ; a ſort of baſtard gem.
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pêb'l-krîſ-têl. ſ. Cryſtal in form of nodules.
PEBBLED, pêb'ld. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pĕb'-blў. a. Full of pebbles.
PECCABILITY, pĕk-kă-bil'-ĭt-ў. ſ. State of being ſubject to ſin.
PECCABLE, pĕk'-kĕbl. a. Incident to ſin.
PECCADILLO, pĕk-kă-dil'-lō. ſ. A petty fault, a ſlight crime, a venial offence.
PECCANCY, pĕk'-kĕn-ſў. ſ. Bad quality.
PECCANT, pĕk'-kĕnt. a. Guilty, criminal; ill diſpoſed, offenſive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.
PECK, pĕk'. ſ. The fourth part of a buſhel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.
To PECK, pĕk'. v. a. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument; to peck at, to be continually finding fault with.
PECKER, pĕk'-kŭr. ſ. One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-Pecker.
PECKLED, pĕk'ld. a. Spotted, varied with ſpots.
PECTORAL, pĕk'-tŭr-ĕl. a. Belonging to the breaſt; ſuited to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.
PECTORAL, pĕk'-tŭr-ĕl. ſ. A breaſt-plate; a medicine proper to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.
PECULATE, pĕk'-kŭ-lāte. } ſ.
PECULATION, pĕk-kŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. } Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.
PECULATOR, pĕk'-kŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. Robber of the publick.
PECULIAR, pē-kŭ'-lyĕr. a. Appropriate, belonging to any one with excluſion of others; particular, ſingle.
PECULIARITY, pē-kŭ-lyăr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Particularity, ſomething found only in one.
PECULIARLY, pē-kŭ'-lyĕr-lў. ad. Particularly, ſingly; in a manner not common to others.
PECUNIARY, pē-kŭ'-nyĕr-ў. a. Relating to money; conſiſting of money.
PEDAGOGUE, pĕd'-dă-gŏg. ſ. One who teaches boys, a ſchoolmaſter, a pedant.
PEDAL, pē'-dĕl. a. Belonging to a foot.
PEDALS, pē'-dĕls. ſ. The large pipes of an organ.
PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'-nyŭs. a. Going on foot.
PEDANT, pĕd'-dĕnt. ſ. A ſchoolmaſter; a man vain of low knowledge.
PEDANTICK, pē-dăn'-tik.
PEDANTICAL, pē-dăn'-tў-kĕl. Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning.
PEDANTICALLY, pē-dăn'-tў-kĕl- With awkward oſtentation of ing.
PEDANTRY, pĕd'-dĕn-trў. ſ. ward oſtentation of needleſs learning.
To PEDDLE, pĕd'l. v. n. To be about trifles.
PEDESTAL, pĕd'-dĕs-tĕl. ſ. The member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſta
PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dĕs'-trў-ŭs. a. winged, going on foot.
PEDICLE, pĕd'-ikl. ſ. The foo that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed tree.
PEDICULAR, pē-dik'-kŭ-lĕr. a. ing the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper
PEDIGREE, pĕd'-dў-grў. ſ. Ge gy, lineage, account of deſcent.
PEDIMENT, pĕd'-dў-mĕnt. ſ. In tecture, an ornament that crowns donnances, finiſhes the fronts of bui and ſerves as a decoration over gate
PEDLER, pĕd'-lŭr. ſ. One who the country with ſmall commodities.
PEDLERY, pĕd'-lĕr-ў. a. Wa by pedlers.
PEDDLING, pĕd'-ling. a. Petty ſuch as pedlers have.
PEDOBAPTISM, pē'-dō-băp"-tĭ Infant baptiſm.
PEDOBAPTIST, pē'-dō-băp"-tĭſt. that holds or practiſes infant baptiſ
To PEEL, pē'l. v. a. To decort flay; to plunder, according to an should be written Pill.
PEEL, pē'l. ſ. The ſkin or thin any thing.
PEEL, pē'l. ſ. A broad thin boar long handle, uſed by bakers to bread in and out of the oven.
PEELER, pē'l-ŭr. ſ. One who flays; a robber, a plunderer.
To PEEP, pē'p. v. n. To make appearance; to look ſlily, cloſely, ouſly.
PEEP, pē'p. ſ. Firſt appearance, Peep and firſt break of day; a fly
PEEPER, pē'p'-ŭr. ſ. Young juſt breaking the ſhell; one that p
PEEPHOLE, pē'p'-hōle.
PEEPINGHOLE, pē'p'-ing-hōle. Hole through which one may look being diſcovered.
PEER, pē'r. ſ. Equal, one of rank; one equal in excellence or

…n; companion, fellow; a noble-

…PEER, pēr. v. n. by contraction from …ear. To come just in sight; to look …ly, to peep.

…RAGE, pēr-idzh. ſ. The dignity of …r; the body of peers.

…RDOM, pēr-dūm. ſ. Peerage.

…RESS, pēr-ris. ſ. The lady of a peer, …man ennobled.

…RLESS, pēr-lis. a. Unequalled, …g no peer.

…RLESSNESS, pēr-lis-nis. ſ. Uni- …l superiority.

…TISH, pē-vish. a. Petulant, waſpiſh, …offended, irritable, hard to pleaſe.

…TISHLY, pē-vish-lȳ. ad. Angrily, …ſtomly, morofely.

…TISHNESS, pē-vish-nis. ſ. Iraſci- …, querulouſneſs, fretfulneſs; perverſe-

…peg. ſ. A piece of wood driven in- …ade; the pins of an inſtrument in …the ſtrings are ſtrained; To take a …own, to depreſs, to ſink; the nick- …of Margaret.

…EG, peg. v. a. To faſten with a

…, pēl. ſ. Money, riches.

…GAN, pēl-lȳ-kēn. ſ. There are …orts of Pelicans; one lives upon fiſh, …ther keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon …ns: the Pelican is ſuppoſed to admit …ung to ſuck blood from its breaſt.

…LET, pēl-lit. ſ. A little ball; a bul- …ball.

…LETED, pēl-lit-tid. a. Conſiſting …lets.

…LICLE, pēl-likl. ſ. A thin ſkin; it …as uſed for the film which gathers up- …pors impregnated with ſalt or other …ce, and evaporated by heat.

…LITORY, pēl-lȳ-tūr-ȳ. ſ. An

…PELL-MELL, pēl-mēl. ad. Confuſedly, …miſcuouſly, one among another.

…PELLS, pēlz. ſ. Clerk of the Pells, an of- …ficer belonging to the exchequer, who en- …ters teller's bill into a parchment roll …called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of re-

…PELLUCID, pēl-lū-sid. a. Clear, tran- …ſparent, not opake, not dark.

…PELLUCIDITY, pēl-lū-sid-it-ȳ. } ſ.
…PELLUCIDNESS, pēl-lū-sid-nis. }
…Tranſparency, clearneſs, not opacity.

To PELT, pēlt. v. a. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown; to throw, to caſt.

PELTING, pēlt-ing. a. This word in Shakeſpeare ſignifies paltry, pitiful. Obſolete.

PELVIS, pēl-vis. ſ. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pēn. ſ. An inſtrument of writing; feather; wing; a ſmall incloſure, a coop.

To PEN, pēn. v. a. To coop, to ſhut up, to incage, to impriſon in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē-nāl. a. Denouncing puniſhment, enacting puniſhment; uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pēn-nāl-tȳ. }
PENALITY, pē-nāl-lit-ȳ. } ſ.
Puniſhment, cenſure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pēn-nēns. ſ. Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

PENCE, pēnſe. ſ. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pēn-sil. ſ. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours; any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pēn-sil. v. n. To paint.

PENDANT, pēn-dēnt. ſ. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a ſmall flag in ſhips, pronounced Pēn-nēnt.

PENDENCE, pēn-dēns. ſ. Slopeneſs, inclination.

PENDENCY, pēn-dēn-ſȳ. ſ. Suſpence, delay of deciſion.

PENDENT, pēn-dēnt. a. Hanging; jutting over; ſupported above the ground.

PENDING, pēn-ding. a. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pēn-dū-lōs-it-ȳ. }
PENDULOUSNESS, pēn-dū-lūſ-nis. } ſ.
The ſtate of hanging, ſuſpenſion.

PENDULOUS, pēn-dū-lūs. a. Hanging, not ſupported below.

PENDULUM, pēn-dū-lūm. ſ. Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABLE, pēn-nē-trēbl. a. Such as may be pierced, ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body; ſuſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

PENETRABILITY, pēn-nē-trā-bil-it-ȳ. ſ. Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

PENETRANCY, pēn-nē-trēn-ſȳ. ſ. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pēn-nē-trēnt. a. Having

ing the power to pierce or enter, ſharp, ſubtile.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'-nĕ-trâte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the ſurface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'-nĕ-trâte. v. n. To make way.

PENETRATION, pĕn-nĕ-trâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe; acuteneſs, ſagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pĕn'-nĕ-trâ-tiv. a. Piercing, ſharp, ſubtile; acute, ſagacious, diſcerning; having the power to impreſs the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pĕn'-nĕ-trâ-tiv-nis. ſ. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pĕn'-gwĭn. ſ. A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the Weſt Indies of a ſharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pē-nĭn'-ſhū-lă. ſ. A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENINSULATED, pē-nĭn'-ſhū-lă-tid. a. Almoſt ſurrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pĕn'-nȳ-tĕns. ſ. Repentance, ſorrow for crimes, contrition for ſin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pĕn'-nȳ-tĕnt. a. Repentant, contrite for ſin, ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

PENITENT, pĕn'-nȳ-tĕnt. ſ. One ſorrowful for ſin; one under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nȳ-tĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Expreſſing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nȳ-tĕn'-ſhĕl. ſ. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pĕn-nȳ-tĕn'-ſhĕr-rȳ. ſ. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pĕn'-nȳ-tĕnt-lȳ. ad. With repentance, with ſorrow for ſin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pĕn'-nife. ſ. A knife uſed to cut pens.

PENMAN, pĕn'-măn. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pĕn'-nĕnt. ſ. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours; a tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PENNATED, pĕn'-nâ-tid. a. W Pennated, among botaniſts, are leaves of plants that grow direct againſt another on the ſame rib or ſt thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree.

PENNILESS, pĕn'-nȳ-lis. a. Mo poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pĕn'-nŭn. ſ. A ſmall colour.

PENNY, pĕn'-nȳ. ſ. A ſmall co which twelve make a ſhilling; a p the radical denomination from whic liſh coin is numbered; proverbi ſmall ſum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pĕn-nȳ-roy'-ĕl. well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pĕn'-nȳ-wĕt. weight containing twenty-four grain weight.

PENNYWISE, pĕn''-nȳ-wĭze. a. who ſaves ſmall ſums at the ha larger; with the addition of poun iſh.

PENNYWORTH, pĕn'-nȳ-wŭrth. much as is bought for a penny; a chaſe, any thing bought or ſold f ney; ſomething advantageouſly bo purchaſe got for leſs than it is wo ſmall quantity.

PENSILE, pĕn'-ſĭl. a. Hanging pended; ſupported above the groun

PENSILENESS, pĕn'-ſĭl-nis. ſ. T of hanging.

PENSION, pĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. An all made to any one without an equival

PENSIONARY, pĕn'-ſhŭn-ĕr-rȳ. a. tained by penſions.

PENSIONER, pĕn'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. O is ſupported by an allowance paid will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pĕn'-ſiv. a. Sorr thoughtful, mournfully ſerious.

PENSIVELY, pĕn'-ſiv-lȳ. ad. melancholy, ſorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pĕn'-ſiv-nis. ſ. cholȳ, ſorrowfulneſs.

PENT, pĕnt'. part. paſſ. of Pen. S

PENTACAPSULAR, pĕn-tă-kă ĕr. a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pĕn'-tă-kărd. ſ. inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAEDROUS, pĕn-tă-ē-dr Having five ſides.

PENTAGON, pĕn'-tă-gŏn. ſ. A with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pĕn-tag'-gŏ Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pĕn-tăm'-mē-t Latin verſe of five feet.

TANGULAR, pĕn-tăng'-gū-lĕr. a. cornered.
TAPETALOUS, pĕn-tă-pĕt'-tă-lŭs. Having five petals.
TASTYLE, pĕn'-tă-ſtile. ſ. In architecture, a work in which are five rows columns.
TATEUCH, pĕn'-tă-tūk. ſ. The books of Moſes.
TECOST, pĕn'-tē-kŏſt. ſ. A feaſt among the Jews.
THOUSE, pĕnt'-hous. ſ. A ſhed running out aſlope from the main wall.
TILE, pĕn'-tile. ſ. A tile formed over the ſloping part of the roof.
T up, pĕnt'. part. a. Shut up.
ULTIMA, pē-nŭl'-tў-mă. ſ. The laſt ſyllable but one.
UMBRA, pē-nŭm'-bră. ſ. An imperfect ſhadow.
URIOUS, pē-nū'-ryŭs. a. Niggardly, ſparing, ſordidly mean; ſcant, not plentiful.
URIOUSLY, pē-nū'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. Sparingly; not plentifully.
URIOUSNESS, pē-nū'-ryŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Niggardlineſs, parſimony.
URY, pĕn'-nū-rў. ſ. Poverty, indigence.
NY, pĕ'-ō-nў. ſ. A flower.
PLE, pē'pl. ſ. A nation, thoſe who make a community; the vulgar; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; perſons of a particular claſs; men, or perſons in general.
PEOPLE, pē'pl. v. a. To ſtock with inhabitants.
PER, pĕp'-pŭr. ſ. An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.
PPER, pĕp'-pŭr. v. a. To ſprinkle with pepper; to beat to mangle with repeated blows.
PERBOX, pĕp'-pŭr-bŏks. ſ. A box for holding pepper.
PERCORN, pĕp'-pŭr-kārn. ſ. Any thing of inconſiderable value.
PERMINT, pĕp'-pŭr-mĭnt. ſ. Mint extremely hot.
PERWORT, pĕp'-pŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.
TICK, pĕp'-tik. a. What helps digeſtion.
ADVENTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, queſtion.
RAMBULATE, pĕr-ăm'-bŭ-lāte. v. n. To walk through; to ſurvey by walking through.
AMBULATION, pĕr-ăm-bŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing through or ſurveying over; a travelling ſurvey.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sē'v-ĕbl. a. Perceptible, ſuch as falls under perception.
PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sē'v-ĕb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.
To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sē'v. v. a. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects; to know, to obſerve; to be affected by.
PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp-tў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Such as may be known or obſerved.
PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.
PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of perceiving, conſciouſneſs; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the ſtate of being affected by ſomething.
PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Having the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The power of perception or thinking.
PERCH, pĕrtſh'. ſ. The name of a fiſh.
PERCH, pĕrtſh'. ſ. A meaſure of five yards and a half, a pole; ſomething on which birds rooſt or ſit.
To PERCH, pĕrtſh'. v. n. To ſit or rooſt as a bird.
To PERCH, pĕrtſh'. v. a. To place on a perch.
PERCHANCE, pĕr-tſhăns'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.
PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.
PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. ſ. One that has the power of perceiving.
To PERCOLATE, pĕr'-kō-lāte. v. a. To ſtrain.
PERCOLATION, pĕr-kō-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtraining, purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.
To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To ſtrike.
PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſtriking, ſtroke; effect of ſound in the ear.
PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'-ſhĕnt. ſ. Striking, having the power to ſtrike.
PERDITION, pĕr-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Deſtruction, ruin, death; loſs; eternal death.
PERDUE, pĕr-dū'. ad. Cloſe, in ambuſh.
PERDURABLE, pĕr'-dū-rĕbl. a. Laſting, long continued.
PERDURABLY, pĕr'-dū-rĕb-lў. ad. Laſtingly.
PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Long continuance.

To

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'-rĕ-grў-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rĕ-grў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'-rĕ-grĭne. a. Foreign, not native, not domeſtick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmpt'. v. a. To kill, to cruſh. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr-ĕm'p-shŭn. ſ. Cruſh, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rў-lў. ad. Abſolutely, poſitively, ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rў-nĭs. ſ. Poſitiveneſs, abſolute deciſion, dogmatiſm.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-ў. a. Dogmatical, abſolute, ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting through the year; perpetual; unceaſing.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'-nў-tў. ſ. Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'-fĭkt. a. Complete, conſummate, finiſhed, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully ſkilful; pure, blameleſs, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'-fĭkt. v. a. To finiſh, to complete, to conſummate, to bring to its due ſtate; to make ſkilful, to inſtruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'-fĭk-tŭr. ſ. One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being perfect; ſomething that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'-shŏ-nāte. v. a. To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv. a. Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr'-fĕkt-lў. ad. In the higheſt degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr-fĕkt-nĭs. ſ. Completeneſs; goodneſs, virtue, a ſcriptural word; ſkill.

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs. a. Treacherous, falſe to truſt, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭſ-lў. ad. Treacherouſly, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr'-fĭ-dў. ſ. Treachery of faith, breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flā'te. v. a. blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'-shŭn. ſ. act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'-fŏ-rāte. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr-fŏ-rā'-shŭ The act of piercing or boring; hole bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'-fŏ-rā-tŭr. ſ. inſtrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-fŏrſe. ad. By vi violently.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. a. execute, to do, to diſcharge, to atch undertaking.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. n. ſucceed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fā'rm-ĕbl Practicable, ſuch as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fā'r-mĕn Completion of ſomething deſigned, tion of ſomething promiſed; compo work; action, ſomething done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fā'r-mŭr. ſ. that performs any thing; it is ge applied to one that makes a publick bition of his ſkill.

To PERFRICATE, pĕr'-frў-kāte. To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fū'-mā-tŭ That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pĕr'-fūm. ſ. Strong of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents t things; ſweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pĕr-fū'me. v. a. ſcent, to impregnate with ſweet ſcen

PERFUMER, pĕr-fū'-mŭr. ſ. On trade is to ſell things made to gra ſcent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr"-fŭnk-t lў. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr'-fŭnk-tŭr Slight, careleſs, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fū'ze. v. a. T ture, to overſpread.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hăps'. ad. Peradv it may be.

PERIAPT, pĕr'-rў-ăpt. ſ. A charm worn as a preſervative agai eaſes or miſchief. Obſolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ў-kā'r-dzh The Pericardium is a thin membra conick figure that reſembles a pu contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ў-kā'r-pyŭ botany, a pellicle or thin membr compaſſing the fruit or grain of a p

CLITATION, pĕr-ȳ-klȳ-tā′-shŭn. The ſtate of being in danger; trial, riment.

CRANIUM, pĕr-ȳ-krā′-nyŭm. ſ. Pericranium is the membrane that ers the ſkull.

CULOUS, pĕ-rik′-kū-lŭs. a. Dan- us, hazardous.

GEE, pĕr′-ȳ-dzhē. } ſ.
GEUM, pĕr-ȳ-dzhē′-ŭm. }
point in the heavens, wherein a planet d to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible the earth.

HELIUM, pĕr-ȳ-hē′-lyŭm. ſ. Is point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is ſt the ſun.

L, pĕr′-ril. ſ. Danger, hazard, jeo- y; denunciation, danger denounced.

LOUS, pĕr′-ril-ŭs. a. Dangerous, ardous, full of danger; it is uſed by of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration y thing bad; ſmart, witty. In this ſenſe out of uſe.

LOUSLY, pĕr′-ril-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Dan- ly.

LOUSNESS, pĕr′-ril-ŭſ-nis. ſ. Dan- neſs.

METER, pē-rim′-mē-tŭr. ſ. The th or ſum of all the ſides which bound figure of what kind ſoever, whether inear or mixed.

OD, pĕ′-ryŭd. ſ. A circuit; time hich any thing is performed, ſo as to n again in the ſame manner; a ſtated ber of years, a round of time at the of which the things compriſed within iculation ſhall return to the ſtate in h they were at beginning; the end or tion; the ſtate at which any thing mates; length of duration; a com- ſentence from one full ſtop to ano-

ERIOD, pē′-ryŭd. v. a. To put an n. A bad word.

ODICK, pĕ-rȳ-ŏd′-ik. } a.
ODICAL, pĕ-rȳ-ŏd′-dȳ-kĕl. }
ular, making a circuit, making a revo- ; happening by revolution at ſome d time; regular, performing ſome ac- at ſtated times; relating to periods or ations.

ODICALLY, pē-rȳ-ŏd′-dȳ-kĕl-ȳ. At ſtated periods.

OSTEUM, pĕr-ȳ-ŏs′-tshŭm. ſ. All nes are covered with a very ſenſible brane called the Periоſteum.

PHERY, pē-rif′-fē-rȳ. ſ. Circum- ce.

PHRASIS, pē-rif′-frā-sis. ſ. Circumlocution, uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rȳ-frăs′-tȳ-kĕl. a. Circumlocutory, expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ȳ-pnū′-mō-nȳ. }
PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ȳ-pnū-mō′-nyā. } ſ.
An inflammation of the lungs.

To PERISH, pĕr′-rish. v. n. To die, to be deſtroyed, to be loſt, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual ſtate of decay; to be loſt eternally.

PERISHABLE, pĕr′-rish-ĕbl. a. Liable to periſh, ſubject to decay, of ſhort duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr′-rish-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed, liableneſs to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-ȳ-ſtăl′-tik. a. Periſtaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ris-tē′-ryŭn. ſ. The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-ȳ-sis′-tō-lē. ſ. The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ȳ-tō-nē′-ŭm. ſ. This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pĕr′-dzhŭr. v. a. To forſwear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pĕr′-dzhĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ſwears falſely.

PERJURY, pĕr′-dzhĕr-ȳ. ſ. Falſe oath.

PERIWIG, pĕr′-rȳ-wig. ſ. Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

To PERIWIG, pĕr′-rȳ-wig. v. a. To dreſs in falſe hair.

PERIWINKLE, pĕr′-rȳ-winkl. ſ. A ſmall ſhell fiſh, a kind of fiſh ſnail; a plant.

To PERK, pĕrk′. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

To PERK, pĕrk′. v. a. To dreſs, to prank.

PERLOUS, pĕr′-lŭs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now writ Perilous.

PERMANENCE, pĕr′-mă-nĕns. }
PERMANENCY, pĕr′-mă-nĕn-sȳ. } ſ.
Duration, conſiſtency, continuance in the ſame ſtate.

PERMANENT, pĕr'-mă-nĕnt. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.
PERMANENTLY, pĕr'-mă-nĕnt-lў. ad. Durably, laſtingly.
PERMANSION, pĕr-măn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance.
PERMEABLE, pĕr'-mē-ăbl. a. Such as may be paſſed through.
PERMEANT, pĕr'-mē-ănt. a. Paſſing through.
To PERMEATE, pĕr'-mē-āte. v. a. To paſs through.
PERMEATION, pĕr-mē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing through.
PERMISCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭbl. a. Such as may be mingled.
PERMISSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭbl. a. What may be permitted.
PERMISSION, pĕr-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Allowance, grant of liberty.
PERMISSIVE, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭv. a. Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, ſuffered without hindrance, not authoriſed or favoured.
PERMISSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs' sĭv-lў. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.
PERMISTION, pĕr-mĭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of mixing.
To PERMIT, pĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To allow without command; to ſuffer without authoriſing or approving; to allow, to ſuffer; to give up, to reſign. In this laſt ſenſe not very properly uſed.
PERMIT, pĕr'-mĭt. ſ. A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.
PERMITTANCE, pĕr-mĭt'-tĕns. ſ. Allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion.
PERMIXTION, pĕr-mĭks'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled.
PERMUTATION, pĕr-mū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Exchange of one for another.
To PERMUTE, pĕr-mūte. v. a. To exchange.
PERMUTER, pĕr-mū'-tŭr. ſ. An exchanger, he who permutes.
PERNICIOUS, pĕr-nĭſh'-ŭs. a. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree, deſtructive; quick: in this ſenſe very improperly uſed by Milton.
PERNICIOUSLY, pĕr-nĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Deſtructively, miſchievouſly, ruinouſly.
PERNICIOUSNESS, pĕr-nĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being pernicious.
PERNICITY, pĕr-nĭs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Swiftneſs, celerity.
PERORATION, pĕr-ō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The concluſion of an oration.
To PERPEND, pĕr-pĕnd'. v. a. weigh in the mind, to conſider attenti
PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'- a. Croſſing at right angles; cutti horizon at right angles.
PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk' ſ. A line croſſing the horizon at rig gles.
PERPENDICULARLY, pĕr-pĕ kŭ-lĕr-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner cut another line at right angles; in rection of a ſtraight line up and dow
PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕ ŭ-lăr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being dicular.
PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. deration.
To PERPETRATE, pĕr'-pĕ-trāte To commit, to act. Always i ſenſe.
PERPETRATION, pĕr-pĕ-trā'- The act of committing a crime action.
PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'-tſhū-ĕl. ver ceaſing; continual, uninterrup
PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'-tſhū-ĕl Conſtantly, continually, inceſſantly.
To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'-t v. a. To make perpetual, to prefer extinction, to eternize; to contin out ceſſation or intermiſſion.
PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt-tſhū- ſ. The act of making perpetual, continuance.
PERPETUITY, pĕr-pĕ-tſhŏ'-ĭt- Duration to all futurity; exempt intermiſſion or ceſſation; ſomet which there is no end.
To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks'. v. diſturb with doubtful notions, to to embarraſs, to make intricate.
PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd- Intricately, with involution.
PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕk ſ. Embarraſſment, anxiety; involution, difficulty.
PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭt-ў. iety, diſtraction of mind; entan intricacy.
PERPOTATION, pĕr-pō-tā'- The act of drinking largely.
PERQUISITE, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt. ſ. thing gained by a place or office above the ſettled wages.
PERQUISITION, pĕr-kwĭz-ĭſh An accurate inquiry, a thorough
PERRY, pĕr'-rў. ſ. Cyder pears.
To PERSECUTE, pĕr'-sē-kūt.

…ck with penalties, to purſue with ma-
…ity; to purſue with repeated acts
…engeance or enmity; to importune
…ch.

…ECUTION, pĕr-sĕ-kū'-shŭn. ſ. The
…or practice of perſecuting; the ſtate of
…g perſecuted.

…SECUTOR, pĕr'-sĕ-kū-tŭr. ſ. One
…harraſſes others with continued malig-
…

…EVERANCE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕns. ſ.
…dence in any deſign or attempt, ſteadi-
…n purſuits, conſtancy in progreſs.

…EVERANT, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕnt. a.
…ding, conſtant.

…ERSEVERE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r. v. n. To
…d in an attempt, not to give over, not
…ue the deſign.

…SEVERINGLY, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r-ĭng-lў.
…With perſeverance.

…ERSIST, pĕr-sĭſt'. v. n. To perſe-
…n continue firm, not to give over.

…STANCE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕns. } ſ.
…STENCY, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn-ſў. }
…ate of perſiſting, ſteadineſs, conſtan-
…erſeverance in good or bad; obſtina-
…ommacy.

…STIVE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv. a. Steady,
…ceding from a purpoſe, perſevering.

…ON, pĕr'-ſŭn. ſ. Individual or
…ular man or woman; human being;
…eral looſe term for a human being;
…ſelf, not a repreſentative; exterior
…ance; man or woman repreſented in
…ious dialogue; character; charac-
…office; in grammar, the quality of
…un that modifies the verb.

…ONABLE, pĕr'-ſŭn-ĕbl. a. Hand-
…graceful, of good appearance.

…ONAGE, pĕr'-ſŭn-ĭdzh. ſ. A con-
…ble perſon, man or woman of emi-
…exteriour appearance, air, ſtature;
…er aſſumed; character repreſent-
…

…ONAL, pĕr'-ſŭn-ăl. a. Belonging
…or women, not to things, not real;
…individuals or particular people,
…, proper to him or her, relating to
…vate actions or character; preſent,
…ing by repreſentative; exterior, cor-
…in law, ſomething moveable, ſome-
…ppendant to the perſon; in gram-
…perſonal verb is that which has all
…ular modification of the three per-
…oppoſed to imperſonal that has only
…

…NALITY, pĕr-sō-năl'-lĭt-ў. ſ.
…xiſtence or individuality of any
…

…NALLY, pĕr'-ſŭn-ăl-lў. ad. In perſon, in preſence, not by repreſentative; with reſpect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical exiſtence.

To PERSONATE, pĕr'-sŭn-āte. v. a. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented; to repreſent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to reſemble; to make a repreſentative of as in a picture, out of uſe; to deſcribe, out of uſe.

PERSONATION, pĕr-ſŭn-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Counterfeiting of another perſon.

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-ſŏn'-nĭf-fў-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Proſopopœia, the change of things to perſons.

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-ſŏn'-nĭf-fў. v. a. To change from a thing to a perſon.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-ſpĕk'-tĭv. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed; the ſcience by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation; view, viſto.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-ſpĕk'-tĭv. a. Relating to the ſcience of viſion, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-ſpў-kā'-shŭs. a. Quickſighted, ſharp of ſight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-ſpў-kā'-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-ſpў-kăs'-ſĭt-ў. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight, of mental ſight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-ſpĭſh'-ĕns. ſ. The act of looking ſharply. Little uſed.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'-ſpў-ſĭl. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed, an optick glaſs.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-ſpў-kū'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Clearneſs to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; tranſparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-ſpĭk'-kū-ŭs. a. Tranſparent, clear, ſuch as may be ſeen through; clear to the underſtanding, not obſcure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-ſpĭk'-kū-ŭſ-lў. ad. Clearly, not obſcurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-ſpĭk'-kū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-ſpī'-rĕbl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perſpiring, emitting perſpiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-ſpў-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-ſpī'-rā-tĭv. a. Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPIRE, pĕr-ſpī're. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-ſwā'-dĕbl. a. Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUADE, pĕr-ſwā'de. v. a. To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expoſtulation. Perſuaſion ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and Argument to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

PERSUADER, pĕr-ſwā'-dŭr. ſ. One who influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer.

PERSUASIBLE, pĕr-ſwā'-sĭbl. a. To be influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pĕr-ſwā'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUASION, pĕr-ſwā'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of perſuading, the act of influencing by expoſtulation, the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions; the ſtate of being perſuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pĕr-ſwā'-sĭv. a. Having the power of perſuading, having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASIVELY, pĕr-ſwā'-sĭv-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pĕr-ſwā'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASORY, pĕr-ſwā'-ſŭr-ў. a. Having the power to perſuade.

PERT, pĕrt'. a. Briſk, ſmart; ſaucy, petulant.

To PERTAIN, pĕr-tā'n. v. n. To belong, to relate to.

PERTINACIOUS, pĕr-tў-nā'-ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, perverſely reſolute; reſolute, conſtant, ſteady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pĕr-tў-nā'-ſhŭs-lў. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pĕr-tў-nās'-sĭt-ў. }
PERTINACIOUSNESS, pĕr-tў-nā'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. }

Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs; reſolution, conſtancy.

PERTINACY, pĕr'-tў-nă-ſў. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency; reſolution, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

PERTINENCE, pĕr'-tў-nĕns. }
PERTINENCY, pĕr'-tў-nĕn-ſў. } ſ.

Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpoſe, appoſiteneſs.

PERTINENT, pĕr'-tў-nĕnt. a. Related to the matter in hand, juſt to the purpoſe; appoſite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pĕr'-tў-nĕnt-lў. ad. Appoſitely, to the purpoſe.

PERTINENTNESS, pĕr'-tў-nĕnt-
Appoſiteneſs.

PERTINGENT, pĕr-tĭn'-dzhĕnt. a. R
ing to, touching.

PERTLY, pĕrt'-lў. ad. Briſkly, ſ
ſaucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pĕrt'-nĭs. ſ. Briſk
ſaucineſs, petulance; petty livelineſs,
lineſs without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pĕr-trăn'-ſhĭ
Paſſing over.

To PERTURB, pĕr-tŭrb'.

To PERTURBATE, pĕr-tŭr'-bāte.
To diſquiet, to diſturb; to diſor
confuſe.

PERTURBATION, pĕr-tŭr-bā'-ſ
Diſquiet of mind; reſtleſſneſs of pa
diſorder; cauſe of diſquiet; comm
paſſions.

PERTERBATOUR, pĕr'-tŭr-bā-
Raiſer of commotions.

PERTUSION, pĕr-tſhŏ'-zhŭn. ſ.
act of piercing or punching; hole
punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pĕr-vā'de. v.
paſs through an aperture, to perme
paſs through the whole extenſion.

PERVASION, pĕr-vā'-zhŭn. ſ.
of pervading or paſſing through.

PERVERSE, pĕr-vĕrs'. a. Diſtor
the right; obſtinate in the wron
born, untractable; petulant, vexa

PERVERSELY, pĕr-vĕrs'-lў. ad
viſhly, vexatiouſly, ſpitefully, cro

PERVERSENESS, pĕr-vĕrs'-nĭs.
tulance, peeviſhneſs, ſpiteful croſſ

PERVERSION, pĕr-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ.
act of perverting, change to worſe.

PERVERSITY, pĕr-vĕr'-sĭt-ў. ſ.
neſs, croſſneſs.

To PERVERT, pĕr-vĕrt'. v. a.
tort from the true end or purpoſe
rupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pĕr-vĕrt'-ŭr.
that changes any thing from good
corrupter; one who diſtorts any th
the right purpoſe.

PERVERTIBLE, pĕr-vĕrt'-ĭbl.
may be eaſily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vў-kā'-
Spitefully obſtinate, peeviſhly contu

PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vў-kā'
ad. With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-vў-
ſhŭſ-nĭs.

PERVICACITY, pĕr-vў-kās'-sĭ
Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVIOUS, pĕr'-vyŭs. a.
paſſage, capable of being permea
vading, permeating.

AVIOUSNESS, pĕt'-vyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Quaf admitting a paſſage.
RUKE, pĕt'-rŭk. ſ. A cap of falſe , a periwig.
RUKEMAKER, pĕt'-rŭk-mā-kŭr. ſ. maker of perukes, a wigmaker.
RUSAL, pĕ-rū'-zĕl. ſ. The act of ing.
PERUSE, pĕ-rūze. v. a. To read; erve, to examine.
RUSER, pĕ-rū'-zŭr. ſ. A reader, exa-
ST, pĕſt. ſ. Plague, peſtilence; any g miſchievous or deſtructive.
PESTER, pĕs'-tŭr. v. a. To diſturb, perplex, to haraſs; to encumber.
STERER, pĕs'-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ers or diſturbs.
STEROUS, pĕs'-tĕr-ŭs. a. Encum-ng, troubleſome.
THOUSE, pĕſt'-hous. ſ. An hoſpital erſons infected with the plague.
TIFEROUS, pĕſ-tĭf-fĕr-ŭs. a. Deſtine; peſtilential, infectious.
TILENCE, pĕs'-tȳ-lĕns. ſ. Plague, , contagious diſtemper.
TILENT, pĕs'-tȳ-lĕnt. a. Producing ges, malignant; miſchievous, deſtruc-
STILENTIAL, pĕs-tȳ-lĕn'-ſhĕl. a. aking of the nature of peſtilence, pro-ing peſtilence, infectious, contagious; chievous, deſtructive.
TILENTLY, pĕs'-tȳ-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. chievouſly, deſtructively.
TILLATION, pĕſ-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of pounding or breaking in a mor-
STLE, pĕſ'l. ſ. An inſtrument with ich any thing is broken in a mortar.
T, pĕt. ſ. A ſlight paſſion, a ſlight fit nger; a lamb taken into the houſe, and ught up by hand; any animal tamed much fondled; a favourite.
PET, pĕt. v. a. To ſpoil by too ch fondling.
TAL, pĕt'-ăl. ſ. Petal is a term in bo-y, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves compoſe the flowers of all plants.
TALOUS, pĕt'-tă-lŭs. a. Having pe-
TAR, pĕ-tăr'. } ſ.
TARD, pĕ-tărd'. }
piece of ordnance reſembling a high ed hat chiefly uſed to break down a er.
TECHIAL, pĕ-tĕ'-kyăl. a. Peſtilen-y ſpotted.
TER-WORT, pĕ'-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. This t differs from St. John's-wort.

PETITION, pĕ-tĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Requeſt, intreaty, ſupplication, prayer; ſingle branch or article of a prayer.
To PETITION, pĕ-tĭſh'-ŭn. v. a. To ſolicit, to ſupplicate.
PETITIONARILY, pĕ-tĭſh'-ŭn-ĕr-ĭl-ȳ. ad. By way of begging the queſtion.
PETITIONARY, pĕ-tĭſh'-ŭn-ĕr-ȳ. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requeſts.
PETITIONER, pĕ-tĭſh'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who offers a petition.
PETITORY, pĕt'-tȳ-tŭr-ȳ. a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.
PETRE, pē'-tĕr. ſ. Nitre, ſalt-petre.
PETRESCENT, pē-trĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing ſtone, becoming ſtone.
PETRIFACTION, pĕt-trȳ-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of turning to ſtone, the ſtate of being turned to ſtone; that which is made ſtone.
PETRIFACTIVE, pĕt-trȳ-făk'-tĭv. a. Having the power to form ſtone.
PETRIFICATION, pĕt-trȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.
PETRIFICK, pē-trĭf-fĭk. a. Having the power to change to ſtone.
To PETRIFY, pĕt'-trȳ-fȳ. v. a. To change to ſtone.
To PETRIFY, pĕt'-trȳ-fȳ. v. n. To become ſtone.
PETROL, pē'-trŏl. } ſ.
PETROLIUM, pē-trō'-lyŭm. }
A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings.
PETRONEL, pĕt'-trō-nĕl. ſ. A piſtol, a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.
PETTICOAT, pĕt'-tȳ-kōte. ſ. The lower part of a woman's dreſs.
PETTIFOGGER, pĕt'-tȳ-fŏg-gŭr. ſ. A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.
PETTINESS, pĕt'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Smallneſs, littleneſs, inconſiderableneſs, unimportance.
PETTISH, pĕt'-tĭſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.
PETTISHNESS, pĕt'-tĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs.
PETTITOES, pĕt'-tȳ-tōz. ſ. The feet of a ſucking pig; feet, in contempt.
PETTO, pĕt'-tō. ſ. The breaſt, figuratively privacy.
PETTY, pĕt'-tȳ. a. Small, inconſiderable, little.
PETTCOY, pĕt'-koy. ſ. An herb.
PETULANCE, pĕt'-tſhŭ-lĕns. }
PETULANCY, pĕt'-tſhŭ-lĕn-ſȳ. } ſ.
Saucineſs, peeviſhneſs, wantonneſs.
PETULANT, pĕt'-tſhŭ-lĕnt. a. Saucy, perverſe, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pĕt'-tſhŭ-lĕnt-ly. ad. With petulance, with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW, pū. ſ. A ſeat incloſed in a church.

PEWET, pē'-wit. ſ. A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū'-tŭr. ſ. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and diſhes in a houſe.

PEWTERER, pū'-tŭr-ŭr. ſ. A ſmith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fē-nŏm'-ĭn-ŏn. ſ. This has ſometimes Phænomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fā'-lănks. ſ. A troop of men cloſely embodied.

PHANTASM, făn'-tăzm. } ſ.
PHANTASMA, făn-tăz'-mă. }
Vain and airy appearance, ſomething appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, făn-tăs'-tȳ-kĕl. } a.
PHANTASTICK, făn-tăs'-tik. }
See FANTASTICAL.

PHANTOM, făn'-tŭm. ſ. A ſpectre, an apparition; a fancied viſion.

PHARISAICAL, făr-rȳ-sā'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, făr-mă-kū'-tȳ-kĕl. } a.
PHARMACEUTICK, făr-mă-kū'-tik. }
Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, făr-mă-kŏl'-lŏ-dzhiſt. ſ. One who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, făr-mă-kŏl'-lŏ-dzȳ. ſ. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA, făr-mă-kŏ-pē'-ă. ſ. A diſpenſatory, a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, făr-mă-kŏp'-pŏ-liſt. ſ. An apothecary, one who ſells medicines.

PHARMACY, fā'r-mă-ſȳ. ſ. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fā'-rŏs. ſ. A light-houſe, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fă-rĭn-gŏt'-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. The act of making an inciſion into the wind-pipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHASIS, fā'-sis. ſ. In the plural Phaſes. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fĕz'-zĕnt. ſ. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fē'z. v. a. To comb fleece, to curry. Obſolete.

PHENIX, fē'-nĭks. ſ. The bird whi ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe a from its own aſhes.

PHENOMENON, fē-nŏm'-mē-nŏn. Appearance, viſible quality; any th that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, vī'-ĕl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fĭl-ăn'-thrŏ-pȳ. Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fĭl-lĭp'-pik. ſ. Any vective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fī-lŏl'-lŏ-dzhŭr. ſ. whoſe chief ſtudy is language, a gram rian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fī-lŏ-lŏdzh'-ȳ-kĕ Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fī-lŏl'-lŏ-dzhiſt. ſ. critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fī-lŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. C ciſm, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fĭl'-lŏ-mĕl. } ſ.
PHILOMELA, fĭl-lŏ-mē'-lă. }
The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fĭl'-ŏ-mŏt. a. Colou like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fĭl-lŏs'-sŏ-fŭr. ſ. man deep in knowledge, either moral natural.

PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fĭl-lŏs'-fŭrz-ſtō"ne. ſ. A ſtone dreamed of alchemiſts, which by its touch conv baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-fik. }
PHILOSOPHICAL, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-fȳ-kĕl. }
Belonging to philoſophy, ſuitable to a p loſopher; ſkilful in philoſophy; fru abſtemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In a philoſophical manner, tionally, wiſely.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fĭl-lŏs'-sŏ-fīze. v To play the philoſopher, to reaſon lik philoſopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fĭl-lŏs'-sŏ-fȳ. ſ. Kno ledge natural or moral; hypotheſis or tem upon which natural effects are expla ed; reaſoning, argumentation; the cou of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHILTER, fĭl'-tŭr. ſ. Something cauſe love.

To PHILTER, fĭl'-tŭr. v. a. To ch to love.

PHIZ, fĭz'. ſ. The face. A low word

PHLEBOTOMIST, flē-bŏt'-tŏ-mĭſt. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flē-bŏt'-tŏ-mīſe. v. a. To let blood.

LEBOTOMY, flĕ-bŏt'-tŏ-mў. ſ. ood-letting, the art or practice of open- a vein for medical intentions.

LEGM, flĕm'. ſ. The watry humour the body; the tough viſcid matter diſ- charged by coughing; water.

LEGMAGOGUES, flĕm'-ă-gŏgz. ſ. A gs of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to eva- te phlegm and leave the other humours.

LEGMATICK, flĕg'-mă-tĭk. a. A- unding in phlegm; generating phlegm; ary; dull, cold, frigid.

LEGMON, flĕg'-mŏn. ſ. An inflam- tion, a burning tumour.

LEGMONOUS, flĕg'-mŏ-nŭs. a. In- mmatory, burning.

LEME, flēm. ſ. An inſtrument which placed on the vein and driven into it with blow.

LOGISTON, flŏ-gĭs'-tŏn. ſ. A che- cal liquor extremely inflammable; the flammable part of any body.

OSPHOR, fŏs'-fŭr. } ſ.
OSPHORUS, fŏs'-fŏ-rŭs. }
he morning ſtar; a chemical ſubſtance hich expoſed to the air takes fire.

RASE, frā'ze. ſ. An idiom, a mode f ſpeech peculiar to a language; an ex- reſſion, a mode of ſpeech.

o PHRASE, frā'ze. v. a. To ſtile, to all, to term.

RASEOLOGY, frāz-ē-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. hraſe, diction; a phraſe book.

RENETICK, frĕn'-nĕ-tĭk. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

RENSY, frĕn'-zў. ſ. Madneſs, fran- kineſs.

THISICAL, tĭz'-zў-kĕl. a. Waſt- ng.

THISICK, tĭz'-zĭk. ſ. A conſump- on.

THISIS, thī'-sĭs. ſ. A conſumption.

YLACTERY, fĭl-lăk'-tĕr-ў. ſ. A andage on which was inſcribed ſome me- morable ſentence.

HYSICAL, fĭz'-zў-kĕl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy, not mo- al; pertaining to the ſcience of healing; edicinal, helpful to health; reſembling hyſick.

HYSICALLY, fĭz'-zў-kĕl-lў. ad. Ac- ording to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

HYSICIAN, fĭz-zĭſh'-ĕn. ſ. One who rofeſſes the art of healing.

HYSICK, fĭz'-zĭk. ſ. The ſcience of healing; medicines, remedies; in com- mon phraſe, a purge.

o PHYSICK, fĭz'-zĭk. v. a. To purge, o treat with phyſick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fĭz'-zў-kŏ-thē- ŏl''-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. Divinity enforced or il- luſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fĭz-zў-ŏg'-nŏ- mŭr. }
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fĭz-zў-ŏg'-nŏ- mĭſt. } ſ.
One who judges of the temper or ture fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fĭz-zў-ŏg'-nŏ-mў. ſ. The art of diſcovering the temper and fore- knowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the caſt of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fĭz'-zў-ŏ-lŏdzh''-ў- kĕl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fĭz-zў-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fĭz-zў-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fī-tĭv'-vŏ-rŭs. a. That eats graſs or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fī-tŏg'-gră-fў. ſ. A deſcription of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fī-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. The doctrine of plants, botanical diſcourſe.

PIACULAR, pī-ăk'-kŭ-lĕr. }
PIACULOUS, pī-ăk'-kŭ-lŭs. } a.
Expiatory, having the power to atone; ſuch as requires expiation; criminal, atro- ciouſly bad.

PIA MATER, pī-ă-mā'-tŭr. ſ. A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET, pĭ'-ă-nĕt. ſ. A bird, the leſſer woodpecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pў-ăs'-tŭr. ſ. An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIAZZA, pў-ăz'-zā. ſ. A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PICA, pī'-kă. ſ. Among printers, a par- ticular ſize of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pĭk-kă-rōn'. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pĭk'. v. a. To cull, to chuſe; to take up, to gather; to ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gra- dually any thing adhering; to pierce, to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument; to ſtrike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed inſtrument; To Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial ex- preſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pĭk'. v. n. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels; to do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

PIC-

PICK, pik'. ſ. A ſharp pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pik'-ă-păk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phraſe.

PICKAXE, pik'-ăks. ſ. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a ſharp point.

PICKBACK, pik'-băk. ad. On the back.

PICKED, pik'-kĕd. a. Sharp, ſmart.

To PICKEER, pik-kē'r. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PICKER, pik'-kŭr. ſ. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an inſtrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pik'-kĕr-il. ſ. A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pik'-kĕr-il-wēd. ſ. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pik'l. ſ. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved; thing kept in pickle; condition, ſtate.

To PICKLE, pik'l. v. a. To preſerve in pickle; to ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phraſe.

PICKLEHERRING, pikl-hĕr'-rĭng. ſ. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pik'-lŏk. ſ. An inſtrument by which locks are opened; the perſon who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pik'-pŏk-ĭt. } ſ.
PICKPURSE, pik'-pŭrs. }
A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

PICKTOOTH, pik'-tōth. ſ. An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, pik'-thăngk. ſ. An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired.

PICT, pikt'. ſ. A painted perſon.

PICTORIAL, pik-tō'-ryĕl. a. Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pik'-tſhŭr. ſ. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours; the ſcience of painting; the works of painters; any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PICTURE, pik'-tſhŭr. v. a. To paint, to repreſent by painting; to repreſent.

To PIDDLE, pid'l. v. n. To pick at table, to feed ſqueamiſhly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pid'-lŭr. ſ. One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.

PIE, pȳ'. ſ. Any crust baked with thing in it; a magpie, a particoloured the old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pȳ'-bâld. a. Of variou lours, diverſified in colour.

PIECE, pē'ſe. ſ. A patch; a fragm a part; a picture; a compoſition, formance; a ſingle great gun; a hand a coin, a ſingle piece of money; in cule and contempt, as a Piece of a la A Piece, to each; Of a Piece with of the ſame ſort, united, the ſame wi reſt.

To PIECE, pē'ſe. v. a. To enlarge addition of a piece; to join, to unite Piece out, to increaſe by addition.

To PIECE, pē'ſe. v. n. To jo coaleſce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pē'ſ-ŭr. ſ. One that piece

PIECELESS, pē'ſ-lis. a. Whole, pact, not made of ſeparate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pē's-mâl. ad. In in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pē'ſ-mâl. a. Sing parate, divided.

PIED, pī'd. a. Variegated, partic ed.

PIEDNESS, pī'd-nis. ſ. Variegati verſity of colour.

PIELED, pēl'd. a. Bald. Obſole

PIEPOWDER Court, pī'-pow-dŭr court held in fairs for redreſs of all ders committed therein.

PIER, pē'r. ſ. The columns on wh arch of a bridge is raiſed.

To PIERCE, pēr'ſe. v. a. To pe to enter, to force; to touch the p to affect.

To PIERCE, pēr'ſe. v. n. To ma by force; to ſtrike, to move, to affe enter, to dive; to affect ſeverely.

PIERCER, pērs'-ŭr. ſ. An inſt that bores or penetrates; the pa which inſects perforate bodies; o perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pērs'-ĭng-lȳ. ad. ly.

PIERCINGNESS, pērs'-ĭng-nis. ſ. er of piercing.

PIETY, pī'-ĕ-tȳ. ſ. Diſcharge to God; duty to parents or thoſe i riour relation.

PIG, pĭg'. ſ. A young ſow or bo oblong maſs of lead or unforged i

To PIG, pĭg'. v. n. To farrow, pigs.

PIGEON, pĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. A fow known.

PIG

GEONFOOT, pidzh'-ŭn-fût. ſ. An
ſect.
GEONLIVERED, pidzh'-ŭn-liv-ŭrd. a.
ſoft, gentle, timid.
GGIN, pig'-gin. ſ. In the northern pro
nces, a ſmall veſſel.
GHT, pi'te. old pret. and part. paſſ. of
ch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determin-
. Obſolete.
GMENT, pig'-mènt. ſ. Paint, colour
be laid on any body.
GMY, pig'-mŷ. ſ. A ſmall nation, fa-
d to be devoured by the cranes.
GNORATION, pig-nŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The
t of pledging.
GNUT, pig'-nŭt. ſ. An earth nut.
GNEY, pigz'-nŷ. ſ. A word of en-
arrent to a girl. Obſolete.
KE, pi'ke. ſ. A large fiſh of prey; a
g lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep
f the horſe, to which bayonets have ſuc-
ded; a fork uſed in huſbandry; among
ners, two iron ſprigs between which any
g to be turned is faſtened.
KED, pik'-kid. a. Sharp, acuminated,
ding in a point.
KEMAN, pi'ke-mân. ſ. A ſoldier arm-
with a pike.
KESTAFF, pi'ke-ſtâf. ſ. The wooden
ne of a pike.
LASTER, pil-lâs'-tŭr. ſ. A ſquare co-
n ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet
g a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or
fifth part of its thickneſs.
LCHER, pilſh' ŭr. ſ. A furred gown
cale, any thing lined with fur, obſolete;
ſh like a herring.
LE, pi'le. ſ. A ſtrong piece of wood
n into the ground to make firm a
ndation; a heap, an accumulation;
thing heaped together to be burned;
edifice, a building; a hair; hairy ſur-
e, nap; one ſide of a coin, the reverſe of
ch; in the plural, Piles, the hæmor-
ids.
PILE, pi'le. v. a. To heap, to lay one
g on another; to fill with ſomething
ped.
LEATED, pil'-yâ-tid. a. In the form
a cover or hat.
LER, pil'-ŭr. ſ. He who accumulates.
PILFER, pil'-fŭr. v. a. To ſteal, to
n by petty robbery.
PILFER, pil'-fŭr. v. n. To practiſe
ry theft.
LFERER, pil'-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who
ls petty things.
LFERINGLY, pil'-fĕr-ing-lŷ. ad. With
y larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pil'-fĕr-ŷ. ſ. Petty theft.
PILGRIM, pil'-grim. ſ. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.
To PILGRIM, pil'-grim. v. n. To wander, to ramble.
PILGRIMAGE, pil'-grim-idzh. ſ. A long journey, travel, more uſually a journey on account of devotion.
PILL, pil'. ſ. Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.
To PILL, pil'. v. a. To rob, to plunder.
To PILL, pe'l. v. a. For Peel, to ſtrip off the bark.
To PILL, pe'l. v. n. To be ſtript away, to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. It ſhould be writ Peel.
PILLAGE, pil'-lidzh. ſ. Plunder, ſomething got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.
To PILLAGE, pil'-lidzh. v. a. To plunder, to ſpoil.
PILLAGER, pil'-lidzh-ŭr. ſ. A plunderer; a ſpoiler.
PILLAR, pil'-lŭr. ſ. A column; a ſupporter, a maintainer.
PILLARED, pil'-lŭrd. a. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
PILLION, pil'-lyŭn. ſ. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on; a pad, a low ſaddle.
PILLORY, pil'-lŭr-ŷ. ſ. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.
To PILLORY, pil'-lŭr-ŷ. v. a. To puniſh with the pillory.
PILLOW, pil'-lŏ. ſ. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.
To PILLOW, pil'-lŏ. v. a. To reſt any thing on a pillow.
PILLOWBEER, pil'-lŏ bêr. } ſ.
PILLOWCASE, pil'-lŏ-kâſe. }
The cover of a pillow.
PILOSITY, pi-lŏs'-sit-ŷ. ſ. Hairineſs.
PILOT, pi'-lŭt. ſ. He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.
To PILOT, pi'-lŭt. v. a. To ſteer, to direct in the courſe.
PILOTAGE, pi'-lŭt-tidzh. ſ. Pilot's ſkill, knowledge of coaſts; a pilot's hire.
PIMENTA, pi-mèn'-tă. ſ. A kind of ſpice called Jamaica pepper, all-ſpice.
PIMP, pimp'. ſ. One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others, a procurer, a pander.
To PIMP, pimp'. v. n. To provide gratifications for the luſt of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pim'-pĕr-nĕl. ſ. A plant.

PIMPING, pimp'-ing. a. Little.

PIMPLE, pimp'l. ſ. A ſmall red puſtule.

PIMPLED, pimp'ld. a. Having red puſtules, full of pimples.

PIN, pin'. ſ. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths; any thing inconſiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any ſlender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which muſicians ſtretch or relax their ſtrings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pin'. v. a. To faſten with pins; to faſten, to make faſt; to join, to fix; to ſhut up, to incloſe, to confine.

PINCASE, pin'-kâs. ſ. A caſe to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pin'-sûrz. ſ. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.

To PINCH, pintſh'. v. a. To ſqueeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an inſtrument; to ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid; to preſs between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to ſtraiten; to diſtreſs, to pain; to preſs, to drive to difficulties.

To PINCH, pintſh'. v. n. To act with force ſo as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to ſpare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pintſh'. ſ. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers; a ſmall quantity of ſnuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted; difficulty, time of diſtreſs.

PINCHFIST, pintſh'-fiſt. } ſ.
PINCHPENNY, pintſh'-pĕn-nŷ. }
A miſer.

PINCUSHION, pin'-kûſh-ûn. ſ. A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

PINDUST, pin'-dûſt. ſ. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pi'ne. ſ. A tree.

To PINE, pi'ne. v. n. To languiſh, to wear away with any kind of miſery; to languiſh with deſire.

To PINE, pi'ne. v. a. To wear out, to make to languiſh; to grieve for, to bemoan in ſilence.

PINEAPPLE. pi'ne-âpl. ſ. A plant.

PINEAL, pin'-nyâl. a. Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

PINFEATHERED, pin'-fĕth-ûrd. Not fledged, having the feathers yet beginning to ſhoot.

PINFOLD, pin'-fôld. ſ. A place in beaſts are confined.

PINMONEY, pin'-mûn-ŷ. ſ. allowed to a wife for her private ex without account.

PINGUID, ping'-gwid. a. Fat, ous.

PINHOLE, pin'-hôle. ſ. A ſmal ſuch as is made by the perforatio pin.

PINION, pin'-yûn. ſ. The joint wing remoteſt from the body; ſpeare ſeems to uſe it for a feather of the wing; wing; fetters fo hands.

To PINION, pin'-yûn. v. a. T the wings; to confine by binding bows to the ſides; to ſhackle, to bi

PINK, pink'. ſ. A ſmall fragrant of the gilliflower kind; an eye, com a ſmall eye, as Pink-eyed; any thi premely excellent; a colour uſed b ters; a kind of heavy narrow-ſterne a fiſh, the minnow.

To PINK, pink'. v. a. To work holes, to pierce in ſmall holes.

To PINK, pink'. v. n. To wink wi eyes.

PINMAKER, pin'-mâk-ûr. ſ. makes pins.

PINNACE, pin'-nĕs. ſ. A boat b ing to a ſhip of war. It ſeems form have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop attending a larger ſhip.

PINNACLE, pin'-nĕkl. ſ. A tu elevation above the reſt of the build high ſpiring point.

PINNER, pin'-nûr. ſ. The lapp head which flies looſe.

PINT, pi'nt. ſ. Half a quart, in m twelve ounces, a liquid meaſure.

PIONEER, pi-ô-nĕ'r. ſ. One who neſs is to level the road, throw up or ſink mines in military operations.

PIONY, pi'-ûn-ŷ. ſ. A large flow

PIOUS, pi'-ûs. a. Careful of the owed by created beings to God; of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pi'-ûſ-lŷ. ad. In a manner, religiouſly.

PIP, pip'. ſ. A defluxion with fowls are troubled, a horny pell grows on the tip of their tongues; on the cards.

To PIP, pip'. v. n. To chirp or bird. Little uſed.

PE, pīpe. ſ. Any long hollow body, a ube; a tube of clay through which the oke of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; n inſtrument of hand muſick; the or ans f voice and reſpiration, as the wind-Pipe; e key of the voice; an office of the ex-equer; a liquid meaſure containing two ogſheads.

, PIPE, pīpe. v. n. To play on the pe; to have a ſhrill ſound.

PER, pī-pŭr. ſ. One who plays on the pe.

PETREE, pīpe-trē. ſ. The lilac tree

PING, pīpe-ing. a. Weak, feeble, ly; hot, boiling.

PKIN, pip-kin. ſ. A ſmall earthen ker.

PIN, pip-pin. ſ. A ſharp apple.

QUANT, pē-kĕnt. a. Pricking, ſtimu-ing; ſharp, pungent, ſevere.

QUANCY, pē-kĕn-ſy. ſ. Sharpneſs, neſs.

QUANTLY, pē-kĕnt-lў. ad. Sharply, ly.

QUE, pēk. ſ. An ill will, an offence y, petty malevolence; point, nicety, ctilio.

PIQUE, pēk. v. a. To touch with y or virulency, to put into fret; to of-, to irritate; to value, to fix reputa-n as on a point.

PIQUEER, pik-kēr. See PICKEER.

QUEERER, pik-kēr-ŭr. ſ. A robber, ſpoiler.

QUET, pў-kĕt. ſ. A game at cards.

RACY, pī-rē-ſy. ſ. The act or prac-e of robbing on the ſea.

RATE, pī-rĕt. ſ. A ſea-robber; any ber, particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes e copies of other men.

PIRATE, pī-rĕt. v. n. To rob by

PIRATE, pī-rĕt. v. a. To take by bery.

RATICAL, pī-răt-tў-kĕl. a. Preda-y, robbing, conſiſting in robbery.

CATION, pīſ-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act practice of fiſhing.

CATORY, pīs-kă-tŭr-ў. a. Relating fiſhes.

CIVOROUS, pis-sĭv-vō-rŭs. a. Fiſh-ing, living on fiſh.

H, pīſh. interj. A contemptuous ex-amation.

PISH, pīſh. v. n. To expreſs con-mpt.

MIRE, pīs-mire. ſ. An ant; an met.

PISS, pīs. v. n. To make water.

S, pīs. ſ. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pīs-ă-bĕd. ſ. A yellow flow-er growing in the graſs.

PISSBURNT, pīs-bŭrnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though ſtained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pīs-tă-ſhō. ſ. The Piſ-tachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure; Piſtich nut.

PISTILLATION, pīs-tĭl-lā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pīs-tŭl. ſ. A ſmall handgun.

To PISTOL, pīs-tŭl. v. a. To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTOLE, pīſ-tōle. ſ. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pīs-tō-lĕt. ſ. A little piſ-tol.

PISTON, pīs-tŭn. ſ. The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſy-ringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT, pĭt. ſ. A hole in the ground; abyſs, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the thea-tre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the ſtomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pĭt. v. a. To ſink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pĭt-ă păt. ſ. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick ſtep.

PITCH, pĭtſh. ſ. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated; any de-gree of elevation or height; ſtate with reſ-pect to lowneſs or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pĭtſh. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw head-long, to caſt forward; to ſmear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pĭtſh. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent, or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pĭtſh-ŭr. ſ. An earthen veſ-ſel, a water pot; an inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pĭtſh-fārk. ſ. A fork uſed in huſbandry.

PITCHINESS, pĭtſh-ў-nĭs. ſ. Blackneſs, darkneſs.

PITCHY, pĭtſh-ў. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, diſmal.

PIT-COAL, pĭt-kōle. ſ. Foſſile coal.

PIT-MAN, pĭt-măn. ſ. He that in ſaw-ing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pĭt-ſă. ſ. The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pĭt-yŭs. a. Sorrowful, mourn-ful, exciting pity; compaſſionate, ten-der; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pit'-yûs-lỳ. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pit'-yûs-nis. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs.

PITFALL, pit'-fâl. ſ. A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pith'. ſ. The marrow of the plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood; marrow; ſtrength, force; energy, cogency, fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile; weight, moment, principal part; the quinteſcence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pith'-il-ỳ. ad. With ſtrength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pith'-ỳ-nis. ſ. Energy, ſtrength.

PITHLESS, pith'-lis. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pith'-ỳ. a. Conſiſting of pith; ſtrong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pit'-yâbl. a. Deſerving pity.

PITIFUL, pit'-tỳ-fûl. a. Melancholy, moving compaſſion; tender, compaſſionate; paltry, contemptible, deſpicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'-tỳ-fûl-ỳ. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compaſſion; contemptibly, deſpicably.

PITIFULNESS, pit'-tỳ-fûl-nis. ſ. Tenderneſs, mercy, compaſſion; deſpicableneſs, contemptibleneſs.

PITILESS, pit'-tỳ-lis. a. Wanting pity, wanting compaſſion, mercileſs.

PITTANCE, pit'-tens. ſ. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery; a ſmall portion.

PITUITE, pit'-tſhû-ite. ſ. Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pit-tſhû'-it-ûs. a. Conſiſting of phlegm.

PITY, pit'-tỳ. ſ. Compaſſion, ſympathy with miſery, tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs; a ground of Pity, a ſubject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pit'-tỳ. v. a. To compaſſionate miſery, to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

To PITY, pit'-tỳ. v. n. To be compaſſionate.

PIVOT, piv'-vût. ſ. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, piks'. ſ. A little cheſt or box in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept.

PLACABLE, plâ'-kâbl. a. Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLACABILITY, plâ-kâ-bil'-it-ỳ. } ſ.
PLACABLENESS, plâ'-kâbl-nis. } ſ.
Willingneſs to be appeaſed, poſſibility to be appeaſed.

PLACARD, plâ-kâ'rd. }
PLACART, plâ-kâ'rt. } ſ.
An edict, a declaration, a manifeſto.

PLACE, plâ'ſe. ſ. Particular portion ſpace; locality, local relation; local iſtence; ſpace in general; a ſeat, dence, manſion; paſſage in wri ſtate of being, validity; rank, orde priority; office, publick character o ployment; room, way; ground, roo

To PLACE, plâ'ſe. v. a. To put i place, rank, or condition; to fix, t tle, to eſtabliſh.

PLACER, plâ'-ſûr. ſ. One that plac

PLACID, plâs'-sid. a. Gentle, q ſoft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plâs'-sid-lỳ. ad. M gently.

PLACIT, plâ'-sit. ſ. Decree, deter tion.

PLACKET, or Plaquet, plâk'-kit. petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plâ'-dzhâ-rizm. ſ. literary adoption of the thoughts o of another.

PLAGIARY, plâ'-dzhêr-ỳ. ſ. A in literature, one who ſteals the thoug writings of another; the crime of li theft.

PLAGUE, plâ'g. ſ. Peſtilence, a d eminently contagious and deſtructive of miſery; any thing troubleſome o tious.

To PLAGUE, plâ'g. v. a. To tr to teaze, to vex, to haraſs, to torme afflict.

PLAGUILY, plâ'-gil-ỳ. ad. Vexati horridly.

PLAGUY, plâ'-gỳ. a. Vexatious, bleſome.

PLAICE, plâ'ſe. ſ. A flat fiſh.

PLAID, plâd'. ſ. A ſtriped or vari cloth, an outer looſe garment worn by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plâ'ne. a. Smooth, level, void of ornament, ſimple; artleſs neſtly rough, open, ſincere; mere, evident, clear.

PLAIN, plâ'ne. ad. Not obſcurely tinctly, articulately; ſimply, with ſincerity.

PLAIN, plâ'ne. ſ. Level ground, flat, a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plâ'ne. v. a. To le make even.

To PLAIN, plâ'ne. v. n. To lame wail. Not uſed.

PLAINDEALING, plâne-dêl-i Acting without art.

PL

AINDEALING, plāne-dē'l-ing. ſ. anagement: void of art.

AINLY, plā'ne-lỳ. ad. Levelly, flatly; hout ornament; without gloſs, ſincere- in earneſt, fairly; evidently, clearly.

AINNESS, plā'ne-nis. ſ. Levelneſs, neſs; want of ornament, want of ſhow; neſs, rough ſincerity; artleſſneſs, ſim-

AINT, plā'nt. ſ. Lamentation, com- nt, lament; expreſſion of ſorrow.

AINTFUL, plā'nt-fûl. a. Complain- fully ſorrowful.

AINTIFF, plān'-tif. ſ. He that com- es a ſuit in law againſt another, op- d to the defendant.

AINTIFF, plā'n-tif. a. Complaining. ord not in uſe, being now written ive.

AINTIVE, plā'ne-tiv. a. Complain- menting. expreſſive of ſorrow.

AINWORK, plā'ne-wûrk. ſ. Needle k as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery.

AIT, plā'te. ſ. A fold, a double.

PLAIT, plā'te. v. a. To fold, to ble; to weave, to braid.

AITER. plā'te-ûr. ſ. He that plaits.

AN, plān'. ſ. A ſcheme, a form, a el; a plot of any building, or ichno ſy.

PLAN, plān'. v. a. To ſcheme, to m in deſign.

ANE, plā'ne. ſ. A level ſurface; an ument by which the ſurface of boards moothed.

PLANE, plā'ne. v. a. To level, to ith from inequalities; to ſmooth with ane.

ANE-TREE, plā'ne-trē. ſ. The name fine tall tree.

ANET, plān'-ît. ſ. One of the celeſ- bodies in our ſyſtem, which move ed and receive light from the ſun.

ANETARY, plān'-nē-tēr-ỳ. a. Per- ing to the planets; produced by the ers.

ANETICAL, plān-nēt'-tỳ-kēl. a. Per- ing to planets.

ANETSTRUCK, plān'-ît-ſtrûk. a. ck'd.

ANISPHERE, plān'-nỳ-ſfēr. ſ. A re projected on a plane.

ANK, plānk'. ſ. A thick ſtrong board.

PLANK, plānk'. v. a. To cover or with planks.

ANOCONICAL, plā'-nō-kŏn''-nỳ-kēl. Level on one ſide and conical on others.

ANOCONVEX, plā'-nō-kŏn''-vĕks. a. on the one ſide and convex on the

PLANT, plānt'. ſ. Any thing produced from ſeed, any vegetable production; a ſapling.

To PLANT, plānt'. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to ſet; to generate; to place, to fix; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with ſomething planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plān'-tidzh. ſ. An herb.

PLANTAIN, plān'-tin. ſ. An herb; a tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plān'-tāl. a. Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plān-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, eſtabliſhment.

PLANTED, plān'-tid. a. This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plān'-tûr. ſ. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.

PLASH, plāſh'. ſ. A ſmall lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plāſh'. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plāſh'-ỳ. a. Watry, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plāzm'. ſ. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

PLASTER, plās'-tûr. ſ. Subſtance made of water, and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive ſalve.

To PLASTER, plās'-tûr. v. a. To overlay as with plaſter; to cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLASTERER, plās'-tēr-ûr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter; one who forms figures in plaſter.

PLASTICK, plās'-tik. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plās'-trŭn. ſ. A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them.

To PLAT, plāt'. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plŏt'. ſ. A ſmall piece of ground.

PLATANE, plāt'-tān. ſ. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plā'te. ſ. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought ſilver; a ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal or porcelain on which

which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horſes.

To PLATE, plā'te. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATFORM, plāt'-fārm. ſ. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a ſcheme, a plan.

PLATOON, plā-tō'n. ſ. A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers.

PLATTER, plāt'-tūr. ſ. A large diſh, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plā'-dit. ſ. Applauſe.

PLAUSIBILITY, plā-zy-bil'-it-y. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſuperficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plā'-zibl. a. Such as gains approbation, ſuperficially pleaſing or taking, ſpecious; popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plā'-zibl-nis. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſhow of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plā'-zib-ly. ad. With fair ſhow, ſpeciouſly.

PLAUSIVE, plā'-siv. a. Applauding; plauſible. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

To PLAY, plā'. v. n. To ſport, to frolick, to do ſomething not as a taſk but for pleaſure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do ſomething fanciful; to practiſe ſarcaſtic merriment; to practiſe illuſion; to game, to contend at ſome game; to touch a muſical inſtrument; to operate, to act, uſed of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to repreſent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plā'. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to uſe an inſtrument of muſick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, plā'. ſ. Action not impoſed, not work; amuſement, ſport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, conteſt at a game; practice in any conteſt; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an inſtrument; In play, in jeſt, not in earneſt; room for motion; liberty of acting, ſwing.

PLAYBOOK, plā'-bōk. ſ. Book of dramatick compoſitions.

PLAYDAY, plā'-dā. ſ. Day exempt from taſks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plā'-dēt'. ſ. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plā'-ūr. ſ. One who pla idler, a lazy perſon; actor of dr ſcenes; a mimick; one who to muſical inſtrument; one who act certain manner not in earneſt but i

PLAYFELLOW, plā'-fēl-lō. ſ. nion in amuſement.

PLAYFUL, plā'-fūl. a. Sportive, levity.

PLAYGAME, plā'-gāme. ſ. children.

PLAYHOUSE, plā'-hous. ſ. where dramatick performances are

PLAYSOME, plā'-sūm. a. Want of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plā'-sūm-nis. ſ tonneſs, levity.

PLAYTHING, plā'-thing. ſ. To to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plā'-rite. ſ. A of plays.

PLEA, plē'. ſ. The act or form o ing; thing offered or demanded i ing; allegation; an apology, an ex

To PLEACH, plē'tsh. v. a. To interweave. Not in uſe.

To PLEAD, plē'd. v. n. To arg fore a court of juſtice; to ſpeak argumentative or perſuaſive way againſt, to reaſon with another; to fered as a plea; to admit or deny of guilt.

To PLEAD, plē'd. v. a. To de diſcuſs; to allege in pleading or arg to offer as an excuſe.

PLEADABLE, plē'd-ebl. a. Co be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plē'd-ūr. ſ. One wh in a court of juſtice; one who ſp or againſt.

PLEADING, plē'd-ing. ſ. Act of pleading.

PLEASANCE, plēz'-zens. ſ. pleaſantry. Obſolete.

PLEASANT, plēz'-zent. a. Del good humoured, cheerful; gay, merry; trifling, adapted rather than uſe.

PLEASANTLY, plēz'-zent-ly. ſuch a manner as to give delight in good humour; lightly, ludicro

PLEASANTNESS, plēz-zent-nis. lightfulneſs, ſtate of being pleaſa ety, cheerfulneſs, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plēz'-zen-try. ſ. merriment; ſprightly ſaying, livel

To PLEASE, plēz. v. a. To de gratify, to humour; to ſatisfy, to

obtain favour from; To be pleaſed, to
e, a word of ceremony.
PLEASE, plēz. v. n. To give pleaſure; to
gain approbation; to like, to chuſe; to
condescend, to comply.
PLEASER, plēz-ŭr. ſ. One that courts
vour, one that pleaſes.
PLEASINGLY, plēz-ing-lў. ad. In
a manner as to give delight.
PLEASINGNESS, plēz-ing-nis. ſ. Quality of giving delight.
PLEASURABLE, plĕzh'-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Delightful, full of pleaſure.
PLEASURE, plĕzh'-ŭr. ſ. Delight, gratification of the mind or ſenſes; looſe gratification; approbation; what the will
dictates; choice, arbitrary will.
To PLEASURE, plĕzh'-ŭr. v. a. To
delight, to gratify.
PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yĕn. ſ. One of the
low people.
PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yĕn. a. Popular,
belonging of mean perſons; belonging to
the lower ranks; vulgar, low, com-
mon.
PLEDGE, plĕdzh'. ſ. A gage, any thing
given by way of warrant or ſecurity, a
pawn; a ſurety, a bail, an hoſtage.
To PLEDGE, plĕdzh'. v. a. To put in
pawn; to give as warrant or ſecurity; to
warrant by a pledge; to invite to drink, by
touching the cup or health after ano-
ther.
PLEDGET, plĕdzh'-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall maſs
of lint.
PLEIADS, plī-ădz. } ſ.
PLEIADES, plī-ă-dēz. }
Northern conſtellation.
PLENARILY, plēn'-nēr-il-ў. ad. Fully,
completely.
PLENARY, plēn'-nēr-ў. a. Full, com-
plete.
PLENARINESS, plēn'-nēr-ў-nis. ſ.
Fulneſs, completeneſs.
PLENILUNARY, plēn'-nў-lū'-nēr-ў. a.
Belonging to the full moon.
PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nip'-pō-tĕns. ſ.
Fulneſs of power.
PLENIPOTENT, plē-nip'-pō-tĕnt. a.
Invested with full power.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, plēn-nў-pō-tĕn'-
shў-ă-rў. ſ. A negotiator inveſted with full
power.
PLENIST, plē'n-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds
ſpace to be full of matter.
PLENITUDE, plēn'-nў-tūd. ſ. Fulneſs,
contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal
fulneſs, plethory; exuberance, abundance,
completeneſs.

PLENTEOUS, plēn'-tſhŭs. a. Copious,
exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.
PLENTEOUSLY, plēn'-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly, exuberantly.
PLENTEOUSNESS, plēn'-tſhŭſ-nis. ſ.
Abundance, fertility.
PLENTIFUL, plēn'-tў-fŭl. a. Copious,
abundant, exuberant, fruitful.
PLENTIFULLY, plēn'-tў-fŭl-ў. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly.
PLENTIFULNESS, plēn'-tў-fŭl-nis. ſ.
The ſtate of being plentiful, abundance,
fertility.
PLENTY, plēn'-tў. ſ. Abundance, ſuch
a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulneſs, exuberance; it is uſed I think
barbarouſly for Plentiful; a ſtate in which
enough is had and enjoyed.
PLEONASM, plē'-ō-năzm. ſ. A figure
of rhetorick, by which more words are
uſed than are neceſſary.
PLETHORA, plĕth'-ō-rā. ſ. The ſtate
in which the veſſels are fuller of humours
than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or
health.
PLETHORETICK, plĕth-ō-rĕt'-ik. }
PLETHORICK, plē-thŏr'-ik. } a.
Having a full habit.
PLETHORY, plĕth'-ō-rў. ſ. Fulneſs of
habit.
PLEVIN, plĕv'-vin. ſ. In law, a warrant
or aſſurance.
PLEURISY, plŭ'-ris-ў. ſ. An inflammation of the pleura.
PLEURITICAL, plū-rit'-tў-kĕl. }
PLEURITICK, plū'-rit-ik. } a.
Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy; denoting a pleuriſy.
PLIABLE, plī'-ĕbl. a. Eaſy to be bent,
flexible; flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be
perſuaded.
PLIABLENESS, plī'-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Flexibility, eaſineſs to be bent; flexibility of
mind.
PLIANCY, plī'-ĕn-ſў. ſ. Eaſineſs to be
bent.
PLIANT, plī'-ĕnt. a. Bending, flexible;
limber; eaſy to take a form; eaſily perſuaded.
PLIANTNESS, plī'-ĕnt-nis. ſ. Flexibility, toughneſs.
PLICATURE, plī'-kă-tſhŏr. }
PLICATION, plī-kā'-ſhŭn. } ſ.
Fold, double.
PLIERS, plī'-ŭrz. ſ. An inſtrument by
which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
To PLIGHT, plīte. v. a. To pledge,
to give as ſurety; to braid, to weave. In
this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

PLIGHT,

PLIGHT, plī'te. ſ. Condition, ſtate; good caſe; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

PLINTH, plinth'. ſ. In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To PLOD, plŏd'. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriouſly; to ſtudy cloſely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'-dŭr. ſ. A dull heavy laborious man.

PLOT, plŏt'. ſ. A ſmall extent of ground; a conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign formed againſt another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed; ſtratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plŏt'. v. n. To form ſchemes of miſchiefs againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority; to contrive, to ſcheme.

To PLOT, plŏt'. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'-tŭr. ſ. Conſpirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plŭv'-vŭr. ſ. A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plow'. ſ. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear, to furrow.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'-boy. ſ. A boy that follows the plough, a coarſe ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plow'-ŭr. ſ. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plow'-lănd. ſ. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'-măn. ſ. One that attends or uſes the plough; a groſs ignorant ruſtick; a ſtrong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'-ſhâre. ſ. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plŭk'. v. a. To pull with nimbleneſs or force, to ſnatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to ſtrip of feathers; To pluck up a heart or ſpirit, a proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk'. ſ. A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'-kŭr. ſ. One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg'. ſ. A ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg'. v. a. To ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, otherwiſe written PLUMB, ſ. A fruit; the ſum of one hundred ſand pounds.

PLUMAGE, plŭ'-mĭdzh. ſ. Feathers, ſuit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ſ. A plummet, a weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, plŭm'. v. a. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'-mŭr. ſ. One who works upon lead. Commonly written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'-mĕr-ŷ. ſ. Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm'-kâke. ſ. A cake made with raiſins.

PLUME, plū'me. ſ. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of the teſt; Plume is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plū'me. v. a. To pick, to adjuſt feathers; to ſtrip off feathers, to ſtrip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To Plume one's ſelf upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALLUM, plū'me-ăl-lŭm. ſ. A kind of aſbeſtus.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mĭdzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plū'-mŷ-pēd. ſ. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plŭm'-mit. ſ. A ſhot or ball of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity diſcerned.

PLUMOSITY, plū-mŏs'-sĭt-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plū'-mŭs. a. Feathered, reſembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. a. Somewhat fat, full and ſmooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ſ. A knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. Little uſed.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. a. To fatten, to ſwell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. n. To fall like a ſtone into the water; to be ſwollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ad. With a ſudden fall.

UMPER, plŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. Something ers in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.
UMPNESS, plŭmp'-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs, ſtenſion towards fulneſs.
UMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'-rĭdzh. ſ. rridge with plums.
UMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. dding made with plums.
UMPY, plŭmp'-ȳ. a. Plump, fat.
UMY, plū'-mȳ. a. Feathered, cover- with feathers.
PLUNDER, plŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To pil- e, to rob in a hoſtile way; to rob as a ief.
UNDER, plŭn'-dŭr. ſ. Pillage, ſpoils ken in war.
UNDERER, plŭn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. Hoſtile ager, ſpoiler; a thief, a robber.
PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. v. a. To put ddenly under water, or under any thing uided liquid; to put into any ſtate ſud ly; to hurry into any diſtreſs; to force ddenly.
PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. v. n. To ſink ddenly into water, to dive; to fall or ruſh any hazard or diſtreſs.
UNGE, plŭndzh'. ſ. Act of putting or ing under water; difficulty, ſtrait, diſ- s.
UNGER, plŭndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One that nges, a diver.
URAL, plū'-rĕl. a. Implying more n one.
URALIST, plū'-rĕl-ĭſt. ſ. One that ds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one n cure of ſouls.
URALITY, plū-răl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate being or having a greater number; a mber more than one; more cure of ſouls n one; the greater number, the majo- y.
URALLY, plū'-rĕl-ȳ. ad. In a ſenſe ying more than one.
USH, plŭſh'. ſ. A kind of villous or ſſy cloth, ſhag.
UVIAL, plū'-vyĕl. } a.
UVIOUS, plū'-vyŭs. } a.
ous, relating to rain.
PLY, plȳ'. v. a. To work on any g cloſely and importunately; to em- with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on k; to practiſe diligently; to ſolicit im- rtunately.
PLY, plȳ'. v. n. To work, or offer ce; to go in a haſte; to buſy one's ſelf; tend.
, plȳ'. ſ. Bent, turn, bias; plait,
ERS, plī'-ŭrz. ſ. See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, pnū-măt'-tĭk-ĕl. } a.
PNEUMATICK, pnū-măt'-tĭk. } a.
Moved by wind, relative to wind; conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.
PNEUMATICKS, pnū-măt'-tĭks. ſ. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates; in the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.
PNEUMATOLOGY, pnū-mă-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.
To POACH, pō'tſh. v. a. To boil ſlightly; to plunder by ſtealth.
To POACH, pō'tſh. v. n. To ſteal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.
POACHER, pō'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſteals game.
POCK, pŏk'. ſ. A puſtule raiſed by the ſmall pox.
POCKET, pŏk'-kĭt. ſ. The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes.
To POCKET, pŏk'-kĭt. v. a. To put in the pocket; To Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely; to paſs by an affront ſo as to ſay nothing of it.
POCKETBOOK, pŏk'-kĭt-bŏk. ſ. A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.
POCKETGLASS, pŏk'-kĭt-glăs. ſ. Portable looking-glaſs.
POCKHOLE, pŏk'-hōle. ſ. Pit or ſcar made by the ſmall-pox.
POCKINESS, pŏk'-kȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being pocky.
POCKY, pŏk'-kȳ. a. Infected with the pox.
POCULENT, pŏk'-kū-lĕnt. a. Fit for drink.
POD, pŏd'. ſ. The capſule of legumes, the caſe of ſeeds.
PODAGRICAL, pō-dăg'-grȳ-kĕl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.
PODGE, pŏdzh'. ſ. A puddle, a plaſh.
POEM, pō'-ĭm. ſ. The work of a poet, a metrical compoſition.
POESY, pō'-ȳ-ſȳ. ſ. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compoſitions, poetry; a ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced pō-zȳ.
POET, pō'-ĭt. ſ. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in meaſure.

POETASTER, pō-ē-tās'-tŭr. ſ. A vile petty poet.
POETESS, pō'-ĭt-tĕs. ſ. A ſhe poet.
POETICAL, pō-ĕt'-tȳ-kĕl. }
POETICK, pō-ĕt'-tĭk. } a.
Expreſſed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry.
POETICALLY, pō-ĕt'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.
POETRY, pō'-ĭt-trȳ. ſ. Metrical compoſition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.
POIGNANCY, pwoi'-nĕn-ſȳ. ſ. The power of ſtimulating the palate, ſharpneſs; the power of irritation, aſperity.
POIGNANT, pwoi'-nĕnt. a. Sharp, ſtimulating the palate; ſevere, piercing, painful; irritating, ſatirical, keen.
POINT, poi'nt. ſ. The ſharp end of any inſtrument; a ſtring with a tag; headland, promontory; a ſting of an epigram; an indiviſible part of ſpace; an indiviſible part of time, a moment; a ſmall ſpace; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or ſpace, critical moment, exact place; degree, ſtate; note of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop; a ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or ſiſe Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compaſs is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; reſpect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular, inſtance, example; a ſingle poſition, a ſingle aſſertion, a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion, a ſingle part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is ſhot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain meaſure beat on the drum.
To POINT, poi'nt. v. a. To ſharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to ſhew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.
To POINT, poi'nt. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen; to ſhow.
POINTED, poi'nt-ĕd. a. Sharp, having a ſharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.
POINTEDLY, poi'nt-ĕd-lȳ. ad. In a pointed manner.
POINTEDNESS, poi'nt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Sharpneſs, pickedneſs with aſperity; epigrammatical ſmartneſs.
POINTEL, poi'nt-ĭl. ſ. Anything pointed.
POINTER, poi'nt-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.
POINTINGSTOCK, poi'nt-ĭng-ſtŏk. Something made the object of ridicule.
POINTLESS, poi'nt-lĭs. a. Blunt, without ſharp, obtuſe.
POISON, poi'zn. ſ. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity and by means not obvious to the ſenſes, venom.
To POISON, poi'zn. v. a. To infect with poiſon; to attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given; to corrupt, to taint.
POISON-TREE, poi'zn-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of
POISONER, poi'zn-ŭr. ſ. One who poiſons; a corrupter.
POISONOUS, poi'zn-ŭs. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poiſon.
POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a poiſonous manner.
POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being poiſonous, venomouſneſs.
POITREL, pwoi'-trĕl. ſ. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe; a graving tool.
POISE, poi'z. ſ. Balance, equipoiſe, equilibrium; a regulating power.
To POISE, poi'z. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to equiponderant to; to weigh; to counterpoiſe with weight.
POKE, pō'ke. ſ. A pocket, a bag.
To POKE, pō'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.
POKER, pō'k-ŭr. ſ. The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.
POLAR, pō'-lĕr. a. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, iſſuing from the pole.
POLARITY, pō-lăr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Tendency to the pole.
POLARY, pō'-lĕr-ȳ. a. Tending to a pole, having a direction towards the pole.
POLE, pō'le. ſ. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long ſtaff; a tall piece of timber erected; a meaſure of length containing five yards and a half; an inſtrument of meaſuring.
To POLE, pō'le. v. a. To furniſh with poles.
POLEAXE, pō'le-ăks. ſ. An axe fixed to a long pole.

LECAT, pŏ'le-kăt. ſ. The fitchew, a ſtinking animal.

LEMICAL, pŏ-lĕm'-mў-kĕl. } a.
LEMICK, pŏ-lĕm'-mik. }
Controverſial, diſputative.

LEMICK, pŏ-lĕm'-mik. ſ. Diſputant, controvertiſt.

LESTAR, pŏ'le-ſtăr. ſ. A ſtar near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynoſure, lodeſtar; any guide or director.

LICE, pŏ-lў's. ſ. The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

LICED, pŏ'lўſt. a. Regulated, formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

LICY, pŏl'-lўs-ў. ſ. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, ſtratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. a. To ſmooth, brighten by attrition, to gloſs; to make elegant of manners.

POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. n. To anſwer the act of poliſhing, to receive a gloſs.

LISH, pŏl'-liſh. ſ. Artificial gloſs, brightneſs given by attrition; elegance of manners.

LISHABLE, pŏl'-liſh-ĕbl. a. Capable of being poliſhed.

LISHER, pŏl'-liſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

LITE, pŏ-lў'te. a. Gloſſy, ſmooth, in its ſenſe only technically uſed; elegant of manners.

LITELY, pŏ-lў'te-lў. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

LITENESS, pŏ-lў'te-nis. ſ. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

LITICAL, pŏ-lit'-tў-kĕl. a. Relating to politicks, relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; cunning, ſkilful.

LITICALLY, pŏ-lit'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With relation to publick adminiſtration; politically, politickly.

LITICIAN, pŏl-lў-tiſh'-ĕn. ſ. One ſkilled in the arts of government, one ſkilful in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

LITICK, pŏl'-li-tik. a. Political, civil, prudent, verſed in affairs; artful, cunning.

LITICKLY, pŏl'-li-tik-lў. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

LITICKS, pŏl'-li-tiks. ſ. The ſcience of government, the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs.

POLITY, pŏl'-lit-ў. ſ. A form of government, civil conſtitution.

POLL, pŏ'l. ſ. The head; a catalogue or liſt of voters at an election, a regiſter of heads; a fiſh called generally a chub; a chevin.

To POLL, pŏ'l. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip ſhort, to ſhear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to ſtrip, to pill; to take a liſt or regiſter of perſons; to inſert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pŏl'-lĕrd. ſ. A tree lopped; the chub fiſh.

POLLEN, pŏl'-lin. ſ. A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran.

POLLER, pŏ'-lŭr. ſ. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pŏ'l-ĕ'vl. ſ. Pollevil is a large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pŏl'-lŭk. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

To POLLUTE, pŏl-lŭ'te. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pŏl-lŭ'-tĕd-nis. ſ. Defilement, the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pŏl-lŭ'-tŭr. ſ. Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pŏl-lŭ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of defiling; the ſtate of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pŏl-trŏ'n. ſ. A coward, a ſcoundrel.

POLY, pŏ'-lў. ſ. An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pŏ-lў-ă-kou's-tik. ſ. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

POLYANTHOS, pŏ-lў-ăn'-thŭs. ſ. A plant, bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRICAL, pŏ-lў-ĕd'-drў-kĕl. } a.
POLYEDROUS, pŏ-lў-ĕ'-drŭs. }
Having many ſides.

POLYGAMIST, pŏ-lig'-gă-miſt. ſ. One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pŏ-lig'-gă-mў. ſ. Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pŏl'-lў-glŏt. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pŏl'-lў-gŏn. ſ. A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pŏ-lig'-gŏ-nĕl. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pŏl'-lĭ-grăm. ſ. A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.
POLYGRAPHY, pŏ-lĭg'-grā-fĭ. ſ. The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers.
POLYLOGY, pŏ-lĭl'-lŏ-dzhĭ. ſ. Talkativeneſs.
POLYMATHY, pŏ-lĭm'-mā-thĭ. ſ. The knowledge of many arts and ſciences, alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.
POLYPETALOUS, pŏ-lĭ-pĕt'-tĕl-ŭs. a. Having many petals.
POLYPHONISM, pŏ-lĭf-fŏ-nĭzm. ſ. Multiplicity of ſound.
POLYPODY, pŏ-lĭp'-pŏ-dĭ. ſ. A plant.
POLYPOUS, pŏl'-lĭ-pŭs. a. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.
POLYPUS, pŏl'-lĭ-pŭs. ſ. Polypus ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature conſidered by ſome naturaliſts as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.
POLYSCOPE, pŏl'-lĭ-ſkōpe. ſ. A multiplying glaſs.
POLYSPERMOUS, pŏ-lĭ-ſpĕr'-mŭs. a. Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.
POLYSYLLABICAL, pŏl-lĭ-sĭl-lăb'-bĭ-kĕl. a. Having many ſyllables, pertaining to a polyſyllable.
POLYSYLLABLE, pŏl'-lĭ-sĭl-lĕbl. ſ. A word of many ſyllables.
POLYTHEISM, pŏl'-lĭ-thē'-ĭzm. ſ. The doctrine of plurality of gods.
POLYTHEIST, pŏl'-lĭ-thē'-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds plurality of gods.
POMACEOUS, pŏ-mā'-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of apples.
POMADE, pŏ-mā'de. ſ. A fragrant ointment.
POMANDER, pŏm'-ăn-dŭr. ſ. A ſweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.
POMATUM, pŏ-mā'-tŭm. ſ. An ointment.
POMEGRANATE, pŏm-grăn'-nĕt. ſ. The tree; the fruit.
POMEROY, pŭm'-roy. } ſ.
POMEROYAL, pŭm-roy'-ĕl. } ſ. A ſort of apple.
POMIFEROUS, pŏ-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. ſ. A round or knob; the knob that balances the of the ſword; the protuberant part o ſaddle before.
To POMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. v. a. T black and blue, to bruiſe, to punch.
POMP, pŏmp'. ſ. Splendor, pride; ceſſion of ſplendor and oſtentation.
POMPHOLYX, pŏm'-fŏ-lĭks. ſ. pholyx is a white, light, and very ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering domes of the furnaces and to the co the large crucibles.
POMPION, pŭm'-pĭun. ſ. A pumk
POMPOUS, pŏm'-pŭs. a. Splendid, nificent, grand.
POMPOUSLY, pŏm'-pŭſ-lĭ. ad. nificently, ſplendidly.
POMPOUSNESS, pŏm'-pŭſ-nĭs. ſ. nificence, ſplendor, ſhowineſs, oſtent neſs.
POND, pŏnd'. ſ. A ſmall pool or l water, a baſon, water not running o ting any ſtream.
To PONDER, pŏn'-dŭr. v. a. To mentally, to conſider, to attend.
To PONDER, pŏn'-dŭr. v. n. To to muſe.
PONDERABLE, pŏn'-dĕr-ĕbl. a. pable to be weighed, menſurab ſcales.
PONDERAL, pŏn'-dĕr-ĕl. a. E ed by weight, diſtinguiſhed from nu
PONDERATION, pŏn-dĕr-ā'-ſhŭ The act of weighing.
PONDERER, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. He ponders.
PONDEROSITY, pŏn-dĕr-ŏs'-sĭt- Weight, gravity, heavineſs.
PONDEROUS, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs. a. weighty; important, momentous; ble, ſtrongly impulſive.
PONDEROUSLY, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭſ-lĭ. With great weight.
PONDEROUSNESS, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭſ-n Heavineſs, weight, gravity.
PONDWEED, pŏnd'-wēd. ſ. A
PONENT, pō'-nĕnt. a. Weſtern. uſed.
PONIARD, pŏn'-yĕrd. ſ. A dag ſhort ſtabbing weapon.
To PONIARD, pŏn'-yĕrd. v. a. with a poniard.
PONTAGE, pŏn'-tĭdzh. ſ. Duty for the reparation of bridges.
PONTIFF, pŏn'-tĭf. ſ. A prieſt, prieſt; the pope.
PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf-fĭ-kĕl. a. longing to a high prieſt; popiſh;

magnificent; bridge-building: in ſenſe it is uſed by Milton only.

TIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf-fў-kĕl. ſ. A containing rites and ceremonies eccle-ical.

TIFICALLY, pŏn-tĭf-fў-kĕl-ў. ad. pontifical manner.

TIFICATE, pŏn-tĭf-fў-kĕt. ſ. Pa-, popedom.

TIFICE, pŏn'-tў-fĭs. ſ. Bridge-, edifice of a bridge. Little uſed.

TON, pŏn-tŏ'n. ſ. A floating bridge meanon to paſs over water.

Y, pŏ'-nў. ſ. A ſmall horſe.

L, pŏl. ſ. A lake of ſtanding wa-

P, pŏp. ſ. The hindmoſt part of the

R, pŏ'r. a. Indigent, oppreſſed with ; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; ppy, uneaſy; depreſſed, low; a word nderneſs, dear; a word of ſlight con-, wretched; not good, not fit for purpoſe; The Poor, thoſe who are in loweſt rank of the community, thoſe cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of ; barren, dry, as a Poor ſoil; lean, ciated, as a Poor horſe; without ſpi-fluid.

RLY, pŏ'r-lў. ad. Without wealth; little ſucceſs; meanly, without ſpirit; out dignity.

RJOHN, pŏ'r-dzhŏn. ſ. A ſort of

RNESS, pŏ'r-nĭs. ſ. Poverty, indi-, want; meanneſs, lowneſs, want of ; ſterility, barrenneſs.

RSPIRITED, pŏ"r-ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. , cowardly.

RSPIRITEDNESS, pŏr"-ſper'-ĭt-ĭd-. Meanneſs, cowardice.

P, pŏp'. ſ. A ſmall ſmart quick

P, pŏp'. v. n. To move or enter a quick, ſudden and unexpected mo-

P, pŏp'. v. a. To put out or in ckly, ſlily, or unexpectedly; to ſhift.

PE, pōpe. ſ. The biſhop of Rome; a ſh, by ſome called a ruffe.

DOM, pō'pe-dŭm. ſ. Papacy, pa-nity.

RY, pō'-pŭr-ў. ſ. The religion of urch of Rome.

SEYE, pō'pz-ĭ'. ſ. The gland ſur-ed with fat in the middle of the

UN, pŏp'-gŭn. ſ. A gun with children play, that only makes a

POPINJAY, pŏp'-pĭn-dzhā. ſ. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, pō'-pĭſh. a. Taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, pō'-pĭſh-lў. ad. With tendency to popery, in a popiſh manner.

POPLAR, pŏp'-lĕr. ſ. A tree.

POPPY, pŏp'-pў. ſ. A plant.

POPULACE, pŏp'-pū-lĕs. ſ. The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pŏp'-pū-lĕs-ў. ſ. The common people, the multitude. Little uſed.

POPULAR, pŏp'-pū-lĕr. a. Vulgar, plebeian; ſuitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleaſing to the people; ſtudious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular diſtemper.

POPULARITY, pŏp-pū-lăr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Graciouſneſs among the people, ſtate of being favoured by the people; repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception: in this ſenſe little uſed.

POPULARLY, pŏp'-pū-lĕr-lў. ad. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pŏp'-pū-lāte. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pŏp-pū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pŏp'-pū-lŭs. a. Full of people, numerouſly inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pŏp'-pū-lŭſ-lў. ad. With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pŏp'-pū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pō'r-ſlĭn. ſ. China, china ware.

PORCH, pō'rtſh. ſ. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pā'r-kū-pīne. ſ. A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pō're. ſ. Spiracle of the ſkin, paſſage of perſpiration; any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

To PORE, pō're. v. n. To look with great intenſeneſs and care.

POREBLIND, pūr'-blīnd. a. Nearſighted, ſhortſighted.

PORINESS, pō'-rў-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of pores.

PORK, pō'rk. ſ. Swine's fleſh.

PORKER, pō'rk-ŭr. ſ. A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pō'rk-ēt-ŭr. ſ. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pō'rk-ĭt. ſ. A young hog.

PORKLING, pō'rk-lĭng. ſ. A young pig.

POROSITY, pō-rŏs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Quality of having pores.
POROUS, pō'-rŭs. a. Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.
POROUSNESS, pō'-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having pores.
PORPHYRE, pă'r-fĕr. } ſ.
PORPHYRY, pă'r-fĕr-ў. }
Marble of a particular kind.
PORPOISE, } pă'r-pŭs. { ſ.
PORPUS, }
The ſea-hog.
PORRACEOUS, pŏr-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Greeniſh.
PORRECTION, pŏr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reaching forth.
PORRET, pŏr'-rĭt. ſ. A ſcallion.
PORRIDGE, pŏr'-rĭdzh. ſ. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.
PORRIDGEPOT, pŏr'-rĭdzh-pŏt. ſ. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
PORRINGER, pŏr'-rĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. A veſſel in which broth is eaten; it ſeems in Shakeſpeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs.
PORT, pō'rt. ſ. A harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a gate, Shew all thy praiſes within the Ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ſhip at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.
PORTABLE, pō'rt-ĕbl. a. Manageable by the hand; ſuch as may be borne along with one; ſuch as is tranſported or carried from one place to another; ſufferable, ſupportable.
PORTABLENESS, pō'rt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being portable.
PORTAGE, pō'rt-ĭdzh. ſ. The price of carriage; porthole.
PORTAL, pă'r-tĕl. ſ. A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.
PORTANCE, pă'r-tĕns. ſ. Air, mien; demeanour. Obſolete.
PORTASS, pă'r-tăs. ſ. A breviary, a prayer-book. Obſolete.
PORTCULLIS, pŏrt-kŭl'-lĭs. ſ. A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
To PORTCULLIS, pŏrt-kŭl'-lĭs. v. a. To bar, to ſhut up.
PORTED, pō'r-tĭd. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTEND, pŏr-tĕnd'. v. a. To foretoken, to foreſhow as omens.
PORTENSION, pŏr-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of foretokening.
PORTENT, pŏr-tĕnt'. ſ. Omen, prodigy foretokening miſery.
PORTENTOUS, pŏr-tĕn'-tŭs. a. ſtrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.
PORTER, pō'r-tŭr. ſ. One that charge of the gate; one who waits door to receive meſſages; one who burthens for hire; a kind of ſtrong
PORTERAGE, pō'r-tĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. paid for carriage.
PORTICO, pă'r-tў-kō. ſ. A walk, a piazza.
PORTION, pō'r-ſhŭn. ſ. A part; aſſigned, an allotment, a dividend of an inheritance given to a child, tune; a wife's fortune.
To PORTION, pō'r-ſhŭn. v. a. vide, to parcel; to endow with a
PORTIONER, pō'r-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. divides.
PORTLINESS, pō'rt-lў-nĭs. ſ. of mien, grandeur of demeanour.
PORTLY, pō'rt-lў. a. Grand of bulky, ſwelling.
PORTMAN, pō'rt-măn. ſ. An tant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the ports.
PORTMANTEAU, pōrt-măn'-tō. cheſt or bag in which clothes are car
PORTRAIT, pō'r-trĕt. ſ. A drawn after the life.
PORTRAITURE, pō'r-trĕ-tŭr. Picture, painted reſemblance.
To PORTRAY, pōr-trā'. v. a. To to deſcribe by picture; to adorn wi tures.
PORTRESS, pō'r-trĭs. ſ. A femal dian of a gate.
PORY, pō'-rў. a. Full of pores.
To POSE, pōze. v. a. To puz gravel, to put to a ſtand or ſtop.
POSER, pō'z-ŭr. ſ. One that queſtions to try capacities, an exam
POSITED, pŏz'-zĭt-ĭd. a. ranged.
POSITION, pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. State ing placed, ſituation; principle laid advancement of any principle; in mar, the ſtate of a vowel placed two conſonants.
POSITIONAL, pō-zĭſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. ſpecting poſition.
POSITIVE, pŏz'-zĭt-ĭv. a. Not n real, abſolute; direct, not implied matical, ready to lay down notio confidence; ſettled by arbitrary ment; certain, aſſured.
POSITIVELY, pŏz'-zĭt-ĭv-lў. ad ſolutely, by way of direct poſitio

…y, without dubitation; peremptorily, …trong terms.

…TIVENESS, pŏz'-zĭt-ĭv-nĭs. ſ. Ac… …uth, not mere negation; peremptori… …confidence.

…SE, pŏs-sē. ſ. An armed power.

…OSSESS, pŭz-zĕs'. v. a. To have …n owner, to be maſter of; to enjoy, …ccupy actually; to ſeize, to obtain; …ne power over, as an unclean ſpirit; …ſect by inteſtine power.

…ESSION, pŭz-zĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. The ſtate …ning or having in one's own hands …wer.

…ESSIVE, pŭz-zĕs'-sĭv. a. Having …ſion.

…ESSORY, pŏz'-zĕs-sŭr-ў. a. Having …ſion.

…ESSOR, pŭz-zĕs'-sŭr. ſ. Owner, …r, proprietor.

…ET, pŏs'-sĭt. ſ. Milk curdled with …or any acid.

…IBILITY, pŏs-sў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The …e of being in any manner, the ſtate …ing poſſible.

…IBLE, pŏs'-sĭbl. a. Having the …r to be or to be done, not contrary to …ature of things.

…IBLY, pŏs'-sĭb-lў. ad. By any …r really exiſting; perhaps, without …ſity.

…T, pŏſt. ſ. A haſty, meſſenger, a …r who comes and goes at ſtated times; …courſe or manner of travelling; ſitu… …ſtat; military ſtation; place, em…ent, office; a piece of timber ſet …

…OST, pŏſt. v. n. To travel with …

…OST, pŏſt. v. a. To fix opprobri… …on poſts; to place, to ſtation, to …to regiſter methodically, to tranſcribe …one book into another; to delay, ob…

…AGE, pŏſt'-ĭdzh. ſ. Money paid …nveyance of a letter.

…BOY, pŏſt'-boy. ſ. Courier, boy …des poſt.

…OSTDATE, pŏſt-dā'te. v. a. To …ter than the real time.

…DILUVIAN, pŏſt-dĭ-lū'-vyĕn. a. …ior to the flood.

…DILUVIAN, pŏſt-dĭ-lū'-vyĕn. ſ. …that lived ſince the flood.

…ER, pŏſt'-ŭr. ſ. A courier, one …travels haſtily.

…ERIOR, pŏs-tē'-ryŭr. a. Happen…ter, placed after, following; back…

POSTERIORS, pŏſ-tē'-ryŭrz. ſ. The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pŏſ-tē-ryŏr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being after, oppoſite to Priority.

POSTERITY, pŏſ-tĕr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Succeeding generations, deſcendants.

POSTERN, pŏs'-tĕrn. ſ. A ſmall gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pōſt-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕns. ſ. Future exiſtence.

POSTHASTE, pō'ſt-hāſte. ſ. Haſte like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pō'ſt-hŏrſe. ſ. A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pō'ſt-hous. ſ. Poſtoffice, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pŏſt'-hŭ-mŭs. a. Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

POSTIL, pŏs'-tĭl. ſ. Gloſs, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pŏs'-tĭl. v. a. To gloſs, to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pŏs'-tĭl-ŭr. ſ. One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pŏſ-tĭl'-lyŭn. ſ. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach; one who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

POSTMASTER, pō'ſt-mā'ſ-tŭr. ſ. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pŏſt'-mā'ſ-tŭr-dzhĕn"-ĕr-ĕl. ſ. He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pŏſt-mĕr-ĭdzh'-ĕn. a. Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, pō'ſt-ŏf-fĭs. ſ. Office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

To POSTPONE, pōſt-pō'ne. v. a. To put off, to delay; to ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

POSTSCRIPT, pō'ſt-ſkrĭpt. ſ. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

To POSTULATE, pŏs'-tſhŭ-lāte. v. a. To beg or aſſume without proof.

POSTULATE, pŏs'-tſhŭ-lĕt. ſ. Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pŏſ-tſhŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption.

POSTULATORY, pŏs'-tſhŭ-lă-tŭr-ў. a. Aſſuming without proof; aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pŏs-tſhŭ-lā'-tŭm. ſ. Poſition aſſumed without proof.

POSTURE, pā'ſ-tſhŭr. ſ. Place, ſituation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the

the body with reſpect to each other; ſtate, diſpoſition.

To POSTURE, pŏs'-tſhŭr. v. a. To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

POSTUREMASTER, pŏs'-tſhŭr-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pō'-zȳ. ſ. A motto on a ring; a bunch of flowers.

POT, pŏt'. ſ. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire; veſſel to hold liquids; veſſel made of earth; a pewter veſſel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to Pot, to be deſtroyed or devoured.

To POT, pŏt'. v. a. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots; to incloſe in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pō'-tĕbl. a. Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pō'-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Drinkableneſs.

POTARGO, pō-tä'r-gō. ſ. A Weſt Indian pickle.

POTASH, pŏt'-ăſh. ſ. Potaſh is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pō-tä'-ſhŭn. ſ. Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pō-tä'-tō. ſ. An eſculent root.

POTBELLIED, pŏt'-bĕl-lȳd. a. Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBELLY, pŏt'-bĕl-lȳ. ſ. A ſwelling paunch.

To POTCH, pŏtſh'. v. a. To thruſt, to puſh, obſolete; to poach, to boil ſlightly.

POTCOMPANION, pŏt''-kŭm-păn'-nyŭn. ſ. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

POTENCY, pō'-tĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Power, influence; efficacy, ſtrength.

POTENT, pō'-tĕnt. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pō'-tĕn-tāte. ſ. Monarch, prince, ſovereign.

POTENTIAL, pō-tĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pō-tĕn-ſhăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Poſſibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pō-tĕn'-ſhĕl-ȳ. ad. In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pō'-tĕnt-lȳ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pō'-tĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Powerfulneſs, might, power.

POTGUN, pŏt'-gŭn. ſ. A gu makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

POTHANGER, pŏt'-hăng-ŭr. ſ or branch on which the pot is h the fire.

POTHECARY, pŏth'-ĕ-kĕr ȳ. who compounds and ſells medicine

POTHER, pŏth'-ŭr. ſ. Buſtle, flutter.

To POTHER, pŏth'-ŭr. v. a. T a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pŏt'-hĕrb. ſ. An for the pot.

POTHOOK, pŏt'-hŏk. ſ. Hock ten pots or kettles with, alſo ill ſ ſcrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pō'-ſhŭn. ſ. A draug monly a phyſical draught.

POTLID, pŏt'-lĭd. ſ. The cover o

POTTAGE, pŏt'-tĭdzh. ſ. An boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'-tŭr. ſ. A maker o en veſſels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'-tĕrn-ōre. ſ. ſerves the potters to glaze their ear ſels.

POTTING, pŏt'-tĭng. part. a. ing.

POTTLE, pŏt'l. ſ. Liquid meaſu taining four pints.

POTVALIANT, pŏt'-văl-yĕnt. a. ed with courage by ſtrong drink.

POUCH, pou'tſh. ſ. A ſmall bag, et; applied ludicrouſly to a big be paunch.

POVERTY, pŏv'-vŭr-tȳ. ſ. In neceſſity; meanneſs, defect.

POULT, pou't. ſ. A young c particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pōl'-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. On trade is to ſell fowls ready for the c

POULTICE, pō'l-tĭs. ſ. A catap ſoft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pō'l-tĭs. v. a. T ply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POULTRY, pō'l-trȳ. ſ. Domeſtic

POUNCE, pou'nſe. ſ. The claw o of a bird of prey; the powder o ſandarach.

To POUNCE, pou'nſe. v. a. To to perforate; to pour, to ſprinkle t ſmall perforations; to ſeize with the ces or talons.

POUNCED, pou'nſt. a. Furniſhed claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pou'n-sĭt-bŏks. ſmall box perforated.

POUND, pou'nd. ſ. A certain w conſiſting in Troy weight of twe

…dredweights of ſixteen ounces; the ſum of …enty ſhillings; a pinfold, an incloſure, …ſtion in which beaſts are incloſed.

…POUND, pou'nd. v. a. To beat, to …ſh with a peſtle; to ſhut up, to im…ſon, as in a pound.

…NDAGE, pound'-idzh. ſ. A certain …n deducted from a pound; payment …ed by the weight of the commodity.

…NDER, pound'-ûr. ſ. The name of …enty large pear; any perſon or thing …minated from a certain number of …unds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that …ſes a bullet of ten Pounds weight; a …ſh.

…POUR, pŏ'-ûr. v. a. To let ſome …id out of a veſſel or into ſome place or …ntacle; to emit, to give vent to, to …d forth, to let out, to ſend in a conti…ued courſe.

…POUR, pŏ'-ûr. v. n. To flow rapid…y; to ruſh tumultuouſly.

…RER, pŏ'-ûr-ûr. ſ. One that pours.

…T, pout'. ſ. A kind of fiſh, a cod-…; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

…POUT, pout'. v. n. To look ſullen …thruſting out the lips; to gape, to hang …minent.

…WDER, pow'-dûr. ſ. Duſt, any body …mminuted; gunpowder; ſweet duſt for …e hair.

…POWDER, pow'-dûr. v. a. To re…ce to duſt, to comminute, to pound …all; to ſprinkle as with duſt; to ſalt, …prinkle with ſalt.

…WDERBOX, pow'-dûr-bŏks. ſ. A …x in which powder for the hair is kept.

…WDERHORN, pow'-dûr-hârn. ſ. A …rn caſe in which powder is kept for …e.

…WDERMILL, pow'-dûr-mîl. ſ. The …ll in which the ingredients for gunpow…r are ground and mingled.

…WDER-ROOM, pow'-dûr-rôm. ſ. …e part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder …s kept.

…WDER-CHESTS, pow'-dûr-tſhêſts. ſ. …ooden triangular cheſts filled with gun…owder, pebble-ſtones, and ſuch like ma…erials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded …y an enemy.

…WDERING-TUB, pow'-dûr-ing-tûb. …The veſſel in which meat is ſalted; …e place in which an infected lecher is …icked to preſerve him from putrefac…ion.

…WDERY, pow'-dûr-ŷ. a. Duſty, …ble.

…WER, pow'-ûr. ſ. Command, autho…ity, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; ſovereign, potentate; one inveſted with dominion; divinity; hoſt, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pow'-ûr-fûl. a. Inveſted with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'-ûr-fûl-ŷ. ad. Potently, mightily, efficaciouſly, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'-ûr-fûl-nîs. ſ. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pow'-ûr-lîs. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pŏks'. ſ. Puſtules, efflorescencies; the venereal diſeaſe.

To POZE, pŏ'ze. v. a. To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

PRACTICABLE, prâk'-tŷ-kêbl. a. Performable, feaſible, capable to be practiſed; aſſailable, fit to be aſſailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prâk'-tŷ-kêbl-nîs. ſ. Poſſibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prâk'-tŷ-kêb-lŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prâk'-tŷ-kêl. a. Relating to action, not merely ſpeculative.

PRACTICALLY, prâk'-tŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prâk'-tŷ-kêl-nîs. ſ. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prâk'-tîs. ſ. The habit of doing any thing; uſe, cuſtomary uſe; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance diſtinguiſhed from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diſeaſes; exerciſe of any profeſſion; wicked ſtratagem, bad artifice. In this laſt ſenſe not now in uſe.

PRACTICK, prâk'-tîk. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prâk'-tîs. v. a. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profeſs, as to Practiſe law or phyſick; to uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prâk'-tîs. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to tranſact, to negotiate ſecretly; to uſe bad arts or ſtratagems; to uſe medical methods; to exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRACTISANT, prâk'-tîz-ânt. ſ. An agent. Not in uſe.

PRACTISER, prâk'-tîs-ûr. ſ. One that practiſes any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prâk-tîſh'-ûn-ûr. ſ. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prē'-kŏg'-nў-tă. ſ. Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe.

PRAGMATICK, prăg-măt'-tĭk. } a.
PRAGMATICAL, prăg-măt'-tў-kĕl. } a. Meddling, impertinently buſy, aſſuming buſineſs without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prăg-măt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prăg-măt'-tў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prā'ze. ſ. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reaſon of praiſe.

To PRAISE, prā'ze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worſhip.

PRAISEFUL, prā'ze-fŭl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'-zŭr. ſ. One who praiſes, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prā'zē-wŭr-thў. a. Commendable, deſerving praiſe.

PRAME, prā'me. ſ. A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prănſ'e. v. n. To ſpring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly; to move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

To PRANK, prănk'. v. a. To decorate, to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

PRANK, prănk'. ſ. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prā'te. v. n. To talk careleſsly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prā'te. ſ. Tattle, ſlight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prā'-tŭr. ſ. An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prā'-tĭng-lў. ad. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prăt'l. v. n. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prăt'l. ſ. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prăt'-lŭr. ſ. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prăv'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Corruption, badneſs, malignity.

PRAWN, prā'n. ſ. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prā'. v. n. To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to aſk ſubmiſſively; I Pray, or, Pray, ſingly, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.

To PRAY, prā'. v. a. To ſupplicate, to implore, to addreſs with petitions; to aſk for as a ſupplicant; to entreat in ce[r]
'ny or form.

PRAYER, prā're. ſ. Petition to
ven; entreaty, ſubmiſſive importunity

PRAYERBOOK, prā're-bŏk. ſ.
of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prē'tſh. v. n. To
nounce a publick diſcourſe upon
ſubjects.

To PREACH, prē'tſh. v. a. To pr
or publiſh in religious orations; to
cate publickly, to teach with earneſt

PREACHER, prē'tſh-ŭr. ſ. On
diſcourſes publickly upon religious
jects; one who is apt to harangu
ouſly in diſcourſe.

PREACHMENT, prē'tſh-mĕnt.
ſermon or other diſcourſe mentio
contempt.

PREAMBLE, prē-ăm'bl. ſ. Sor
previous, introduction, preface.

PREAPPREHENSION, prē'-ăp-pr
ſhŭn. ſ. An opinion formed bef
mination.

PREBEND, prĕb'-ĭnd. ſ. A ſtipend
ed in cathedral churches; ſometim
improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cat
a prebendary.

PREBENDARY, prĕb'-ĭn-dĕr-ў.
ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prē-kā'-ryŭs. a.
dant, uncertain becauſe depending
will of another, held by courteſy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā'-ryŭſ-
Uncertainly, by dependence, depe

PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā'-ryŭ
Uncertainty, dependance on others

PRECAUTION, prē-kă'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ſervative caution, preventive meaſu

To PRECAUTION, prē-kă'-ſhŭn
To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prē-ſē'-dā'-n
Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prē-ſē'd. v. a.
before in order of time; to go be
cording to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prē-ſē'-dĕns. }
PRECEDENCY, prē-ſē'-dĕn-ſў. }
The act or ſtate of going before,
ſomething going before, ſometh
adjuſtment of place; the foremoſt
ceremony; ſuperiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-ſē'-dĕnt.
mer, going before.

PRECEDENT, prĕs'-ſē-dĕnt.
thing that is a rule or example
times, any thing done before of
kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prē-ſē'-dĕnt
Beforehand.

RECENTOR, prē-sĕn'-tŭr. ſ. He that
ds the choir.
RECEPT, prē'-sĕpt. ſ. A rule authori-
rely given, a mandate.
RECEPTIAL, prē-sĕp'-ſhĕl. a. Con-
ing of precepts.
RECEPTIVE, prē-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Contain-
precepts, giving precepts.
RECEPTOR, prē-sĕp'-tŭr. ſ. A teacher,
ſtor.
RECESSION, prē-sĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act
going before.
RECINCT, prē'-ſinkt. ſ. Outward li-
, boundary.
RECIOSITY, prē-ſhŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Value,
ciouſneſs; any thing of high price.
RECIOUS, prĕſh'-ŭs. a. Valuable, be-
of great worth; coſtly, of great price,
Precious ſtone.
RECIOUSLY, prĕſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Valu-
, to a great price.
RECIOUSNESS, prĕſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Va-
neſs, worth, price.
RECIPICE, prĕs'-ſĭp-ĭs. ſ. A headlong
, a fall perpendicular.
RECIPITANCE, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕns. }
RECIPITANCY, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕn-ſў. } ſ.
h haſte, headlong haſte.
RECIPITANT, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕnt. a.
ng or ruſhing headlong; haſty, urged
violent haſte; raſhly hurried.
RECIPITANTLY, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕnt-lў.
In headlong haſte, in a tumultuous
.
RECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tāte. v.
To throw headlong; to haſten unex-
dly; to hurry blindly or raſhly; to
to the bottom, a term of chymiſtry
ed to Sublime.
RECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tāte. v.
To fall headlong; to fall to the bot-
as a ſediment; to haſten without juſt
ation.
IPITATE, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕt. a.
falling; headlong, haſty; violent.
IPITATE, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕt. ſ. A
e medicine made by precipitating
y.
IPITATELY, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tĕt-lў.
eadlong, ſteeply down; haſtily, in
urry.
IPITATION, prē-ſĭp-pў-tā'-ſhŭn.
e act of throwing headlong; vio-
tion downward; tumultuous hur-
d haſte; in chymiſtry, ſubſiſtency,
y to ſublimation.
IPITOUS, prē-ſĭp'-pў-tŭs. a.
g ſteep; haſty, ſudden; raſh,

PRECISE, prē-ſī'se. a. Exact, ſtrict, nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.
PRECISELY, prē-ſī'se-lў. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; with ſuperſtitious formality, with too much ſcrupuloſity.
PRECISENESS, prē-ſī'se-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs, rigid nicety.
PRECISIAN, prē-ſĭzh'-ĕn. ſ. One who limits or reſtrains; one who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.
PRECISION, prē-ſĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. Exact limitation.
PRECISIVE, prē-ſī'-ſĭv. a. Exactly limiting.
To PRECLUDE, prē-klū'd. v. a. To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.
PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'-ſhŭs. a. Ripe before the time.
PRECOSITY, prē-kŏs'-ſĭt-ў. ſ. Ripeneſs before the time.
To PRECOGITATE, prē-kŏdzh'-ĭt-tāte. v. a. To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.
PRECOGNITION, prē'-kŏg-nĭſh"-ŭn. ſ. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.
PRECONCEIT, prē'-kŏn-sē"t. ſ. An opinion previouſly formed.
To PRECONCEIVE, prē'-kŏn-sē"v. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.
PRECONCEPTION, prē'-kŏn-sĕp"-ſhŭn. ſ. Opinion previouſly formed.
PRECONTRACT, prē-kŏn'-trăkt. ſ. A contract previous to another.
To PRECONTRACT, prē'-kŏn-trăkt". v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.
PRECURSE, prē-kurs'e. ſ. Forerunning.
PRECURSOR, prē-kŭr'-sŏr. ſ. Forerunner, harbinger.
PREDACEOUS, prē-dā'-ſhŭs. a. Living by prey.
PREDAL, prē'-dĕl. a. Robbing, practiſing plunder.
PREDATORY, prĕd'-dă-tŭr-ў. a. Plundering, practiſing rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.
PREDECEASED, prē'-dē-sē"ſt. a. Dead before.
PREDECESSOR, prēd-ē-sĕs'-sŭr. ſ. One that was in any ſtate or place before another; anceſtor.
PREDESTINARIAN, prē'-dĕſ-tў-nā"-ryĕn. ſ. One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.
To PREDESTINATE, prē-dĕs'-tў-nāte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē′-dĕs-tȳ-nā″-shŭn. s. Fatal decree, pre-ordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dĕs′-tȳ-nā-tŭr. s. One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

To PREDESTINE, prē-dĕs′-tĭn. v. a. To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prē′-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā″-shŭn. s. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prē′-dē-tĕr″-mĭn. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prē′-dzhĕl. a. Conſiſting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prĕd′-dȳ-kĕbl. a. Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDICABLE, prĕd′-dȳ-kĕbl. s. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prē-dĭk′-kā-mĕnt. s. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures, called alſo category; claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prĕd-dȳ-kā-mĕn′-tĕl. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prĕd′-dȳ-kĕnt. s. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prĕd′-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prĕd′-dȳ-kĕt. s. That which is affirmed of the ſubject, as Man is rational.

PREDICATION, prĕd-ȳ-kā′-shŭn. s. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prē-dĭkt′. v. a. To foretell, to foreſhow.

PREDICTION, prē-dĭk′-shŭn. s. Prophecy, declaration of ſomething future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dĭk′-tŭr. s. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē′-dȳ-dzhĕs″-tshŭn. s. Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

To PREDISPOSE, prē′-dĭs-pō″ze. v. a. To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

PREDISPOSITION, prē′-dĭs-pō-zĭsh″-ŭn. s. Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕns. } s.
PREDOMINANCY, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕn-sȳ. }
Prevalence, ſuperiority, aſcendency, ſuperior influence.

PREDOMINANT, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕnt. a. Prevalent, ſupreme in influence, aſcendent.

To PREDOMINATE, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nāte. v. n. To prevail, to be aſcendent, to ſupreme in influence.

To PRE-ELECT, prē′-ē-lĕkt″. v. a. To chuſe by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prē′-ĕm″-mȳ-nĕns. Superiority of excellence; precedence priority of place; ſuperiority of power influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē′-ĕm″-mȳ-nĕnt. Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē′-ĕm″-shŭn. s. The right of purchaſing before another.

To PRE-ENGAGE, prē′-ĭn-gā″dzh. v. To engage by precedent ties or contra

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē′-ĭn-gā″dzhmĕnt. s. Precedent obligation.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, prē′-ĕs-tăb″-lĭsh. v. a. To ſettle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē′-ĕs-tăb″-lĭsh-mĕnt. s. Settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, prē′-ĕgz-ĭst″. v. n. To exiſt beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē′-ĕgz-ĭs″-tĕns. Exiſtence beforehand, exiſtence of the ſ before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē′-ĕgz-ĭs″-tĕnt. Exiſtent beforehand, preceding in ex ence.

PREFACE, prĕf′-fĕs. s. Something ſpo introductory to the main deſign, introd tion, ſomething proemial.

To PREFACE, prĕf′-fĕs. v. n. To ſomething introductory.

To PREFACE, prĕf′-fĕs. v. a. To troduce by ſomething proemial; to f to cover.

PREFACER, prĕf′-fĕs-ŭr. s. The w of a preface.

PREFATORY, prĕf′-fē-tŭr-ȳ. a. troductory.

PREFECT, prē′-fĕkt. s. Governor, c mander.

PREFECTURE, prē′-fĕk-tshŭr. s. C mand, office of government.

To PREFER, prē-fĕr′. v. a. To gard more than another; to advance exalt, to raiſe; to offer ſolemnly, to poſe publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prĕf′-fĕr-ĕbl. a. E ble before ſomething elſe.

PREFERABLENESS, prĕf′-fĕr-ĕbl- s. The ſtate of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prĕf′-fĕr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. preference, in ſuch a manner as to p one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prĕf′-fĕr-ĕns. s. act of preferring, eſtimation of one above another, election of one rather another.

PREFERMENT, prē-fēr'-mēnt. ſ. Advancement to a higher ſtation; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fēr'-rūr. ſ. One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prē-fig'-gū-rāte. v. a. To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURATION, prē'-fig-ū-rā"-ſhūn. ſ. Antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIGURE, prē-fig'-gūre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIX, prē-fiks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PREFIX, prē'-fiks. ſ. Some particle put before a word to vary its ſignification.

PREFIXION, prē-fik'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prē'-fā"rm. v. a. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prēg'-nēn-ſy. ſ. The ſtate of being with young; fruitfulneſs, generative power.

PREGNANT, prēg'-nēnt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prēg'-nēnt-ly. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prē'-gūſ-tā"-ſhūn. ſ. The act of taſting before another.

To PREJUDGE, prē'-jūdzh". v. a. To determine any queſtion beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, prē'-dzhū"-dy-kāte. v. a. To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-dzhū'-dy-kēt. a. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepoſſeſſed.

PREJUDICATION, prē'-dzhū-dy-kā"-ſhūn. ſ. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prēd'-dzhū-dis. ſ. Prepoſſeſſion, judgment formed beforehand without examination; miſchief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, prēd'-dzhū-dis. v. a. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed; to injure, to hurt, to diminiſh, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prēd-dzhū-diſh'-ēl. a. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions; contrary, oppoſite; miſchievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prēd-dzhū-diſh'-ēl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being prejudicial, miſchievouſneſs.

PRELACY, prēl'-lēs-y. ſ. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order; epiſcopacy, the order of biſhops; biſhops.

PRELATE, prēl'-lēt. ſ. An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

PRELATICAL, prē-lāt'-ty-kēl. a. Relating to prelate or prelacy.

PRELATION, prē-lā'-ſhūn. ſ. Preference, ſetting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prēl'-lā-tſhūr. }
PRELATURESHIP, prēl'-lā-tſhūr-ſhip. } ſ.

The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prē-lēk'-ſhūn. ſ. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prē'-lī-bā"-ſhūn. ſ. Taſte beforehand, effuſion previous to taſting.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lim'-in-ēr-y. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lim'-in-ēr-y. ſ. Something previous, preparatory meaſures.

PRELUDE, prēl'-lūd. ſ. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert; ſomething introductory, ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, prē-lū'd. v. a. To ſerve as an introduction, to be previous to. Not uſed.

PRELUDIOUS, prē-lū'-dzhūs. a. Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prē-lū'-ſiv. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prē'-mā-tū"re. a. Ripe too ſoon, formed before the time, too early, too ſoon ſaid or done, too haſty.

PREMATURELY, prē'-mā-tū"re-ly. ad. Too early, too ſoon, with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATURENESS, prē'-mā-tū"re-nis. }
PREMATURITY, prē'-mā-tū"re-it-y. } ſ.

Too great haſte, unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREMEDITATE, prē-mēd'-it-tāte. v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prē'-mēd-y-tā"-ſhūn. ſ. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prē-mēr'-rit. v. a. To deſerve before.

PREMICES, prēm'-is-siz. ſ. Firſt fruits.

PREMIER, prēm'-yēr. a. Firſt, chief.

To PREMISE, prē-mī'ze. v. a. To explain previouſly, to lay down premiſes; to ſend before the time. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

PREMISES, prēm'-is-siz. ſ. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved; in law language, houſes or lands.

PRE-

PREMIUM, prē'-myŭm. ſ. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward propoſed.

To PREMONISH, prē-mŏn'-niſh. v. a. To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prē-mŏn'-niſh-mĕnt. ſ. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prē'-mō-nĭſh"-ŭn. ſ. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prē-mŏn'-nў-tŭr-ў. a. Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMONSTRATE, prē-mŏn'-ſtrāte. v. a. To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prēm'-mū-nī-rē. ſ. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute; the penalty ſo incurred; a difficulty, a diſtreſs.

PREMUNITION, prē'-mŭ-niſh"-ŭn. ſ. An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prē-nŏm'-mĭn-āte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prē'-nŏm-mў-nā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The privilege of being named firſt.

PRENOTION, prē-nō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Foreknowledge, preſcience.

PRENTICE, prĕn'-tĭs. ſ. One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn'-tĭs-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſervitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prē'-nŭn-ſhā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ŏk'-kŭ-pĕn-ſў. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prē-ŏk'-kŭ-pāte. v. a. To anticipate; to prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prē'-ok-kŭ-pā"-ſhŭn. ſ. Anticipation; prepoſſeſſion; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prē-ŏk'-kŭ-pў. v. a. To prepoſſeſs, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prē-ŏm'-mĭn-āte. v. a. To prognoſticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prē'-ō-pĭn"-yŭn. ſ. Opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion.

To PREORDAIN, prē'-ŏr-dā"ne. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prē-ā'r-dĭn-ĕns. ſ. Antecedent decree, firſt decree.

PREORDINATION, prē'-ŏr-dĭn-ā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prĕp-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe; previous meaſures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular ceſs; any thing made by proceſs of tion.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pā'r-rā-tĭ Having the power of preparing or qu ing.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pā'r-rā-tĭ That which has the power of prepar previouſly fitting; that which is do order to ſomething elſe.

PREPARATIVELY, prē-pā'r-rā-tĭ ad. Previouſly, by way of preparati

PREPARATORY, prē-pā'r-rā-tŭr- Antecedently neceſſary; introductory vious, antecedent.

To PREPARE, prē-pā're. v. a. for any thing, to adjuſt to any u make ready for any purpoſe; to q for any purpoſe; to make ready b hand; to form, to make; to ma regular proceſs, as he Prepared a cine.

To PREPARE, prē-pā're. v. n. take previous meaſures; to make thing ready, to put things in ord make one's ſelf ready, to put himſ a ſtate of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā'r-ĕd-lў. ad proper precedent meaſures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā'r-ĕd-nĕ State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā'r-ŭr. ſ. One th pares, one that previouſly fits; that fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prē-pĕns'e. } a.
PREPENSED, prē-pĕnſt'. } Forethought, preconceived, contriv forehand, as malice Prepenſe.

To PREPONDER, prē-pŏn'-dŭr. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prē-pŏn'-dĕ ĕns.

PREPONDERANCY, prē-pŏn'-dĕ ĕn-ſў. The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperio weight.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏ āte. v. a. To outweigh, to ov by weight; to overpower by ſtron fluence.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏ āte. v. n. To exceed in weight ceed in influence or power analog weight.

PREPONDERATION, prē'-pŏn- ſhŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of outw any thing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pō'ze. v. a. before.

EPOSITION, prĕp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

EPOSITOR, prē-pŏz'-zĭt-ŭr. ſ. A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

PREPOSSESS, prē'-pŭz-zĕs". v. a. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

EPOSSESSION, prē'-pŭz-zĕsh"-ŭn. ſ. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſſion; prejudice, unconceived opinion.

EPOSTEROUS, prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭs. a. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt, abſurd, perverted; applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.

EPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭſ-lў. In a wrong ſituation, abſurdly.

EPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Abſurdity, wrong order or method.

EPOTENCY, prē-pō'-tĕn-ſў. ſ. Superior power, predominance.

EPUCE, prē'-pūs. ſ. That which covers the glans, foreſkin.

PREREQUIRE, prē'-rē-kwī're. v. a. To demand previouſly.

EREQUISITE, prē-rĕk'-kwĭz-ĭt. a. Something previouſly neceſſary.

EROGATIVE, prē-rŏg'-gă-tĭv. ſ. An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

EROGATIVED, prē-rŏg'-gă-tĭvd. a. Having an excluſive privilege, having preference.

ESAGE, prĕs'-sădzh. ſ. Prognoſtick, intuition of futurity.

PRESAGE, prē-să'dzhe. v. a. To foreſhow, to foreknow, to foretel, to prophecy; to foretoken, to foreſhow.

ESAGEMENT, prē-să'dzhe-mĕnt. ſ. Foreboding, preſenſion; foretoken.

ESBYTER, prĕz'-bў-tĕr. ſ. A prieſt; a presbyterian.

ESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bў-tē'-ryĕn. a. Conſiſting of elders, a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

ESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bў-tē'-ryĕn. ſ. An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

ESBYTERY, prĕz'-bў-tĕr-ў. ſ. Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

SCIENCE, prē'-ſhĕns. ſ. Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

SCIENT, prē'-ſhĕnt. a. Foreknowing, prophetick.

SCIOUS, prē'-ſhŭs. a. Having foreknowledge.

RESCIND, prē-sĭnd'. v. a. To cut off, abſtract.

SCINDENT, prē-sĭnd'-ĕnt. a. Abſcinding.

To PRESCRIBE, prēſ-ſkrī'be. v. a. To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prēſ-ſkrī'be. v. n. To influence by long cuſtom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a cuſtom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prē'-ſkript. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prē'-ſkript. ſ. Directions, precept, model preſcribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prē-ſkrĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Rules produced and authoriſed by cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prē-sē'-ĕns. ſ. Priority of place in ſitting.

PRESENCE, prĕz'-zĕns. ſ. State of being preſent; ſtate of being in the view of a ſuperior; a number aſſembled before a great perſon; port, air, mine, demeanour; readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients; the perſon of a ſuperior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, PRESENCE-ROOM, prĕz'-zĕns-tſhām-bŭr. prĕz'-zĕns-rōm. ſ.

The room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRESENSION, prē-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prĕz'-zĕnt. a. Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand; not paſt, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive; The Preſent, an elliptical expreſſion for The preſent time, the time now exiſting; At Preſent, at the preſent time, now.

PRESENT, prĕz'-zĕnt. ſ. A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniouſly; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prē-zĕnt'-ĕbl. a. What may be preſented.

PRESENTANEOUS, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preſenting; the act of offering any

any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prê-zĕn'-tă-tĭv. a. Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, prĕz-zĕn-tē'. ſ. One preſented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prê-zĕn'-tûr. ſ. One that preſents.

PRESENTIAL, prê-zĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Suppoſing actual preſence.

PRESENTIALITY, prê-zĕn-ſhăl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. State of being preſent.

PRESENTIFICK, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'-fĭk. a. Making preſent.

PRESENTIFICKLY, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'-fĭk-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

PRESENTLY, prĕz'-zĕnt-lў. ad. At preſent, at this time, now; immediately, ſoon after.

PRESENTMENT, prê-zĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of preſenting; any thing preſented or exhibited, repreſentation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prĕz'-zĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prĕz-zĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preſerving, care to preſerve.

PRESERVATIVE, prê-zĕr'-vă-tĭv. ſ. That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive.

To PRESERVE, prê-zĕrv'. v. a. To ſave, to defend from deſtruction or any evil, to keep; to ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prê-zĕrv'. ſ. Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

PRESERVER, prê-zĕrv'-ûr. ſ. One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief; he who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prê-sī'de. v. n. To be ſet over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prĕs'-sў-dĕn-sў. ſ. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prĕs'-sў-dĕnt. ſ. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prĕs'-sў-dĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ The office and place of preſident.

PRESIDIAL, prê-sĭd'-yĕl. a. Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS, prĕs'. v. a. To ſqueeze, to cruſh; to diſtreſs; to conſtrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect ſtrongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear ſtrongly on; to compreſs, to hug as in embracing; act upon with weight; to force into tary ſervice.

To PRESS, prĕs'. v. n. To act with pulſive violence, to urge, to diſtreſs; forward with violence to any chief make invaſion, to encroach; to cro throng; to come unſeaſonably or i tunately; to urge with vehemence an portunity; to act upon or influence Preſs upon, to invade, to puſh again

PRESS, prĕs'. ſ. The inſtrument by any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; t ſtrument by which books are pr crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of w caſe or frame for clothes and other a commiſſion to force men into m ſervice.

PRESSBED, prĕs'-bĕd. ſ. Bed ſo as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRESSER, prĕs'-sûr. ſ. One that or works at a preſs.

PRESSGANG, prĕs'-găng. ſ. A employed to force men into naval ſer

PRESSINGLY, prĕs'-sĭng-lў. ad. force, cloſely.

PRESSION, prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The preſſing.

PRESSMAN, prĕs'-măn. ſ. O forces another into ſervice, one wh away; one who makes the impre print by the preſs, diſtinct from th poſitor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prĕs'-mŭn-ў. ſ. given to a ſoldier when he is taken into the ſervice.

PRESSURE, prĕs'-ſhûr. ſ. The preſſing or cruſhing; the ſtate preſſed or cruſhed; force acting ag thing, gravitation, preſſion; vio flicted, oppreſſion; affliction, g diſtreſs; impreſſion, ſtamp, charac by impreſſion.

PRESTO, prĕs'-tō. ad. Quick,

PRESUMABLY, prê-zhō'm-ăb- Without examination.

To PRESUME, prê-zhō'm. v. ſuppoſe, to believe previouſly wi amination; to ſuppoſe, to affirm immediate proof; to venture with tive leave; to form confident or opinions; to make confident or attempts.

PRESUMER, prê-zhō'm-ûr. ſ. preſuppoſes, an arrogant perſon.

PRESUMPTION, prê-zŭmp Suppoſition previouſly formed; grounded on any thing preſup argument ſtrong but not demo

...gance, confidence blind and adventu-
..., presumptuousneſs; unreaſonable con-
...ce of divine favour.
...SUMPTIVE, prē-zŭmp'-tĭv. a. Ta-
... by previous ſuppoſition; ſuppoſed, as
... Preſumptive heir, oppoſed to the heir
...rent; confident, arrogant, preſump-
...
...SUMPTUOUS, prē-zŭmp'-tū-ŭs. a.
...gant, confident, inſolent; irreverent
... reſpect to holy things.
...SUMPTUOUSLY, prē-zŭmp'-tū-ŭſ-
...d. Arrogantly; irreverently; with vain
...groundleſs confidence in divine favour.
...SUMPTUOUSNESS, prē-zŭmp'-tū-
...is. ſ. Quality of being preſumptuous,
...dence, irreverence.
...SUPPOSAL, prē'-sŭp-pō''-zĕl. ſ.
...ſal previouſly formed.
...PRESUPPOSE, prē''-sŭp-pō''ze. v. a.
...ſuppoſe as previous.
...SUPPOSITION, prē'-sŭp-pō-zĭſh''-
...ſ. Suppoſition previouſly formed.
...SURMISE, prē'-sŭr-mī''ze. ſ. Sur-
... previouſly formed.
...TENCE, prē-tĕns'e. ſ. A falſe ar-
...ent grounded upon fictitious poſtulates;
...ſt of ſhewing or alleging what is not
... aſſumption, claim to notice; claim
... or falſe; ſomething threatened or
...ut to terrify.
...RETEND, prē-tĕnd'. v. a. To
... any appearance of having, to allege
...; to ſhow hypocritically; to hold
... a deluſive appearance; to claim.
...RETEND, prē-tĕnd'. v. n. To put
...laim truly or falſely; to preſume on
... to do any thing, to profeſs preſump-
...ly.
...TENDER, prē-tĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. One
...ys claim to any thing.
...TENDINGLY, prē-tĕnd'-ĭng-lў. ad.
...ntly, preſumptuouſly.
...TENSION, prē-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Claim
... falſe; fictitious appearance.
...TERIMPERFECT, prē''-tŭr-ĭm-
...ĭkt. a. In grammar, denotes the
...not perfectly paſt.
...TERIT, prĕt'-tĕr-ĭt. a. Paſt.
...TERITION, prē-tĕr-rĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The
... going paſt, the ſtate of being
...
...TERITNESS, prĕt'-tĕr-ĭt-nĭs. ſ.
... being paſt, not preſence, not fu-
...
...TERLAPSED, prē-tĕr-lăpſt'. a.
...d gone.
...TERMISSION, prē-tĕr-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ.
... of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prē-tĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To paſs by.

PRETERNATURAL, prē'-tĕr-năt''-tſhŭr-ĕl. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prē'-tĕr-năt''-tſhŭr-ĕl-ў. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prē'-tĕr-năt''-tſhŭr-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prē'-tĕr-pĕr''-fĭkt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prē'-tĕr-plū''-pĕr-fĭkt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETEXT, prē-tĕkſt'. ſ. Pretence, falſe appearance, falſe allegation.

PRETOR, prē'-tŏr. ſ. The Roman judge; it is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prē-tō'-ryĕn. a. Judicial, exerciſed by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prĭt'-tў-lў. ad. Neatly, pleaſingly.

PRETTINESS, prĭt'-tў-nĭs. ad. Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prĭt'-tў. a. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in converſation; not very ſmall.

PRETTY, prĭt'-tў. ad. In ſome degree.

To PREVAIL, prē-vā'le. v. n. To be in force, have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the ſuperiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to perſuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prē-vā'l-ĭng. a. Predominant, having moſt influence.

PREVAILMENT, prē-vā'l-mĕnt. ſ. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prĕv'-vă-lĕns. } ſ.
PREVALENCY, prĕv'-vă-lĕn-sў. }
Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prĕv'-vă-lĕnt. a. Victorious, gaining ſuperiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, prĕv'-vă-lĕnt-lў. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prē-văr'-rў-kāte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to ſhuffle.

PREVARICATION, prē-văr-rў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, prē-văr'-rў-kā-tŭr. ſ. A caviller, a ſhuffler.

To PREVENE, prē-vē'n. v. a. To hinder.

PREVENIENT, prē-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, prē-vĕnt'. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way eaſy; to go before, to anticipate; to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt firſt; to hinder, to obviate, to obſtruct. This laſt is almoſt the only ſenſe now uſed.

PREVENTER, prē-vĕnt'-ŭr. ſ. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obſtructer.

PREVENTION, prē-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obſtruction; prejudice, prepoſſeſſion.

PREVENTIONAL, prē-vĕn'-ſhŭn-ĕl. a. Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'-ĭv. a. Tending to hinder; preſervative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'-ĭv. ſ. A preſervative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prē-vĕnt'-ĭv-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prē'-vyŭs. a. Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prē'-vyŭſ-lў. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prē'-vyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Antecedence.

PREY, prā'. ſ. Something to be devoured, ſomething to be ſeized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prā'. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waſte.

PREYER, prā'-ŭr. ſ. Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prī'-ă-pĭzm. ſ. A preternatural tenſion.

PRICE, prī'ſe. ſ. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, eſtimation, ſuppoſed excellence; rate at which any thing is ſold; reward, thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICK, prĭk'. v. a. To pierce with a ſmall puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to ſet up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to ſpur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorſe; to make acid; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prĭk'. v. n. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow; to come upon the ſpur.

PRICK, prĭk'. ſ. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teaſing and tormenting thought, remorſe of conſci
a puncture; the print of a deer or ha
the ground.

PRICKER, prĭk'-kŭr. ſ. A ſharp p
ed inſtrument; a light horſeman.

PRICKET, prĭk'-kĭt. ſ. A buck
ſecond year.

PRICKLE, prĭk'l. ſ. Small ſharp
like that of a brier.

PRICKLINESS, prĭk'-lў-nĭs. ſ.
neſs of ſharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prĭk'-lous. ſ. A
of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prĭk'-sŏng. ſ. So
to muſick. Obſolete.

PRICKLY, prĭk'-lў. a. Full of
points.

PRICKWOOD, prĭk'-wŭd. ſ. A t

PRIDE, prī'de. ſ. Inordinate and
ſonable ſelf-eſteem; inſolence, rude
ment of others; dignity of manner,
neſs of air; generous elation of
elevation, dignity; ornament, ſho
coration; ſplendor, oſtentation; th
of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

To PRIDE. prī'de. v. a. To make
to rate himſelf high. Uſed only w
reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prī'-ŭr. ſ. One who enqu
narrowly.

PRIEST, prē'ſt. ſ. One who offic
ſacred offices; one of the ſecond o
the hierarchy, above a deacon, b
biſhop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prē'ſt-krăft. ſ.
ligious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prē'ſt-tĕs. ſ. A
who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prē'ſt-hŭd. ſ. T
fice and character of a prieſt; the
men ſet apart for holy offices; th
order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prē'ſt-lў-nĭs. ſ
appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIESTLY, prē'ſt-lў. a. Beco
prieſt, ſacerdotal, belonging to a
PRIESTRIDDEN, prē'ſt-rĭdn. a
naged or governed by prieſts.

PRIG, prĭg'. ſ. A pert, conceite
pragmatical little fellow.

PRILL, brĭl'. ſ. A brit, or turb

PRIM, prĭm'. a. Formal, pre
fectedly nice.

To PRIM, prĭm'. v. a. To dec
ciſely, to form to an affected nice

PRIMACY, prī'-mă-ſў. ſ. T
eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

PRIMAL, prī'-mĕl. a. Firſt.
not in uſe.

IMARILY, prī′-mĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. Originally, in the firſt intention.

IMARINESS, prī′-mĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

IMARY, prī′-mĕr-ў. a. Firſt in intention; original, firſt; firſt in dignity, chief, principal.

IMATE, prī′-mĕt. ſ. The chief ecclefiaſtick.

IMATESHIP, prī′-mĕt-ſhĭp. ſ. The dignity or office of a primate.

IME, prīme. ſ. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the firſt part; the ſpring of life; ſpring; the ſtate of perfection; the firſt part, the beginning.

IME, prīme. a. Early, blooming; principal, firſt rate; firſt, original; excellent.

PRIME, prīme. v. a. To put in the firſt powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the firſt colours on in painting.

IMELY, prīme-lў. ad. Originally, primarily, in the firſt place; excellently, extremely well.

IMENESS, prī′me-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt; excellence.

IMER, prĭm′-mŭr. ſ. A ſmall prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

IMERO, prĭ-mē′-rō. ſ. A game at cards.

IMEVAL, prĭm-ē′-vĕl. } a.
IMEVOUS, prĭm-ē′-vŭs. }
Original, ſuch as was at firſt.

IMITIAL, prĭm-ĭſh′-ĕl. a. Being of the firſt production.

IMITIVE, prĭm′-ĭt-ĭv. a. Ancient, original, eſtabliſhed from the beginning; formal, affectedly ſolemn, imitating the ſtyle and gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

IMITIVELY, prĭm′-ĭt-ĭv-lў. ad. Originally, at firſt; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

IMITIVENESS, prĭm′-ĭt-ĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

IMOGENIAL, prī-mō-dzhē′-nyĕl. a. Firſt-born, primary, elemental.

IMOGENITURE, prī-mō-dzhĕn′-ĭt-ŭre. ſ. Seniority, elderſhip, ſtate of being firſt-born.

IMORDIAL, prī-mā′r-dzhĕl. a. Original, exiſting from the beginning.

IMORDIATE, prī-mā′r-dzhĕt. a. Original, exiſting from the firſt.

IMROSE, prĭm′-rōze. ſ. A flower; primroſe is uſed by Shakeſpeare for gay flowery.

PRINCE, prĭns′e. ſ. A ſovereign, a chief ruler; a ſovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever ſex; the ſon of a king, the kinſman of a ſovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prĭns′e. v. n. To play the prince, to take ſtate.

PRINCEDOM, prĭns′-dŭm. ſ. The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prĭns′-lĭke. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prĭns′-lў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prĭns′-lў. a. Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, auguſt.

PRINCELY, prĭns′-lў. ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prĭn′-sĭz-fĕth-ŭr. ſ. The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prĭn′-sĕs. ſ. A ſovereign lady, a woman having ſovereign command; a ſovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn′-sў-pĕl. a. Chief, of the firſt rate, capital, eſſential.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn′-sў-pĕl. ſ. A head, a chief, not a ſecond; one primarily or originally engaged, not an acceſſary or auxiliary; a capital ſum placed out at intereſt; the preſident or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prĭn′-sў-păl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Sovereignty, ſupreme power; a prince, one inveſted with ſovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; ſuperiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prĭn′-sў-pĕl-ў. ad. Chiefly above all, above the reſt.

PRINCIPALNESS, prĭn′-sў-pĕl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prĭn-sĭp-ў-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prĭn′-sĭpl. ſ. Element, conſtituent part; original cauſe; being productive of other being, operative cauſe; fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prĭn′-sĭpl. v. a. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet, to impreſs with any tenet good or ill; to eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prĭn′-kŏks. ſ. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obſolete.

To PRINK, prĭnk'. v. n. To prank, to deck for ſhow.

To PRINT, prĭnt'. v. a. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another; to impreſs any thing ſo as to leave its form; to impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs.

To PRINT, prĭnt'. v. n. To publiſh a book.

PRINT, prĭnt'. ſ. Mark or form made by impreſſion; that which being impreſſed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper; picture made by impreſſion; the form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books; the ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer; ſingle ſheet printed and ſold; formal method.

PRINTER, prĭnt'-ŭr. ſ. One that prints books; one that ſtamps linen.

PRINTLESS, prĭnt'-lĭs. a. That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRIOR, prī'-ŭr. a. Former, being before ſomething elſe, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, prī'-ŭr. ſ. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, prī'-ŭr-ĕs. ſ. A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prī-ŏr'-rĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prī'-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate or office of prior.

PRIORY, prī'-ŭr-ў. ſ. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prĭz'm. ſ. A Priſm of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, prĭz-măt'-tĭk. a. Formed as a priſm.

PRISMATICALLY, prĭz-măt'-tў-kăl-ў. ad. In the form of a priſm.

PRISMOID, prĭz'-moid. ſ. A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRISON, prĭz'n. ſ. A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined, a gaol.

To PRISON, prĭz'n. v. a. To empriſon, to confine.

PRISONBASE, prĭz'n-bărz. ſ. A kind of rural play, commonly called Priſonbars.

PRISONER, prĭz'-nŭr. ſ. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arreſt.

PRISONHOUSE, prĭz'n-hous. ſ. Gaol, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prĭz'n-mĕnt. ſ. C finement, impriſonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prĭs'-tĭn. a. Firſt, anc original.

PRITHEE, prĭth'-ў. A familiar cor tion of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

PRIVACY, prĭv'-vĕ-sў. ſ. State of ing ſecret, ſecrecy; retirement, retrea

PRIVADO, prĭ-vā'-dō. ſ. A ſecret fr Not uſed.

PRIVATE, prī'-vĕt. a. Secret; al being upon the ſame terms with th of the community, oppoſed to p particular, not relating to the pub Private, ſecretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prī-vă-tēr' ſ. A fitted out by private men to plunde mies.

To PRIVATEER, prī-vă-tēr'. v. n. fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the c of private perſons.

PRIVATELY, prī'-vĕt-lў. ad. Sec not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prī'-vĕt-nĭs. ſ. ſtate of a man in the ſame rank wi reſt of the community; ſecrecy, pri obſcurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prī-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Re or deſtruction of any thing or quality act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, prĭv'-vă-tĭv. a. C privation of any thing; conſiſting abſence of ſomething, not poſitive.

PRIVATIVE, prĭv'-vă-tĭv. ſ. Th which the eſſence is the abſence of thing, as ſilence is only the abſe found.

PRIVATIVELY, prĭv'-vă-tĭv-lў. a the abſence of ſomething neceſſary preſent, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, prĭv'-vă-tĭv-n Notation of abſence of ſomethin ſhould be preſent.

PRIVET, prĭv'-vĭt. ſ. Evergre kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, prĭv'-vĭl-ĭdzh. ſ. P advantage; immunity, publick righ

To PRIVILEGE, prĭv-vĭl-ĭdzh. To inveſt with rights or immuni grant a privilege; to exempt from or danger; to exempt from paying impoſt.

PRIVILY, prĭv'-ĭl-ў. ad. Secretl vately.

PRIVITY, prĭv'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Privat munication; conſciouſneſs, joint ledge.

PRIVY, prĭv'-ў. a. Private, not p aſſigned to ſecret uſes; ſecret, clan

admitted to ſecrets of ſtate; conſcious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, priv'-ỳ. ſ. Place of retirement, neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE, prīze. ſ. A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; ſomething taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prīze. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to eſteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prī'ze-ůr. ſ. He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prī'ze-fīt-ůr. ſ. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prō'. For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, prŏb-ă-bil'-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence ariſing from the preponderation of arguments.

PROBABLE, prŏb'-ăbl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, prŏb'-ăb-lỳ. ad. Likely, likelihood.

PROBAT, prō'-bĕt. ſ. The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court.

PROBATION, prō-bā'-ſhůn. ſ. Proof, evidence, teſtimony; the act of proving by examination or teſtimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monaſtick life, noviciate.

PROBATIONARY, prō-bā'-ſhůn-ĕr-ỳ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prō-bā'-ſhůn-ůr. ſ. One that is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prō-bā'-ſhůn-ůr-ſhĭp. ſ. State of being a probationary novice.

PROBATORY, prō'-bă-tůr-ỳ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prō-bā'-tům-ĕſt. A term expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prō'be. ſ. A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prō'be-ſiz-zůrs. ſ. Inſtruments uſed to open wounds.

To PROBE, prō'be. v. a. To ſearch, to ſound with an inſtrument.

PROBITY, prŏb'-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Honeſty, ſincerity.

PROBLEM, prŏb'-lĭm. ſ. A queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prŏb-lē-măt'-tỳ-kăl. a. Uncertain, unſettled, diſputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prŏb-lē-măt'-tỳ-kăl-ỳ. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prō-bŏs'-sis. ſ. A ſnout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed for the ſame part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prō-kā'-ſhůs. a. Petulant, looſe.

PROCACITY, prō-kăs'-ſĭt-ỳ. ſ. Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prō-kăt-a'rk-tĭk. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prō-kăt-ā'rks-ĭs. ſ. The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that are ſubſequent.

PROCEDURE, prō-sē'-dzhůr. ſ. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progreſs, proceſs.

To PROCEED, prō-sē'd. v. n. To paſs from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end deſigned; to come forth from a place or from a ſender; to iſſue, to be produced from; to proſecute any deſign; to be tranſacted, to be carried on; to make progreſs, to advance; to carry on juridical proceſs; to tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

PROCEED, prō-sē'd. ſ. Produce, as the Proceeds of an eſtate. A law-term.

PROCEEDER, prō-sē'd-ůr. ſ. One who goes forward, one who makes a progreſs.

PROCEEDING, prō-sē'd-ĭng. ſ. Progreſs from one thing to another, ſeries of conduct, tranſaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prō-sĕr'-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Talneſs, height of ſtature.

PROCESS, prŏs'-sĭs. ſ. Tendency, progreſſive courſe; regular and gradual progreſs; methodical management of any thing; courſe of law.

PROCESSION, prō-sĕſh'-ůn. ſ. A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prō-sĕſh'-ůn-ĕl. a. Relating to proceſſion.

PROCESSIONARY, prō-sĕſh'-ůn-ĕr-ỳ. a. Conſiſting in proceſſion.

PROCINCT, prō-ſinkt'. ſ. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, prō-klā'me. v. a. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prō-klā'm-ůr. ſ. One that publiſhes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prŏk-klă-mā'-ſhůn. ſ. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prō-klĭv'-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Tendency, natural inclination, propenſion; readineſs, facility of attaining.

PRO-

PROCLIVOUS, prō-klī'-vŭs. a. Inclined, tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prō-kŏn'-sŭl. ſ. A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prō-kŏn'-sŭl-ſhip. ſ. The office of a proconſul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prō-krăs'-tin-āte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prō-krăs-tin-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Delay, dilatorineſs.

PROCRASTINATOR, prō-krăs'-tin-ā-tŭr. ſ. A dilatory perſon.

PROCREANT, prō'-krē-ănt. a. Productive, pregnant.

To PROCREATE, prō'-krē-āte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prō-krē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prō'-krē-ā-tiv. a. Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prō'-krē-ā-tiv-nis. ſ. Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prō'-krē-ā-tŭr. ſ. Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, prŏk'-tŭr. ſ. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the ſpiritual court; the magiſtrate of the univerſity.

PROCTORSHIP, prŏk'-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prō-kŭm'-bĕnt. a. Lying down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prō-kū'-rĕbl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, prŏk'-ū-rĕſ-ſy. ſ. The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, prō-kū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, prō-kū-rā'-tŭr. ſ. Manager, one who tranſacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prō-kū-rā-tō'-ryĕl. a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prō-kū'-rā-tŭr-ſy. a. Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, prō-kū're. v. a. To manage, to tranſact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to perſuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward

To PROCURE, prō-kū're. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prō-kū'r-mĕnt. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prō-kū'r-ŭr. ſ. One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pandar.

PROCURESS, prō-kū'r-is. ſ. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, prŏd'-ŷ-gĕl. a. Profuſe, waſteful, expenſive, laviſh.

PRODIGAL, prŏd'-dŷ-gĕl. ſ. A waſter, a ſpendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prŏd-dŷ-găl'-it-ŷ. Extravagance, profuſion, waſte, exceſs liberality.

PRODIGALLY, prŏd'-dŷ-gĕl-ŷ. ad. fuſely, waſtefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prō-dĭdzh'-ŭs. a. A ing, aſtoniſhing, monſtrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prō-dĭdzh'-ŭſ-lŷ. Amazingly, aſtoniſhingly, potento enormouſly.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prō-dĭdzh'-ŭſ-n Enormouſneſs, portentouſneſs, ama qualities.

PRODIGY, prŏd'-dĭdzh-ŷ. ſ. thing out of the ordinary proceſs of n from which omens are drawn, por monſter; any thing aſtoniſhing for or bad.

PRODITION, prō-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Tre treachery.

PRODITOR, prŏd'-ŷ-tŭr. ſ. A t Not in uſe.

PRODITORIOUS, prŏd-ŷ-tō'-ryŭs Treacherous, perfidious; apt to mak coveries. Not uſed.

To PRODUCE, prō-dzhō'ſ. v. a. offer to the view or notice; to exhi the publick; to bring as an evidenc bear, to bring forth as a vegetabl cauſe, to effect, to generate, to beget

PRODUCE, prŏd'-dzhŭs. ſ. Pro that which any thing yields or br amount, gain.

PRODUCENT, prō-dzhō'-sĕnt. ſ. that exhibits, one that offers.

PRODUCER, prō-dzhō'-sŭr. ſ. O generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, prō-dzhō'-sĭbl. a. as may be exhibited; ſuch as may nerated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prō-dzhō'-sĭ ſ. The ſtate of being producible.

PRODUCT, prŏd'-dŭkt. ſ. Sou produced, as fruits, grain, metals; compoſition; thing conſequential,

PRODUCTILE, prō-dŭk'-tĭl. a. may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prō-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of producing; the thing pro fruit, product; compoſition.

PRODUCTIVE, prō-dŭk'-tĭv. a. ing the power to produce, fertile, tive, efficient.

PROEM, prō'-ĕm. ſ. Preface, in tion.

PROFANATION, prŏf-ă-nā'-ſhi The act of violating any thing ſacr reverence to holy things or perſons.

PROFANE, prō-fā'ne. a. Irrev ſacred names or things; not ſacre

…r; polluted, not pure; not purified by …ny rite.

PROFANE, prŏ-fā'ne. v. a. To vio…te, to pollute; to put to wrong uſe.

PROFANELY, prŏ-fā'ne-lў. ad. With …verence to ſacred names or things.

PROFANER, prŏ-fā'ne-ŭr. ſ. Polluter, …violater.

PROFANENESS, prŏ-fā'ne-nis. ſ. Ir…reverence of what is ſacred.

PROFECTION, prŏ-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ad…vance, progreſſion.

PROFESS, prŏ-fĕs'. v. a. To de…clare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opi…nion or paſſion; to make a ſhow of any …ſentiments by loud declaration; to declare …publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, …ſo as to invite employment.

PROFESS, prŏ-fĕs'. v. n. To de…clare openly; to declare friendſhip.

PROFESSEDLY, prŏ-fĕs'-sĭd-lў. ad. Ac…cording to open declaration made by him…ſelf.

PROFESSION, prŏ-fĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Calling, …vocation, known employment; declarati…on, ſtrong aſſurance; the act of declaring …one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, prŏ-fĕſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. …Belonging to a particular calling or profeſ…ſion.

PROFESSOR, prŏ-fĕs'-ſŭr. ſ. One who …declares himſelf of any opinion or party; …one who publickly practiſes or teaches an …art.

PROFESSORSHIP, prŏ-fĕs'-ſŭr-ſhip. ſ. …The station or office of a publick teacher.

PROFFER, prŏf'-fŭr. v. a. To pro…poſe, to offer.

PROFFER, prŏf'-fŭr. ſ. Offer made, …anything propoſed to acceptance.

PROFFERER, prŏf'-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. He that …offers.

PROFICIENCE, prŏ-fiſh'-ĕns. } ſ.
PROFICIENCY, prŏ-fiſh'-ĕn-ſў. }
…Progreſs, advancement in any thing, improve…ment gained.

PROFICIENT, prŏ-fiſh'-ĕnt. ſ. One …who has made advancement in any ſtudy …or buſineſs.

PROFILE, prŏ-fīl. ſ. The ſide face, …half face.

PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. ſ. Gain, pecuni…ary advantage; advantage, acceſſion of …good; improvement, advancement, pro…greſs.

PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. v. a. To benefit, …to advantage; to improve, to advance.

PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. v. n. To gain …advantage; to make improvement; to be …of uſe or advantage.

PROFITABLE, prŏf'-fit-ĕbl. a. Gain…ful, lucrative; uſeful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, prŏf'-fit-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Gainfulneſs; uſefulneſs, advantageouſ…neſs.

PROFITABLY, prŏf'-fit-ĕb-lў. ad. Gain…fully; advantageouſly, uſefully.

PROFITLESS, prŏf'-fit-lis. a. Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, prŏf-flў-gĕt. a. Aban…doned, loſt to virtue and decency, ſhame…leſs.

PROFLIGATE, prŏf-flў-gĕt. ſ. An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

PROFLIGATELY, prŏf'-flў-gĕt-lў. ad. Shamelеſly.

PROFLIGATENESS, prŏf'-flў-gĕt-nis. ſ. The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, prŏf'-flŭ-ĕns. ſ. Pro…greſs, courſe.

PROFLUENT, prŏf-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flow…ing forward.

PROFOUND, prŏ-fou'nd. a. Deep, deſ…cending far below the ſurface, low with reſpect to the neighbouring places; intel…lectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, ſubmiſſive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prŏ-fou'nd. ſ. The deep, the main, the ſea; the abyſs.

PROFOUNDLY, prŏ-fou'nd-lў. ad. Deep…ly, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep inſight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prŏ-fou'nd-nis. ſ. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, prŏ-fŭnd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, prŏ-fū's. a. Laviſh, prodigal, overbounding.

PROFUSELY, prŏ-fū's-lў. ad. Laviſh…ly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prŏ-fū's-nis. ſ. Laviſh…neſs, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prŏ-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. Laviſh…neſs, prodigality, extravagance; abun…dance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG, prŏg'. v. n. To rob, to ſteal; to ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

PROG, prŏg'. ſ. Victuals, proviſion of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prŏ-dzhĕn-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of begetting, propaga…tion.

PROGENITOR, prŏ-dzhĕn'-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. A forefather, an anceſtor in a direct line.

PROGENY, prŏdzh'-ĕn-ў. ſ. Offſpring, race, generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, prŏg-nŏs'-tў-kĕbl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To

To PROGNOSTICATE, prŏg-nŏs'-tȳ-kāte. v. a. To foretell, to foreſhow.

PROGNOSTICATION, prŏg-nŏs-tȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prŏg-nŏs'-tȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Foreteller, foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk. a. Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk. ſ. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRESS, prŏg'-grĭs. ſ. Courſe, proceſſion; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of ſtate, a circuit.

PROGRESSION, prŏ-grĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Proceſs, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prŏ-grĕſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Such as are in a ſtate of encreaſe or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, prŏ-grĕs'-sĭv. a. Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prŏ-grĕs'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prŏ-grĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, prŏ hĭb'-ĭt. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prŏ-hĭb'-ĭt-tŭr. ſ. Forbidder, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prŏ-hȳ-bĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prŏ-hĭb'-bȳ-tŭr-ȳ. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To PROJECT, prŏ-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To throw out, to caſt forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to ſcheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To PROJECT, prŏ-dzhĕkt'. v. n. To jut out, to ſhoot forward, to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PROJECT, prŏdzh'-ĭkt. ſ. Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prŏ-dzhĕk'-tĭl. ſ. A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prŏ-dzhĕk'-tĭl. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prŏ-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhooting forwards; plan, delineation; ſcheme, plan of action; in chemiſtry, criſis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prŏ-dzhĕk'-tŭr. ſ. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns; one who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

PROJECTURE, prŏ-dzhĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. jutting out.

To PROLATE, prŏ-lā'te. v. a. pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prŏ'-lāte. a. Oblate,

PROLATION, prŏ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. nunciation, utterance; delay, act of ferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prŏ-lĕ-gŏm'-m ſ. Previous diſcourſe, introductory o vations.

PROLEPSIS, prŏ-lĕp'-ſĭs. ſ. A fo rhetorick, in which objections are a pated.

PROLEPTICAL, prŏ-lĕp'-tȳ-kĕl. a. vious, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prŏ-lĕp'-tȳ-k ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, prŏ-lĭf-fȳ-kā'- ſ. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prŏ-lĭf'-fĭk. a. Fru generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prŏ-lĭf'-fȳ-kĕl-ȳ Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prŏ-lĭks'. a. Long, te not conciſe; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prŏ-lĭks'-yŭs. a. D ry, tedious. Not uſed.

PROLIXITY, prŏ-lĭks'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. ouſneſs, tireſome length, want of vity.

PROLIXLY, prŏ-lĭks'-lȳ. ad. At length, tediouſly.

PROLIXNESS, prŏ-lĭks'-nĭs. ſ. ouſneſs.

PROLOCUTOR, prŏl'-lŏ-kū-tŭr. ſ. foreman, the ſpeaker of a convocation

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prŏl-lŏ-kū ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of cutor.

PROLOGUE, prŏl'-lŏg. ſ. Preface troduction to any diſcourſe or perform ſomething ſpoken before the entra the actors of a play.

To PROLOGUE, prŏl'-lŏg. v. a. introduce with a formal preface. uſe.

To PROLONG, prŏ-lŏng'. v. a. lengthen out, to continue, to draw o put off to a diſtant time.

PROLONGATION, prŏ-lŏng-gā'-ſh The act of lengthening; delay to a time.

PROLUSION, prŏ-lū'-zhŭn. ſ. tainments, performance of diverſion lude.

PROMINENT, prŏm'-mȳ-nĕnt. a. ing out beyond the near parts, p rant.

OMINENCE, prŏm'-mў-nĕns. } f.
OMINENCY, prŏm'-mў-nĕn-ſў. }
uberance, projecting parts.
OMISCUOUS, prŏ-mĭs'-kŭ-ŭs. a.
ingled, confuſed, undiſtinguiſhed.
OMISCUOUSLY, prŏ-mĭs'-kŭ-ŭſ-lў. ad. With confuſed mixture, indiſcrimi-
ately.
OMISE, prŏm'-mĭs. ſ. Declaration of e benefit to be conferred; hopes, ex-
ectation.
PROMISE, prŏm'-mĭs. v. a. To ke declaration of ſome benefit to be
nferred.
PROMISE, prŏm'-mĭs. v. n. To ire one by a promiſe; it is uſed of af-
irance, even of ill.
OMISEBREACH, prŏm'-mĭs-brētſh. Violation of promiſe.
OMISEBREAKER, prŏm'-mĭs-brĕk-. ſ. Violater of promiſes.
OMISER, prŏm'-mĭs-ŭr. ſ. One who miſes.
OMISSORY, prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ў. a. aining profeſſion of ſome benefit to be
nferred.
OMISSORILY, prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ĭl-ў. By way of promiſe.
OMONTORY, prŏm'-mŭn-tŭr-ў. ſ. adland, a cape, high land jutting into
ea.
PROMOTE, prŏ-mō'te. v. a. To ard, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, refer.
OMOTER, prŏ-mō'te-ŭr. ſ. Ad-
er, forwarder, encourager.
OMOTION, prŏ-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ad-
ement, encouragement, exaltation to new honour or rank, preferment.
PROMOVE, prŏ-mō'vе. v. a. To ard, to promote. Not uſed.
MPT, prŏmpt'. a. Quick, ready; ant; ready without heſitation, want-
o new motive; ready, told down, as ompt payment.
ROMPT, prŏmpt'. v. a. To aſſiſt ivate inſtruction, to help at a loſs; to , to inſtigate; to remind, to act as a pter.
MPTER, prŏmp'-tŭr. ſ. One who a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the to him when he falters; an admoniſh-
reminder.
MPTITUDE, prŏmp'-tў-tĭſhōd. ſ. neſs, quickneſs.
MPTLY, prŏmpt'-lў. ad. Readily, ly, expeditiouſly.
MPTNESS, prŏmpt'-nĭs. ſ. Readi-
quickneſs, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, prŏmp'-tſhŭr. ſ. Suggeſtion, motion given by another. Not uſed.

To PROMULGATE, prŏ-mŭl'-gāte. v. a. To publiſh, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prŏ-mŭl-gā'-ſhŭn, ſ. Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prŏ-mŭl'-gā-tŭr. ſ. Publiſher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prŏ-mŭldzh'. v. a. To promulgate, to publiſh, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prŏ-mŭldzh'-ŭr. ſ. Publiſher, promulgator.

PRONE, prō'ne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; ſloping; inclined, diſpoſed.

PRONENESS, prō'ne-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of bending downwards; the ſtate of lying with the face downwards; deſcent, declivity; inclination, diſpoſition to ill.

PRONG, prŏng'. ſ. A fork.

PRONOUN, prō'-noun. ſ. Words uſed inſtead of nouns or names.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-noun'ſe. v. a. To ſpeak, to utter; to utter ſolemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-noun'ſe. v. n. To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prō-noun'-ſŭr. ſ. One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prō-nŭn-ſhā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or mode of utterance.

PROOF, prōf. ſ. Evidence, teſtimony, convincing token; teſt, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF, prōf. a. Impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

PROOFLESS, prōf'-lĭs. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prŏp'. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

PROP, prŏp'. ſ. A ſupport, a ſtay, that on which any thing reſts.

PROPAGABLE, prŏp'-ā-gābl. a. Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'-ā-gāte. v. a. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production; to carry on from place to place; to encreaſe, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'-ā-gāte. v. n. To have offspring.

PROPAGATION, prŏp-ă-gā'-shŭn. ſ. Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

PROPAGATOR, prŏp'-ă-gā-tŭr. ſ. One who continues by ſucceſſive production; a ſpreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prō-pĕl'. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prō-pĕnd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. Not uſed.

PROPENDENCY, prō-pĕn'-dĕn-ſy. ſ. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing; pre-conſideration. Not uſed.

PROPENSE, prō-pĕns'e. a. Inclined, diſpoſed.

PROPENSION, prō-pĕn'-shŭn. } ſ.
PROPENSITY, prō-pĕns'-ĭt-ty. }
Inclination, diſpoſition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prŏp'-pŭr. a. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, ſuitable, qualified; accurate, juſt; not figurative; pretty; tall, luſty, handſome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prŏp'-pŭr-ly. ad. Fitly, ſuitably; in a ſtrict ſenſe.

PROPERNESS, prŏp'-pŭr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-ty. ſ. Peculiar quality; quality, diſpoſition; right of poſſeſſion; poſſeſſion held in one's own right; the thing poſſeſſed; ſomething uſeful; neceſſary implements.

To PROPERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-ty. v. a. To inveſt with qualities; to ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in uſe.

PROPHECY, prŏf-fĭs-sy. ſ. A declaration of ſomething to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prŏf-fĭs-sī-ŭr. ſ. One who propheſies.

To PROPHESY, prŏf-fĭs-sy. v. a. To predict, to foretell, to prognoſticate; to foreſhow.

To PROPHESY, prŏf-fĭs-sy. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a ſcriptural ſenſe.

PROPHET, prŏf-fĭt. ſ. One who tells future events; one of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prŏf-fĭt-tĭs. ſ. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prō-fĕt'-tĭk. } a.
PROPHETICAL, prō-fĕt'-ty-kĕl. }
Foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prō-fĕt'-ty-kĕl-ly. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in ner of a prophecy.

To PROPHETIZE, prŏf-fĭt-tīze. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prō-fy-lăk'-tĭ Preventive, preſervative.

PROPINQUITY, prō-pĭnk'-kwy-t Nearneſs, proximity; nearneſs of kindred, nearneſs of blood.

PROPITIABLE, prō-pĭſh'-ĕbl. a. as may be induced to favour, ſuch a be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prō-pĭſh'-āte. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPITIATION, prō-pỹ-shă'-shŭ The act of making propitious; the ment, the offering by which propitio is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, prō-pỹ-shă'-tŭr. that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, prō-pĭſh'-ă-tŭr Having the power to make propitio

PROPITIOUS, prō-pĭſh'-ŭs. a. F able, kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, prō-pĭſh'-ŭſ-ly Favourably, kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, prō-pĭſh'-ŭſ Favourableneſs, kindneſs.

PROPLASM, prŏ'-plăzm. ſ. matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prō-plăs'-tĭs. ſ art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPONENT, prō-pō'-nĕnt. ſ. O makes a propoſal.

PROPORTION, prō-pō'r-shŭn. ſ. parative relation of one thing to a ratio; ſettled relation of comparativ tity, equal degree; harmonick ſymmetry, adaptation of one to a form, ſize.

To PROPORTION, prō-pō'r-shŭn To adjuſt by comparative relatio form ſymmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prō-pō'r-ſh a. Adjuſted by comparative relatio as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prō-pō'r- ĕb-ly. ad. According to proporti cording to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pō'r-shŭ Having a ſettled comparative relatio ing a certain degree of any quali pared with ſomething elſe.

PROPORTIONALITY, prō-p năl'-lĭt-y. ſ. The quality of be portional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prō-pō'r- y. ad. In a ſtated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prŏ-pŏ'r-shŭn-ĕt. Adjuſted to ſomething elſe according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, prŏ-pŏ'r-shŭn-ĕt. v. a. To adjuſt according to ſettled rate to ſomething elſe. Little uſed.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prŏ-pŏ'r-shŭn-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being by due compariſon adjuſted.

PROPOSAL, prŏ-pō'-zŭl. ſ. Scheme or terms propounded to conſideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prŏ-pō'ze. v. a. To offer to the conſideration.

To PROPOSE, prŏ-pō'ze. v. n. To lay deſigns. Not uſed.

PROPOSER, prŏ-pō'-zŭr. ſ. One that offers any thing to conſideration.

PROPOSITION, prŏp-ŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied; propoſal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prŏp-ŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOUND, prŏ-pound'. v. a. To offer to conſideration, to propoſe; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prŏ-pound'-ŭr. ſ. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tĕr-ў. ſ. Poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. A poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prŏ-prī'-ĕ-trĭs. ſ. A female poſſeſſor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion, excluſive right; accuracy, juſtneſs.

PROPT, for Propped, prŏpt'. Suſtained by the prop.

To PROPUGN, prŏ-pūn. v. a. To defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, prŏ-pŭg-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Defence.

PROPUGNER, prŏ-pūg'-nŭr. ſ. A defender.

PROPULSION, prŏ-pŭl'-shŭn. ſ. The act of driving forward.

PROPYLE, prō'-pĭle. ſ. The prow, the foreſide of the ſhip.

PROROGATION, prŏr-rŏ-gā'-shŭn. ſ. Continuance, ſtate of lengthening out to another time, prolongation; interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prŏ-rōg'. v. a. To delay, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a future time.

PROPTION, prŏ-rŭp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſhurking out.

PROSAICK, prŏ-zā'-ĭk. a. Belonging to proſe, reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE, prŏſ-krī'be. v. a. To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction.

PROSCRIBER, prŏſ-krī'b-ŭr. ſ. One that dooms to deſtruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prŏſ-krĭp'-shŭn. ſ. Doom to death or confiſcation.

PROSE, prō'ze. ſ. Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables.

To PROSECUTE, prŏs'-sĕ-kūt. v. a. To purſue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing; to purſue by law, to ſue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prŏs-sĕ-kū'-shŭn. ſ. Purſuit, endeavour to carry on; ſuit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PROSECUTOR, prŏs'-sĕ-kū-tŭr. ſ. One that carries on any thing, a purſuer of any purpoſe, one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PROSELYTE, prŏs'-sĕ-līte. ſ. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSEMINATION, prŏ-sĕm-mў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Propagation by ſeed.

PROSODIAN, prŏ-sō'-dyĕn. ſ. One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

PROSODY, prŏs'-sŏ-dў. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prŏs-sŏ-pō-pī'-ă. ſ. Perſonification, figure by which things are made perſons.

PROSPECT, prŏs'-pĕkt. ſ. View of ſomething diſtant; place which affords an extended view; ſeries of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, oppoſed to retroſpect; regard to ſomething future.

PROSPECTIVE, prŏſ-pĕk'-tĭv. a. Viewing at a diſtance; acting with foreſight.

To PROSPER, prŏs'-pŭr. v. a. To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prŏs'-pŭr. v. n. To be proſperous, to be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prŏs-pĕr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Succeſs, attainment of wiſhes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prŏs'-pĕr-ŭs. a. Succeſsful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prŏs'-pĕr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Succeſsfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prŏs'-pĕr-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Proſperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prŏ-ſpў'ſh-ĕns. ſ. The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prŏs-tĕr-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Dejection, depreſſion, ſtate of being caſt down.

To PROSTITUTE, prŏs'-tў-tſhŏt. v. a. To ſell to wickedneſs, to expoſe to crimes for a reward; to expoſe upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'-tў-tſhŏt. a. Vicious for hire, ſold to infamy or wickedneſs.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'-tў-tſhŏt. ſ. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale; a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prŏs-tў-tſhŏ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting to ſale, the ſtate of being ſet to ſale for vile purpoſes; the life of a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTRATE, prŏs'-trāt. a. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prŏs'-trāte. v. a. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prŏs-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depreſſion.

PROSYLLOGISM, prŏ-ſil'-lŏ-dzhizm. ſ. A Proſyllogiſm is when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together.

To PROTECT, prŏ-tĕkt'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to ſhield.

PROTECTION, prŏ-tĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Defence, ſhelter from evil; a paſſport, exemption from being moleſted.

PROTECTIVE, prŏ-tĕk'-tiv. a. Defenſive, ſheltering.

PROTECTOR, prŏ-tĕk'-tŭr. ſ. Defender, ſhelterer, ſupporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, prŏ-tĕk'-tris. ſ. A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prŏ-tĕnd'. v. a. To hold out, to ſtretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prŏ-tĕr'-vit-ў. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, petulance.

To PROTEST, prŏ-tĕſt'. v. n. To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

To PROTEST, prŏ-tĕſt'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat againſt a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witneſs, not uſed.

To PROTEST, prŏ-tĕſt'. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'-tiſ-tĕnt. a. Belonging to proteſtants.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'-tiſ-tĕnt. ſ. One who adheres to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, prŏt-tĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fa opinion.

PROTESTER, prŏ-tĕſt'-ŭr. ſ. One proteſts, one who utters a ſolemn declara

PROTHONOTARY, prŏ-thŏn'-nŏ-t ſ. The head regiſter.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prŏ-thŏn tĕr'-rў-ſhip. ſ. The office or digni the principal regiſter.

PROTOCOL, prŏ'-tŏ-kŏl. ſ. The nal copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prŏ-tŏ-mā'r-t The firſt martyr. A term applied Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prŏ'-tŏ-plāſt. ſ. nal, thing firſt formed.

PROTOTYPE, prŏ'-tŏ-tipe. ſ. T ginal of a copy, exemplar, archetype

To PROTRACT, prŏ-trākt'. v. a. draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to length.

PROTRACTER, prŏ-trāk'-tŭr. ſ. who draws out any thing to tedious le a mathematical inſtrument for taki meaſuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prŏ-trāk'-ſhŭn. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prŏ-trāk'-tiv. a. latory, delaying, ſpinning to length

PROTREPTICAL, prŏ-trĕp'-tў-k Hortatory, ſuaſory.

To PROTRUDE, prŏ-trŏ'd. v. a. thruſt forward.

To PROTRUDE, prŏ-trŏ'd. v. n. thruſt itſelf forward.

PROTRUSION, prŏ-trŏ'-zhŭn. ſ. act of thruſting forward, thruſt, p

PROTUBERANCE, prŏ-tſhŏ'-bĕr Something ſwelling above the reſt, nence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prŏ-tſhŏ'-bĕr Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prŏ-tſhŏ' v. n. To ſwell forward, to ſwell yond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prou'd. a. Elated, valu ſelf; arrogant, haughty; darin ſumptuous; grand, lofty; often ſalacious, eager for the male; exuberant.

PROUDLY, prou'd-lў. ad. Ar oſtentatiouſly, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prŏv. v. a. To e ſhow by argument or teſtimony to bring to the teſt; to experience

To PROVE, prŏv. v. n. To m to be found by experience; to to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prŏv'-ĕbl. a. T be proved.

OVEDORE, prŏv-vў-dŏ'r. ſ. One undertakes to procure ſupplies for an

OVENDER, prŏv'-vĭn-dŭr. ſ. Dry for brutes, hay and corn.

OVERB, prŏv'-vĕrb. ſ. A ſhort ſen- frequently repeated by the people, a as adage; a word, name, or obſer- commonly received or uttered.

PROVERB, prŏv'-vĕrb. v. a. To in a proverb; to provide with a

OVERBIAL, prŏ-vĕrb'-yĕl. a. Men- in a proverb; reſembling a proverb, ble to a proverb; compriſed in a pro-

OVERBIALLY, prŏ-vĕrb'-yĕl-ў. ad. proverb.

OVIDE, prŏ-vīde. v. a. To pro- beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; furniſh, to ſupply; to ſtipulate; To ide againſt, to take meaſures for coun- or eſcaping any ill; To Provide to take care of beforehand.

VIDED that, prŏ-vī'-dĭd. Upon terms, this ſtipulation being made.

VIDENCE, prŏv'-vў-dĕns. ſ. Fore- timely care, forecaſt, the act of pro- ; the care of God over created be- ; divine ſuperintendence; prudence, ſion, reaſonable and moderate care of

VIDENT, prŏv'-vў-dĕnt. a. Fore- , cautious, prudent with reſpect to

VIDENTIAL, prŏv-ў-dĕn'-ſhĕl. a. ed by providence, referrible to pro-

VIDENTIALLY, prŏv-ў-dĕn'-ſhĕl-ў. ad. By the care of providence.

VIDENTLY, prŏv'-vў-dĕnt-lў. ad. foreſight, with wiſe precaution.

VIDER, prŏ-vī'-dŭr. ſ. He who pro- or procures.

VINCE, prŏv'-vĭnſe. ſ. A conquer- untry, a country governed by a de- ; the proper office or buſineſs of any a region, a tract.

VINCIAL, prŏ-vĭnſh'-ĕl. a. Rela- a province; appendant to the pro- country; not of the mother coun- ide, unpoliſhed; belonging only to biſhop's juriſdiction.

VINCIAL, prŏ-vĭn'-ſhĕl. ſ. A ſpi- governor.

OVINCIATE, prŏ-vĭnſh'-āte. v. a. n to a province.

ISION, prŏ-vĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ing beforehand; meaſures taken be- d; accumulation of ſtores before- hand, ſtock collected; victuals, food, pro- vender; ſtipulation, terms ſettled.

PROVISIONAL, prŏ-vĭzh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Temporarily eſtabliſhed, provided for preſent need.

PROVISIONALLY, prŏ-vĭzh'-ŭn-ĕl-ў. ad. By way of proviſion.

PROVISO, prŏ-vī'-zō. ſ. Stipulation, caution, proviſional condition.

PROVOCATION, prŏv-ō-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prŏ-vŏ'k-ĕt-ĭv. ſ. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prŏ-vŏ'k-ĕt-ĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prŏ-vŏ'ke. v. a. To rouſe, to excite by ſomething; to anger, to incenſe; to cauſe, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prŏ-vŏ'ke. v. n. To appeal, a latiniſm; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prŏ-vŏ'k-ŭr. ſ. One that raiſes anger; cauſer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prŏ-vŏ'k-ing-lў. ad. In ſuch manner as to raiſe anger.

PROVOST, prŏv'-vŭſt. ſ. The chief of any body, as the Provoſt of a college.

PROVOST, prŏ-vŏ'. ſ. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, prŏv'-vŭſt-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a provoſt.

PROW, prŏ'. ſ. The head or forepart of a ſhip.

PROWESS, prow'-ĭs. ſ. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prou'l. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, prou'l-ŭr. ſ. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prŏks'-ў-mĕt. a. Next in the ſeries of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prŏks'-ў-mĕt-lў. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prŏks'-ĭm. a. Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prŏks-ĭm'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Nearneſs.

PROXY, prŏks'-ў. ſ. The agency of another; the ſubſtitution of another, the agency of a ſubſtitute; the perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prō's. ſ. Pruſſian leather. Not uſed.

PRUDE, prō'd. ſ. A woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prō'-dĕns. ſ. Wiſdom applied to practice.

PRU-

PRUDENT, prō'-dĕnt. a. Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prō-dĕn'-shĕl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prō-dĕn'-shĕlz. s. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prō-dĕn-shăl'-ĭt-ў. s. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prō-dĕn'-shĕl-ў. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prō'-dĕnt-lў. ad. Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prō'd-ĕr-ў. s. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prō'd-ĭsh. a. Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prō'n. v. a. To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescencies.

To PRUNE, prō'n. v. n. To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prō'n. s. A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prō-nĕl'-lō. s. A kind of stuff of which the clergymens gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prō'n-ŭr. s. One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prō'n-ĭng-hŏk. } s.
PRUNINGKNIFE, prō'n-ĭng-nīfe. }
A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prō'-ryens. } s.
PRURIENCY, prō'-ryen-sў. }
An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prō'-ryent. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prō-rĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prў'. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, să'm. s. A holy song.

PSALMIST, săl'-mĭst. s. Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, săl'-mō-dў. s. The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, săl-mŏg'-grăf-ў. s. The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, să'l-tŭr. s. The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, să'l-tŭr-ў. s. A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, sū'-dō. s. A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudoapostle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, sū'-dŏg-grăf-ў. s. False writing.

PSEUDOLOGY, sū'-dŏ-lŏ-dzhў. s. Falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, shă'. interj. An expression of contempt.

PTISAN, tĭz-zăn'. s. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins liquorice.

PUBERTY, pū'-bĕr-tў. s. The time life in which the two sexes begin first acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pū-bĕs'-sens. s. state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pū-bĕs'-sent. a. Ar at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pŭb'-lў-kĕn. s. A tol therer; a man that keeps a house of ral entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pŭb'-lў-kā'-shŭn. The act of publishing, the act of noti to the world; edition, the act of giv book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pŭb'-lĭk. a. Belonging state or nation; open, notorious, rally known; general, done by m regarding not private interest, but the of the community; open for general tertainment.

PUBLICK, pŭb'-lĭk. s. The gener dy of mankind, or of a state or na open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pŭb'-lĭk-lў. ad. I name of the community; openly, w concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pŭb'-lĭk-nĭs. s. of belonging to the community; nĕss, state of being generally kno publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pŭb''-lĭk-spĭ id. a. Having regard to the gener vantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pŭb'-lĭsh. v. a. T cover to mankind, to make generall openly known; to put forth a boo the world.

PUBLISHER, pŭb'-lĭsh-ŭr. s. On makes publick or generally known who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pū'-sĭl-ĭdzh. s. A of virginity.

PUCK, pŭk'. s. Some sprite amon fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pŭk'-băl. s. A ki mushroom full of dust.

To PUCKER, pŭk'-kŭr. v. a. To into wrinkles, to contract into fo plications.

PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. s. A tumult, bulent and irregular bustle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. v. n. To a tumult, to make a bustle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. v. a. T plex, to disturb.

PUDDING, pŭd'-dĭng. s. A k food very variously compounded, b

ually made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meat and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pŭd'-dĭng-pī'. ſ. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pŭd'-dĭng-tīme. ſ. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pŭd'l. ſ. A ſmall muddy lake, dirty plaſh.

To PUDDLE, pŭd'l. v. a. To muddy, pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pŭd'l-ȳ. a. Muddy, dirty, naſty.

PUDENCY, pū'-dĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

PUDICITY, pū-dĭs'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Modeſty, chaſtity.

PUDFELLOW, pŭd'-fĕl-lō. ſ. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pū'-ĕ-rĭle. a. Childiſh, boyiſh.

PUERILITY, pū-ĕ-rĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs.

PUET, pŭ'-ĭt. ſ. A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pŭf'. ſ. A quick blaſt with the mouth; a ſmall blaſt of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paſte; a thing to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. n. To ſwell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blaſt; to blow with ſcornfulneſs; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumult, or tumultuous agitation; to ſwell with the wind.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. a. To ſwell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blaſts of wind; to drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully; to ſwell or blow up with praiſe; to puff or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pŭf'-fŭr. ſ. One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pŭf'-fĭn. ſ. A water-fowl; a ſea fiſh; a kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PUFFINGLY, pŭf'-fĭng-lȳ. ad. Tumidly, with ſwell; with ſhortneſs of breath.

PUFFY, pŭf'-fȳ. a. Windy, flatulent; ſwelled, turgid.

PUG. ſ. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH. interj. A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pŭg-nā'-ſhŭs. a. Inclined to fight, quarrelſome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pŭg-nās'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quarrelſomeneſs, inclination to fight.

PUINE, pū'-ĭ-ȳ. a. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconſiderable, ſmall.

PUISSANCE, pŭ'-ĭs-sĕns. ſ. Power, ſtrength, force.

PUISSANT, pŭ'-ĭs-sĕnt. a. Powerful, ſtrong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pŭ'-ĭs-sĕnt-lȳ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pūk. ſ. Vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE, pūk. v. n. To ſpew, to vomit.

PUKER, pūk'-ŭr. ſ. Medicine cauſing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pŭl'-krȳ-tſhŏd. ſ. Beauty, grace, handſomeneſs.

To PULE, pūl. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pŭ'-lĭk. ſ. An herb.

PULICOSE, pŭ-lȳ-kō's. a. Abounding with fleas.

To PULL, pŭl'. v. a. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To Pull down, to ſubvert, to demoliſh; to degrade; To Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pŭl'. ſ. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pŭl'-lŭr. ſ. One that pulls.

PULLET, pŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A young hen.

PULLEY, pŭl'-lȳ. ſ. A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

To PULLULATE, pŭl'-lŭ-lāte. v. n. To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pŭl'-mŏ-nĕr-ȳ. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pŭl-mŏn'-nĭk. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pŭlp'. ſ. Any ſoft maſs; the ſoft part of fruit.

PULPIT, pŭl'-pĭt. ſ. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands; the higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, pŭlp'-ŭs. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pŭlp'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, pŭlp'-ȳ. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pŭl-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSE, pŭls'e. ſ. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oſcillation, vibration; To feel one's Pulſe, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PUL-

PULSION, pŭl'-shŭn. ſ. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in oppoſition to ſuction.

PULVERABLE, pŭl'-vĕr-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

PULVERIZATION, pŭl-vĕr-ĭ-zā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of powdering, reduction to duſt or powder.

To PULVERISE, pŭl'-vĕr-ĭze. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to duſt.

PULVERULENCE, pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lĕns. ſ. Duſtineſs, abundance of duſt.

PULVIL, pŭl'-vil. ſ. Sweet ſcents.

To PULVIL, pŭl'-vil. v. a. To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pŭ'-mĭs. ſ. A ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil.

PUMMEL, pŭm'-mil. ſ. See POMMEL.

PUMP, pŭmp'. ſ. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air; a ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. a. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully by ſly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

PUMPION, pŭmp'-yŭn. ſ. A plant.

PUN, pŭn'. ſ. An equivocation, a quibble, an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pŭn'. v. n. To quibble, to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

To PUNCH, pŭntsh'. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH, pŭntsh'. ſ. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow; in contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PUNCHEON, pŭntsh'-ŭn. ſ. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion; a meaſure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pŭntsh'-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

PUNCTILIO, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyō. ſ. A ſmall nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTILIOUS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭs-nĭs. ſ. Nicety, exactneſs of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pŭnk'-tō. ſ. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pŭnk'-tshū-ĕl. a. C priſed in a point, conſiſting in a point act, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pŭnk-tshū-ăl'-ĭt- Nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PUNCTUALLY, pŭnk'-tshū-ĕl-ў. Nicely, exactly, ſcrupulouſly.

PUNCTUALNESS, pŭnk'-tshū-ĕl-n Exactneſs, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pŭnk-tshū-ā'-shŭ The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pŭnk'-tshŭr. ſ. A made with a very ſharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, pŭnk'-tshū-lāt To mark with ſmall ſpots.

PUNGENCY, pŭn'-dzhĕn-ſў. ſ. of pricking; heat on the tongue, neſs; power to pierce the mind; a niouſneſs, keenneſs.

PUNGENT, pŭn'-dzhĕnt. a. Pr ſharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICEOUS, pū-nĭsh'-ŭs. a. Pu

PUNINESS, pū'-nў-nĭs. ſ. P ſmallneſs.

To PUNISH, pŭn'-nĭsh. v. a. T tiſe, to afflict with penalties; to re fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pŭn'-nĭsh-ĕbl. a. thy of puniſhment, capable of ment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'-nĭsh-ĕb The quality of deſerving or admitt niſhment.

PUNISHER, pŭn'-nĭsh-ŭr. ſ. O inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pŭn'-nĭsh-mĕnt. infliction impoſed in vengeance of

PUNITION, pū-nĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. ment.

PUNITIVE, pū'-nĭt-ĭv. a. Awar inflicting puniſhment.

PUNITORY, pū'-nĭt-ŭr-ў. a. ing, tending to puniſhment.

PUNK, pŭnk'. ſ. A whore, a prоſtitute.

PUNSTER, pŭns'-tŭr. ſ. A q low wit who endeavours at repu double meaning.

PUNY, pū'-nў. a. Young; petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pū'-nў. ſ. A young enced unſeaſoned wretch.

To PUP, pŭp'. v. n. To br whelps, uſed of a bitch bringing

PUPIL, pū'-pĭl. ſ. The apple o a ſcholar, one under the care o a ward, one under the care of dian.

…LAGE, pŭ'-pĭl-ĭdzh. ſ. State of …r a ſcholar; wardſhip, minority.
…LLARY, pŭ'-pĭl-ĕr-ў. a. Pertain- …to a pupil or ward.
…PET, pŏp'-pĭt. ſ. A ſmall image …ed by men in a mock-drama; a word …contempt.
…PETMAN, pŏp'-pĭt-măn. ſ. Maſ- …of a puppet-ſhow.
…PETSHOW, pŏp'-pĭt-ſhō. ſ. A …-drama performed by wooden images …ed by wire.
…PY, pŭp'-pў. ſ. A whelp, progeny …bitch; a name of contempt to an im- …ent fellow.
…PPY, pŭp'-pў. v. n. To bring …s.
…LIND, pŭr'-blīnd. a. Nearſighted, …ghted.
…LINDNESS, pŭr'-blīnd-nĭs. ſ. …neſs of ſight.
…CHASABLE, pŭr'-tſhĕſ-ĕbl. a. That …be purchaſed or bought.
…RCHASE, pŭr'-tſhĕs. v. a. To …r a price; to obtain at any expence, …labour or danger; to expiate or re- …eem by a fine or forfeit.
…CHASE, pŭr'-tſhĕs. ſ. Any thing …ed or obtained for a price; any thing …ich poſſeſſion is taken.
…CHASER, pŭr'-tſhĭſ-ŭr. ſ. A buyer, …one gains any thing for a price.
…E, pūr. a. Not ſullied; clear; un- …ed; not connected with any thing …ick; free; free from guilt, guilt- …nocent; not vitiated with corrupt …of ſpeech; mere, as a Pure villain; …modeſt.
…LY, pūr-lў. ad. In a pure man- …er with mixture; innocently, with- …ilt; merely.
…NESS, pūr-nĭs. ſ. Clearneſs, free- …om extraneous or foul admixtures; …ity; innocence; freedom from vi- …odes of ſpeech.
…LE, pŭr'-fĭl. ſ. A ſort of ancient …g for womens gowns.
…RFLE, pŭr'fl. v. a. To decorate …wrought or flowered border.
…LE, pŭr'fl. } ſ.
…LEW, pŭr'-flū. } ſ.
…ter of embroidery.
…ATION, pŭr-gă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The …cleanſing or purifying from vitious …s; the act of cleanſing the body by …ard evacuation; the act of clearing …putation of guilt.
…ATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. a. Cathar- …aving the power to cauſe evacuations …ard.

PURGATORY, pŭr'-gă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To PURGE, pŭrdzh'. v. a. To cleanſe, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to ſweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by ſtool; to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pŭrdzh'. v. n. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE, pŭrdzh'. ſ. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

PURGER, pŭrdzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pū-rў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making pure; the act of cleanſing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pū-rĭf-fў-kă-tĭv. } a.
PURIFICATORY, pū-rĭf'-fў-kă-tŭr-ў. }
Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pū'-rў-fī-ŭr. ſ. Cleanſer, refiner.

To PURIFY, pū'-rў-fў. v. a. To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pū'-rў-fў. v. n. To grow pure.

PURITAN, pū'-rў-tĕn. ſ. A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

PURITANICAL, pū-rў-tăn'-nў kĕl. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pū'-rў-tĕn-ĭzm. ſ. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pū'-rў-tў. ſ. Cleanneſs, freedom from foulneſs or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chaſtity, freedom from contamination of ſexes.

PURL, pŭrl. ſ. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL, pŭrl'. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noiſe.

To PURL, pŭrl'. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not uſed.

PURLIEU, pŭr'-lū. ſ. The grounds on the borders of a foreſt, border, incloſure.

PURLINS, pŭr'-lĭns. ſ. In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pûr-loi'n. v. a. To ſteal, to take by theft.

PURLOINER, pûr-loi'n-ûr. ſ. A thief, one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

PURPLE, pûr'pl. a Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To PURPLE, pûr'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pûr'plz. ſ. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr'pl-iſh. a. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. ſ. Deſign, tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

To PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to ſhow.

PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. ſ. Intention, deſign, effect, conſequence; inſtance, example.

To PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. v. n. To intend, to deſign, to reſolve.

PURPOSELY, pûr'-pûſ-lŷ. ad. By deſign, by intention.

To PURR, pûr'. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE, pûrs'e. ſ. A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pûrs'e. v. a. To put into a purſe; to contract as a purſe.

PURSENET, pûrs'e-nêt. ſ. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

PURSEPROUD, pûrs'e-proud. a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pûr'-ſûr. ſ. The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PURSINESS, pûr'-ſŷ-nis. ſ. Shortneſs of breath.

PURSLAIN, pûrs'-lin. ſ. A plant.

PURSUABLE, pûr-sû'-êbl. a. What may be purſued.

PURSUANCE, pûr-sû'-êns. ſ. Proſecution, proceſs.

PURSUANT, pûr-sû'-ênt. a. Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. a. To chaſe, to follow in hoſtility; to proſecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. n. To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pûr-sû'-ûr. ſ. One who follows in hoſtility.

PURSUIT, pûr-sû't. ſ. The act of following with hoſtile intention; endeavour to attain; proſecution.

PURSUIVANT, pûr'-ſwŷ-vênt. ſ. A ſtate meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pûr'-ſŷ. a. Shortbreathed fat.

PURTENANCE, pûr'-tên-êns. ſ. pluck of an animal.

To PURVEY, pûr-vê'. v. a. To pr with conveniencies; to procure.

To PURVEY, pûr-vê'. v. n. To b proviſions.

PURVEYANCE, pûr-vê'-êns. ſ. P ſion, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pûr-vê'-ûr. ſ. One provides victuals; a procurer, a pim

PURULENCE, pû'-rû-lêns. }
PURULENCY, pû'-rû-lên-ſŷ. } Generation of pus or matter.

PURULENT, pû'-rû-lênt. a. Con of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pûs'. ſ. The matter of a w geſted ſore.

To PUSH, pûſh'. v. a. To ſtrike w thruſt; to force or drive by impulſe thing; to force not by a quick but by continued violence; to pre ward; to urge, to drive; to enfo drive to a concluſion; to importu teaze.

To PUSH, pûſh'. v. n. To make a t to make an effort; to make an att

PUSH, pûſh'. ſ. Thruſt, the act o ing with a pointed inſtrument; an i force impreſſed; aſſault, attack; a ſtruggle, a ſtrong effort; exigence a ſudden emergence; a pimple, a w this ſenſe not uſed.

PUSHER, pûſh'-ûr. ſ. He who forward.

PUSHING, pûſh'-ing. a. Enter vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pûſh'-pin. ſ. A child' in which pins are puſhed alternate

PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sil-lân-i tŷ. ſ. Cowardice, meanneſs of ſp

PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sil-ân'-n a. Meanſpirited, narrowminded, ly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sil- mûſ-nis. ſ. Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS, pûs'. ſ. The fondling na cat; the ſportſman's term for a ha

PUSTULE, pûs'-tſhûl. ſ. A ſma ing, a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pûs'-tſhû-lûs. a. puſtules, pimply.

To PUT, pût'. v. a. To lay o in any place; to place in any ſitua give up; to puſh into action; any action by which the place o any thing is changed; to cauſe, to to add; to place in a reckoning

...ce to any ſtate; to oblige, to urge; to ...propoſe, to ſtate; to bring into any ſtate ...of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; ...to unite, to place as an ingredient; To Put by, to turn off, to divert, to thruſt aſide; To Put down, to baffle, to repreſs, to cruſh; to degrade; to bring into diſ...eſt; to confute; To Put forth, to pro...duce; to extend; to emit as a ſprouting plant; to exert; To Put in, to interpoſe; To Put in practice, to uſe, to exerciſe; To Put off, to diveſt, to lay aſide; to de...fer or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe; ...to delay, to defer, to procraſtinate; to paſs fallaciouſly; to diſcard; to recommend, to...recommend or obtrude; To Put on or upon, to impute, to charge, to inveſt with, as ...clothes or covering; to forward, to pro...mote, to incite; to impoſe, to inflict; to aſſume, to take; To Put over, to refer; To Put out, to place at uſury; to extin...guiſh; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make public; to diſconcert; To Put to, to kill by, to puniſh by; To Put to it, to diſtreſs, to perplex, to preſs hard; To Put to, to aſſiſt with; To Put to death, to kill; To Put together, to accumulate into one ſum or maſs; To Put up, to paſs unrevenged; to expoſe publickly; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide; To Put upon, to in...cenſe, to inſtigate; to impoſe, to lay upon; To Put upon trial, to expoſe or ſummon to ſolemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, půt. v. n. To ſhoot or germinate; to ſteer; To Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to ſhoot out; To Put in, to enter a haven; To Put in for, to claim, to ſtand candidate for; To Put in, to offer a claim, To Put off, to leave land; To Put over, to ſail croſs; To Put to ſea, to ſet ſail, to begin the courſe; To Put up, to offer one's ſelf a candidate; To Put forward to, to bring one's ſelf forward; To Put up with, to ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT, půt. ſ. A ruſtick, a clown.

PUTAGE, pů'-tidzh. ſ. In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pů'-tă-nizm. ſ. The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PUTATIVE, pů'-tă-tiv. a. Suppoſed, reputed.

PUTID, pů'-tid. a. Mean, low, worthleſs.

PUTIDNESS, pů'-tid-nis. ſ. Meanneſs, worthleſs.

PUTLOG, půt'-lŏg. ſ. Putlogs are pieces of timber or ſhort poles about ſeven foot long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pů-trĕd'-in-ůs. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pů-trў-făk'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pů-trў-făk'-tiv. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pů'-trў-fў. v. a. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenneſs.

To PUTREFY, pů'-trў-fў. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pů-trĕs'-sens. ſ. The ſtate of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pů-trĕs'-sent. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pů'-trid. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pů'-trid-nis. ſ. Rottenneſs.

PUTTER, půt'-tůr. ſ. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, inſtigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, půt'-ting-ſtône. ſ. In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call Putting-ſtones, for trials of ſtrength.

PUTTOCK, půt'-tůk. ſ. A buzzard.

PUTTY, půt'-ty. ſ. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground; a kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, půz'l. v. a. To perplex, to confound, to embarraſs, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, půz'l. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be aukward.

PUZZLE, půz'l. ſ. Embarraſſment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, půz'-lůr. ſ. He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pî'-gărg. ſ. A bird.

PYGMEAN, pig-mē'-ĕn. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, pig'-mў. ſ. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pî-lŏ'-růs. ſ. The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PYPOWDER, pî'-pow-důr. See PIE-POWDER.

PYRAMID, pĕr'-ă-mid. ſ. In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pî-răm'-ў-dĕl. } a.
PYRAMIDICAL, pĕr-ă-mid'-ў-kĕl. }
Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pĕr-ă-mĭd'-ĭ-kĕl-ў. ad. In form of a pyramid.
PYRAMIS, pĕr'-ă-mĭs. ſ. A pyramid.
PYRE, pī're. ſ. A pile to be burnt.
PYRITES, pў-rī'-tēz. ſ. Fireſtone.
PYROMANCY, pī'-rō-măn-ſў. ſ. Divination by fire.
PYROTECHNICAL, pў-rō-tĕk'-nў-kĕl. a. Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.
PYROTECHNICKS, pў-rō-tĕk'-nĭks. The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure, the art of fireworks.
PYROTECHNY, pў'-rō-tĕk-nў. ſ. The art of managing fire.
PYRRHONISM, pĭr'-rō-nĭzm. ſ. Scepticiſm, univerſal doubt.
PYX, pĭks'. ſ. The box in which the manifts keep the hoſt.

Q.

QUA QUA

TO QUACK, kwăk'. v. a. To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boaſting pretender to phyſick, or any other art.
QUACK, kwăk'. ſ. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand; a vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.
QUACKERY, kwăk'-kĕr-ў. ſ. Mean or bad acts in phyſick.
QUACKSALVER, kwăk'-săl-vŭr. ſ. One who brags of medicines or ſalves, a charlatan.
QUADRAGESIMAL, kwă-drā-dzhĕs'-sў-mĕl. a. Lenten, belonging to Lent.
QUADRANGLE, kwă-drăng'-gl. ſ. A ſquare, a ſurface with four right angles.
QUADRANGULAR, kwă-drăng'-gū-lĕr. a. Square, having four right angles.
QUADRANT, kwă'-drĕnt. ſ. The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an inſtrument with which latitudes are taken.
QUADRANTAL, kwă-drănt'-ĕl. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.
QUADRATE, kwă'-drāte. a. Square, having four equal and parallel ſides; diviſible into four equal parts; ſuited, applicable.
QUADRATE, kwă'-drāte. ſ. A ſquare, a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.
To QUADRATE, kwă'-drāte. v. n. To ſuit, to be accommodated.
QUADRATICK, kwă-drăt'-tĭk. a. Belonging to a ſquare.
QUADRATURE, kwă'-drā-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of ſquaring; the firſt and laſt quarter of the moon; the ſtate of being ſqua quadrate, a ſquare.
QUADRENNIAL, kwă-drĕn'-nyĕl. Comprifing four years; happening o four years.
QUADRIBLE, kwă'-drĭbl. a. Tha be ſquared.
QUADRIFID, kwăd'-drў-fĭd. a. into four diviſions.
QUADRILATERAL, kwăd-drў-lă ĕl. a. Having four ſides.
QUADRILLE, kă-drĭl'. ſ. A ga cards.
QUADRIPARTITE, kwă-drĭp'-pā a. Having four parties, divided in parts.
QUADRIREME, kwăd'-drў-rēm. galley with four banks of oars.
QUADRISYLLABLE, kwăd'-dr lĕbl. ſ. A word of four ſyllables.
QUADRUPED, kwăd'-drū-pĕd. animal that goes on four legs, as all beaſts.
QUADRUPED, kwăd'-drū-pĕd. a. ing four feet.
QUADRUPLE, kwăd'-drūpl. a. fold, four times told.
To QUADRUPLICATE, kwă-dr kāte. v. a. To double twice, t fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATION, kwăd-d kă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The taking a thi times.
QUADRUPLY, kwăd'-drū-plў. a a fourfold quantity.
QUÆRE, kwē'-rē. Enquire, ſeek
To QUAFF, kwăf. v. a. To d ſwallow in large draughts.
To QUAFF, kwăf. v. n. To dri rioufly.

QUAFFER, kwâf-fûr. ſ. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwâg'-gȳ. a. Boggy, ſoft, not ſolid.

QUAGMIRE, kwâg'-mîre. ſ. A ſhaking marſh.

QUAIL, kwâ'le. ſ. A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwâ'le-pîpe. ſ. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwâ'nt. a. Scrupulouſly, minutely exact; neat, pretty; ſubtly excogitated, finelpun; affected, foppiſh.

QUAINTLY, kwâ'nt-lȳ. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwâ'nt-nis. ſ. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwâ'ke. v. n. To ſhake with cold or fear, to tremble; to ſhake, not to be ſolid or firm.

QUAKE, kwâ'ke. ſ. A ſhudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwâ'k-ûr. ſ. One of a certain religious ſect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwâ'k-îng-grâs. ſ. A herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwâl-lȳ-fȳ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing; accompliſhment; abatement, diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwâl'-lȳ-fȳ. v. a. To fit for any thing; to furniſh with qualifications, to accompliſh; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to leſſen; to aſſuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwâl'-lit-ȳ. ſ. Nature relatively conſidered; property, accident; particular efficacy; diſpoſition, temper; virtue or vice; accompliſhment, qualification; character, comparative or relative ſtate; rank, ſuperiority of birth or ſtation.

QUALITY, kwôl'-it-ȳ. ſ. Perſons of high rank.

QUALM, kwâ'm. ſ. A ſudden fit of ſickneſs, a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwâ'm-iſh. a. Seized with ſickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwôn-dâ'-rȳ. ſ. A doubt, difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwân'-tit-îv. a. Eſtimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwân'-tit-ȳ. ſ. That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed; any indeterminate weight or meaſure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

QUANTUM, kwân'-tûm. ſ. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwôr-rên-tê'n. ſ. The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip ſuſpected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

QUARREL, kwôr'-ril. ſ. A brawl, a petty fight, a ſcuffle; a diſpute, a conteſt; a cauſe of debate; objection, ill will.

To QUARREL, kwôr'-ril. v. n. To debate, to ſcuffle, to ſquabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwôr'-ril-ûr. ſ. He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwôr'-ril-ûs. a. Petulant, eaſily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'-ril-ſûm. a. Inclined to brawls, eaſily irritated, iraſcible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'-ril-ſûm-lȳ. ad. In a quarrelſome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'-ril-ſûm-nis. ſ. Cholerickneſs, petulance.

QUARRY, kwôr'-rȳ. ſ. A ſquare; game flown at by a hawk; a ſtone mine, a place where they dig ſtones.

To QUARRY, kwôr'-rȳ. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out ſtones.

QUARRYMAN, kwôr'-rȳ-mân. ſ. One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwâ'rt. ſ. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwâ'r-tân. ſ. The fourth day ague.

QUARTATION, kwâr-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwâ'r-tûr. ſ. A fourth part; a region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed; proper ſtation; remiſſion of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment ſhown by an enemy; friendſhip, amity, concord, in this ſenſe not uſed; a meaſure of eight buſhels.

To QUARTER, kwâ'r-tûr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into diſtinct regions; to ſtation or lodge ſoldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwâ'r-tûr-îdzh. ſ. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwâ'r-tûr-dâ'. ſ. One of the four days in the year on which rent or intereſt is paid.

QUAR-

QUARTERDECK, kwâ'r-tûr-dĕk. ſ. The ſhort upper deck.
QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tûr-lў. a. Containing a fourth part.
QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tûr-lў. ad. Once in a quarter.
QUARTERMASTER, kwâ'r-tûr-mâſ-tûr. ſ. One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.
QUARTERN, kwâ'r-tûrn. ſ. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
QUARTERSTAFF, kwâr'-tûr-ſtâf. ſ. A ſtaff of defence.
QUARTILE, kwâ'r-tîle. ſ. An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other.
QUARTO, kwâ'r-tô. ſ. A book in which every ſheet makes four leaves.
To QUASH, kwŏſh'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſqueeze; to ſubdue ſuddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.
To QUASH, kwŏſh'. v. n. To be ſhaken with a noiſe.
QUATERCOUSINS, kâ"-tĕr-kûz'nz. ſ. Friends.
QUATERNARY, kwâ-tĕr'-nĕr-ў. ſ. The number four.
QUATERNION, kwâ-tĕr'-nyûn. ſ. The number four.
QUATERNITY, kwâ-tĕr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. The number four.
QUATRAIN, kwâ'-trîn. ſ. A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
To QUAVER, kwâ'-vûr. v. n. To ſhake the voice, to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.
QUAY, kâ'. ſ. A key, an artificial bank to the ſea or river.
QUEAN, kwê'ne. ſ. A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.
QUEASINESS, kwê'-zў-nĭs. ſ. The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.
QUEASY, kwê'-zў. a. Sick with nauſea; faſtidious, ſqueamiſh; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.
QUEEN, kwê'n. ſ. The wife of a king.
To QUEEN, kwê'n. v. n. To play the queen.
QUEEN-APPLE, kwê'n-âpl. ſ. A ſpecies of apple.
QUEENING, kwê'n-îng. ſ. An apple.
QUEER, kwê'r. a. Odd, ſtrange, original, particular.
QUEERLY, kwê'r-lў. ad. Particularly, oddly.
QUEERNESS, kwê'r-nĭs. ſ. Oddneſs, particularity.
To QUELL, kwĕl'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſubdue, originally to kill.
QUELL, kwĕl'. ſ. Murder. Not in uſe.
QUELLER, kwĕl'-lûr. ſ. One cruſhes or ſubdues.
QUELQUECHOSE, kĕk'-ſhôze. ſ. trifle, a kickſhaw.
To QUENCH, kwĕntſh'. v. a. T tinguiſh fire; to ſtill any paſſion o motion; to allay thirſt; to deſtroy.
To QUENCH, kwĕntſh'. v. n. T to grow cool. Not in uſe.
QUENCHABLE, kwĕntſh'-ĕbl. a. may be quenched.
QUENCHER, kwĕntſh'-ûr. ſ. guiſher.
QUENCHLESS, kwĕntſh'-lĭs. a. tinguiſhable.
QUERENT, kwê'-rĕnt. ſ. The co ant, the plaintiff.
QUERIMONIOUS, kwĕr-rў-mô'- Querulous, complaining.
QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwĕr-rў-m lў. ad. Querulouſly, with compl
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwĕr- nyûſ-nĭs. ſ. Complaining temper.
QUERIST, kwê'-rĭſt. ſ. An enqu aſker of queſtions.
QUERN, kwĕrn'. ſ. A handmil in uſe.
QUERPO, kwĕr'-pô. ſ. A dreſs the body, a waiſtcoat.
QUERRY, kwĕr'-rў. ſ. A gr longing to a prince, or one conve the king's ſtables.
QUERULOUS, kwĕr'-rû-lûs. a. ing, habitually, complaining.
QUERULOUSNESS, kwĕr'-rû-lû Habit or quality of complaining fully.
QUERY, kwê'-rў. ſ. A queſt enquiry to be reſolved.
To QUERY, kwê'-rў. v. a. queſtions.
QUEST, kwĕſt'. ſ. Search, act ing; an empanelled jury; ſearch lectively; enquiry, examination.
QUESTANT, kwĕs'-tĕnt. ſ. Se deavourer after. Not in uſe.
QUESTION, kwĕs'-tſhûn. ſ. I tory, any thing enquired; enqu quiſition; a diſpute, a ſubject o affair to be examined; doubt, co diſpute; examination by torture being the ſubject of preſent enqui
To QUESTION, kwĕs'-tſhûn. v enquire; to debate by interrogate
To QUESTION, kwĕs'-tſhûn. v examine one by queſtions; to do uncertain of; to have no conf to mention as not to be truſted.
QUESTIONABLE, kwĕs'-tſhû

…ubtful, diſputable; ſuſpicious, liable to …ubt, liable to queſtion.

…ESTIONARY, kwĕs'-tſhŭn-ĕr-ў. a. …equiring, aſking queſtions.

…ESTIONABLENESS, kwĕs'-tſhŭn-…ble-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being queſtion-…le.

…ESTIONER, kwĕs'-tſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. An …quirer.

…ESTIONLESS, kwĕs'-tſhŭn-lĭs. ad. …ertainly, without doubt.

…ESTMAN, kwĕſt'-măn. }
…ESTMONGER, kwĕſt'-mŭng- } ſ. …one of lawſuits or proſecutions.

…ESTRIST, kwĕs'-trĭſt. ſ. Seeker, purſuer.

…ESTUARY, kwĕs'-tſhŭ-ĕr-ў. a. Stu-…ous of profit.

…IBBLE, kwĭb'l. v. n. To pun, to …ay on the ſound of words.

…IBBLE, kwĭb'l. ſ. A low conceit de-…ending on the ſound of words, a pun.

…IBBLER, kwĭb'-lŭr. ſ. A punſter.

…ICK, kwĭk'. a. Living, not dead; …ſwift, nimble, done with celerity; ſpeedy, …ſudden, without delay; active, ſpritely, ready.

…ICK, kwĭk'. ad. Nimbly, ſpeedily, rea-…dily.

…ICK, kwĭk'. ſ. The living fleſh, ſen-…ſible parts; plants of hawthorn.

…ICKBEAM, kwĭk'-bēm. ſ. A ſpecies …of aſh.

…ICKEN, kwĭk'n. v. a. To make …alive; to haſten; to excite.

…ICKEN, kwĭk'n. v. n. To become …alive, as a woman Quickens with child; …to move with activity.

…ICKENER, kwĭk'-nŭr. ſ. One who …makes alive; that which accelerates, that …which actuates.

…ICKLIME, kwĭk'-līme. ſ. Lime un-…ſlaked.

…ICKLY, kwĭk'-lў. ad. Nimbly, ſpee-…dily, actively.

…ICKNESS, kwĭk'-nĭs. ſ. Speed; acti-…vity; keen ſenſibility; ſharpneſs.

…ICKSAND, kwĭk'-ſănd. ſ. Moving …unfolid ground.

…ICKSET, kwĭk'-ſĕt. v. a. To …plant with living plants.

…ICKSET, kwĭk'-ſĕt. ſ. Living plant …to grow.

…ICKSIGHTED, kwĭk"-sīt'-ĭd. a. …Having a ſharp ſight.

…ICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwĭk"-sīt'-ĭd-…nĕs. Sharpneſs of ſight.

…ICKSILVER, kwĭk'-ſĭl-vŭr. ſ. A mi-…neral, mercury.

…ICKSILVERED, kwĭk'-ſĭl-vŭrd. a. …Mixed with quickſilver.

QUIDDIT, kwĭd'-dĭt. ſ. A ſubtilty, an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Eſſence, that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion Quid eſt? a ſcholaſtick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

QUIESCENCE, kwī-ĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

QUIESCENT, kwī-ĕs'-sĕnt. a. Reſting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwī'-ĕt. a. Still; peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwī'-ĕt. ſ. Reſt, repoſe, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwī'-ĕt. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to ſtill.

QUIETER, kwī'-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwī'-ĕt-ĭzm. ſ. Tranquillity of mind.

QUIETLY, kwī'-ĕt-lў. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at reſt.

QUIETNESS, kwī'-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. Coolneſs of temper; peace, tranquillity; ſtillneſs, calmneſs.

QUIETSOME, kwī'-ĕt-ſŭm. a. Calm, ſtill, undiſturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwī'-ĕ-tſhōd. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

QUILL, kwĭl'. ſ. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwĭl'-lĭt. ſ. Subtilty, nicety.

QUILT, kwĭlt'. ſ. A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, kwĭlt'. v. a. To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUINARY, kwī'-nĕr-ў. a. Conſiſting of five.

QUINCE, kwĭns'e. ſ. The tree; the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwĭn-kŭn'-ſhĕl. a. Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwĭn'-kŭnks. ſ. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwĭnk-kwăng'-gū-lĕr. a. Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwĭnk-kwĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINSY, kwĭn'-zў. ſ. A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT,

QUINT, kint'. ſ. A ſet of five; ſequence of five.

QUINTAIN, kwin'-tin. ſ. A poſt with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, kwin'-tiſ-ſens. ſ. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

QUINTIN, kwin'-tin. ſ. An upright poſt for the exerciſe of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwin'-tſhůpl. a. Five-fold.

QUIP, kwip'. ſ. A ſharp jeſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

QUIRE, kwi're. ſ. A body of ſingers; a chorus; the part of the church where the ſervice is ſung; a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE, kwi're. v. n. To ſing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwĕr'-riſ-tůr. ſ. Choriſter, one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

QUIRK, kwĕrk'. ſ. Quick ſtroke, ſharp ſir; ſmart taunt; ſubtilty, nicety, artful diſtinction; looſe light tune.

To QUIT, kwit'. v. a. To diſcharge an obligation, to make even; to ſet free; to carry through, to diſcharge, to perform; to clear himſelf of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forſake; to reſign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwitſh'-gras. ſ. Dog graſs.

QUITE, kwi'te. ad. Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwit'-rĕnt. ſ. Small rent reſerved.

QUITS, kwits'. interj. An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwit'-tens. ſ. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.

To QUITTANCE, kwit'-tens. v. a. To repay, to recompence.

QUITTERBONE, kwit'-tůr-bone. ſ. A hard round ſwelling upon the coron between the heel and the quarter of horſe.

QUIVER, kwiv'-vůr. ſ. A caſe for rows.

To QUIVER, kwiv'-vůr. v. n. To qua to play with a tremulous motion; to ver, to ſhudder.

QUIVERED, kwiv'-vůrd. a. Furni with a quiver; ſheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwŏd'-lў-bĕt. ſ. A point, a ſubtilty.

QUOIF, kwoi'f. ſ. Any cap with w the head is covered; the cap of a ſerj at law. See COIF.

To QUOIF, kwoi'f. v. a. To cap dreſs with a head-dreſs.

QUOIFFURE, kwoi'f-fůr. ſ. Head-d

QUOIT, kwoi't. ſ. Something throw a great diſtance to a certain point; the cus of the ancients is ſometimes calle Engliſh Quoit, but improperly.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. n. To t quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. a. To throw

QUORUM, kŏ'-rům. ſ. A bench of tices, ſuch a number of any officers ſufficient to do buſineſs.

QUOTA, kŏ'-tă. ſ. A ſhare, a pro on as aſſigned to each.

QUOTATION, kŏ-tă'-ſhůn. ſ. Th of quoting, citation; paſſage adduce of an author as evidence or illuſtratio

To QUOTE, kŏ'te. v. a. To cite a thor, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kŏ't-ůr. ſ. Citer, he quotes.

QUOTH, kŏ'th. verb imperfect. I, ſay I, or ſaid I; Quoth he, ſays ſaid he.

QUOTIDIAN, kŏ-tidzh'-ĕn. a. happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kŏ-tidzh'-ĕn. ſ. A -tidian fever, a fever which returns day.

QUOTIENT, kŏ'-ſhĕnt. ſ. In ar tick, Quotient is the number produ the diviſion of the two given numb one by the other.

R.

TO RABATE, rá-bá'te. v. n. In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again.

To RABBET, ráb'-bit. v. a. To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

RABBET, ráb'-bit. ſ. A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, ráb'-bý. } ſ.
RABBIN, ráb'-bin. }
A doctor among the Jews.

RABBIT, ráb'-bit. ſ. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, ráb'l. ſ. A tumultuous croud, a aſſembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, ráb'l-mént. ſ. Croud, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

RABID, ráb'-bid. a. Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rá'ſe. ſ. A family aſcending; family deſcending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race ginger, a root or ſprig of ginger; a particular ſtrength or taſte of wine; conteſt in running; courſe on the feet; progreſs, motion.

RACEHORSE, rá'ſe-hórſe. ſ. Horſe trained to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rá-ſé-má'-ſhún. ſ. Cluſter like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rá-ſé-míf'-ér-ús. a. Bearing clutters.

RACER, rá'ſe-úr. ſ. Runner, one that excels in ſpeed.

RACINESS, rá'-ſý-nís. ſ. The quality of being racy.

RACK, rák'. ſ. An engine to torture; pain, extreme pain; a diſtaff, commonly portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin before forming a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; inſtruments to lay a horſe in roſting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a ſpirituous liquor.

To RACK, rák'. v. n. To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, rák'. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to haraſs; to ſcrew, to force to performance; to ſtretch, to extort; to defecate, to draw off from the

RACK-RENT, rák'-rént. ſ. Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RACK-RENTER, rák'-rént-úr. ſ. One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

RACKET, rák'-kit. ſ. An irregular clattering noiſe; a confuſed talk, in burleſque language; the inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball.

RACKOON, rák-kóón. ſ. A New England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rá'-ſý. a. Strong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil.

RADDOCK, rád'-dúk. ſ. A bird.

RADIANCE, rá'-dzhéns. } ſ.
RADIANCY, rá'-dzhén-ſý. }
Sparkling luſtre, glitter.

RADIANT, rá'-dzhént. a. Shining, brightly ſparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rá'-dzhát. v. n. To emit rays, to ſhine.

RADIATION, rá-dzhá'-ſhún. ſ. Beamy luſtre, emiſſion of rays; emiſſion from a center every way.

RADICAL, rád'-dý-kél. a. Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, rád-dý-kál'-ít-ý. ſ. Origination.

RADICALLY, rád'-dý-kél-ý. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rád'-dý-kél-nís. ſ. The ſtate of being radical.

To RADICATE, rád'-dý-kát. v. a. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rád-ý-ká'-ſhún. ſ. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rád'-díkl. ſ. That part of the ſeed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rád'-díſh. ſ. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.

RADIUS, rá'-dzhús. ſ. The ſemi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFFLE, ráfl. v. n. To caſt dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, ráfl. ſ. A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, ráft'. ſ. A frame or float made by

by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFTUR, răf-tŭr. ſ. The ſecondary timbers of the houſe, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, răf-tŭrd. a. Built with rafters.

RAG, răg'. ſ. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, răg-ă-mŭf-fin. ſ. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rā'dzh. ſ. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rā'dzh. v. n. To be in fury, to be heated with exceſſive anger; to ravage, to exerciſe fury; to act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

RAGEFUL, rā'dzh-fŭl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, răg'-gid. a. Rent into tatters; uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited; dreſſed in tatters; rugged, not ſmooth.

RAGGEDNESS, răg'-gid-nis. ſ. State of being dreſſed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rā'dzh-ing-lў. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, răg'-măn. ſ. One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, ră-gŏ'. ſ. Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RAGSTONE, răg'-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, răg'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RAIL, rā'le. ſ. A croſs beam fixed in the ends of two upright poſts; a ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is incloſed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rā'le. v. n. To incloſe with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rā'le. v. a. To uſe inſolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rā'le-ŭr. ſ. One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILLERY, rāl'-lĕr-ў. ſ. Slight ſatire, ſatirical merriment.

RAIMENT, rā'-mĕnt. ſ. Veſture, veſtment, clothes, dreſs, garment.

To RAIN, rā'ne. v. n. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It Rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rā'ne. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rā'ne. ſ. The moiſture that fa from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rā'ne-bō. ſ. The iris, ſemicircle of various colours which appe in ſhowery weather.

RAINDEER, rā'ne-dē'r. ſ. A deer w large horns, which, in the northern re ons, draws ſledges through the ſnows.

RAININESS, rā'ne-ў-nis. ſ. The of being ſhowery.

RAINY, rā'ne-ў. a. Showery, wet.

To RAISE, rā'ze. v. a. To lift heave; to ſet upright; to erect, to b up; to exalt to a ſtate more great or i trious; to increaſe in current value; to vate; to advance, to prefer; to excit put in action; to excite to war or tu to ſtir up; to rouſe, to ſtir up; to beginning to, as he Raiſed the family bring into being; to call into view the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits; to bring death to life; to occaſion, to begi ſet up, to utter loudly; to collect, t tain a certain ſum; to collect, to aſſe to levy; to give riſe to; To Raiſe to form paſte into pies without a diſh.

RAISER, rā'ze-ŭr. ſ. He that rai

RAISIN, rā'zn. ſ. A dried grape.

RAKE, rā'ke. ſ. An inſtrument teeth, by which the ground is divid looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, thoughtleſs fellow.

To RAKE, rā'ke. v. a. To gathe a rake; to draw together by violen ſcour, to ſearch with eager and vel diligence; to heap together and co fire on a ſhip in the direction of he ſtern.

To RAKE, rā'ke. v. n. To ſea grope; to paſs with violence; to l irregular life.

RAKER, rā'ke-ŭr. ſ. One that r

RAKEHELL, rā'ke-hĕl. ſ. A worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched fello

RAKEHELLY, rā'ke-hĕl-ў. a. diſſolute.

RAKISH, rā'ke-iſh. a. Looſe, diſſolute.

To RALLY, răl'-lў. v. a. To ordered or diſperſed forces into or treat with ſatirical merriment.

To RALLY, răl'-lў. v. n. T again into order; to exerciſe ſatiri riment.

RAM, răm'. ſ. A male ſheep; a ment with an iron head to batter

To RAM, răm'. v. a. To dr violence, as with a battering ram with any thing driven hard toget

To RAMBLE, rám'bl. v. n. To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, rám'bl. ſ. Wandering irregular excurſion.

RAMBLER, rám'-blúr. ſ. Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, rám-bóz. ſ. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar.

RAMIFICATION, rám-mý-fý-ká'-ſhún. ſ. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rám'-mý-fý. v. a. To ſeparate into branches.

To RAMIFY, rám'-mý-fý. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, rám'-múr. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard; the ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rám'-miſh. a. Strong ſcented.

RAMOUS, rá'-mús. a. Branchy, conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP, rámp'. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rámp'. ſ. Leap, ſpring.

RAMPALLIAN, rám-pál'-lyán. ſ. A low wretch. Not in uſe.

RAMPANCY, rám'-pán-ſý. ſ. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rámp'-ánt. a. Exuberant, overgrowing reſtraint; in heraldy, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rám'-párt. } ſ.
RAMPYR, rám'-pýr. }
The platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, rán'. Preterite of Run.

To RANCH, rántſh'. v. a. To ſprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rán'-ſid. a. Strong ſcented.

RANCIDNESS, rán'-ſid-nis. } ſ.
RANCIDITY, rán-ſid'-ít-ý. }
Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rán'k'-úr-ús. a. Malignant, ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

RANCOUR, rán'k'-úr. ſ. Inveterate malice, ſtedfaſt implacability.

RANDOM, rán'-dúm. ſ. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, haſty, roving motion.

RANDOM, rán'-dúm. a. Done by chance, acting without direction.

RANG, ráng'. Preterite of Ring.

To RANGE, rá'ndzh. v. a. To place in ranks, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rá'ndzh. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rá'ndzh. ſ. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a claſs, an order; excurſion, wandering; room for excurſion; compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive.

RANGER, rá'ndzh-úr. ſ. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

RANK, rá'nk'. a. High growing, ſtrong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants; ſtrong ſcented, rancid; high taſted, ſtrong in quality; rampant, high grown; groſs, coarſe.

RANK, rá'nk'. ſ. Line of men placed abreaſt; a row; range of ſubordination; claſs, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rá'nk'. v. a. To place abreaſt; to range in any particular claſs; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, rá'nk'. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, rá'nk'l. v. n. To feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rá'nk'-lý. ad. Coarſely, groſsly.

RANKNESS, rá'nk'-nis. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperfluity of growth.

RANNY, rán'-ný. ſ. The ſhrewmouſe.

To RANSACK, rán'-ſák. v. a. To plunder, to pillage; to ſearch narrowly.

RANSOME, rán'-ſúm. ſ. Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

To RANSOME, rán'-ſúm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

RANSOMELESS, rán'-ſúm-lis. a. Free from ranſome.

To RANT, rá'nt'. v. a. To rave in violent or high ſounding language.

RANT, rá'nt'. ſ. High ſounding language.

RANTER, rá'nt'-úr. ſ. A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rá'nt'-ý-póle. a. Wild, roving, rakiſh.

RANULA, rán'-nú-lá. ſ. A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſalivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rá-núnk'-ú-lús. ſ. Crowfoot.

To RAP, rá'p'. v. n. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

To RAP, rá'p'. v. a. To affect with rapture, to ſtrike with extaſy, to hurry out of himſelf; to ſnatch away.

RAP, rá'p'. ſ. A quick ſmart blow; a counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rá-pá'-ſhús. a. Given to plunder, ſeizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rá-pá'-ſhúſ-lý. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rá-pá'-ſhúſ-nis. ſ. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pās'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Addictedneſs to plunder, exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

RAPE, rā'pe. ſ. Violent defloration of chaſtity; ſomething ſnatched away; a plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RAPID, răp'-ĭd. a. Quick, ſwift.

RAPIDITY, rā-pĭd'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Velocity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIDLY, răp'-ĭd-lȳ. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, răp'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Celerity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIER, rā'-pyĕr. ſ. A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā'-pyĕr-fĭſh. ſ. The ſword-fiſh.

RAPINE, răp'-ĭn. ſ. The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, răp'-pŭr. ſ. One who ſtrikes.

RAPPORT, răp-pōrt'. ſ. Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, răp'-tſhŭr. ſ. Eccſtaſy, tranſport, violence of any pleaſing paſſion; rapidity, haſte.

RAPTURED, răp'-tſhŭrd. a. Raviſhed, tranſported.

RAPTUROUS, răp'-tſhŭr-ŭs. a. Eccſtatick, tranſporting.

RARE, rā're. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree ſeldom found; thinly ſcattered; thin, ſubtle, not denſe; raw, not fully ſubdued by the fire.

RAREESHOW, rā'-rȳ-ſhō. ſ. A ſhow carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rār-rĕ-fāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, rār-rĕ-fī'-ĕbl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, rār'-rĕ-fȳ. v. a. To make thin, contrary to condenſe.

To RAREFY, rār'-rĕ-fȳ. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, rā're-lȳ. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rā're-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RARITY, rā'-rĭt-ȳ. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency; a thing valued for its ſcarcity; thinneſs, ſubtlety, the contrary to denſity.

RASCAL, rās'-kăl. ſ. A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel.

RASCALLION, rās-kăl'-lyŭn. ſ. One of the loweſt people.

RASCALITY, rās-kăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rās'-kăl-ȳ. a. Mean, worthleſs.

To RASE, rā'ſe. v. a. To ſkim, to ſtrike on the ſurface; to overthrow, to deſtroy, to root up; to blot out by raſure, to erase.

RASH, răſh'. a. Haſty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, răſh'. ſ. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, răſh'-ŭr. ſ. A thin ſlice of bacon.

RASHLY, răſh'-lȳ. ad. Haſtily, violently, without due conſideration.

RASHNESS, răſh'-nĭs. ſ. Fooliſh attempt of danger.

RASP, răſp'. ſ. A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry.

To RASP, răſp'. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, răſp'. ſ. A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, răſp'-ă-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A ſurgeon's raſp.

RASPBERRY, rās'-bĕr-ȳ. ſ. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rās'-bĕr-rȳ-bŭſh. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble.

RASURE, rā'-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of ſhaving or ſhaving; a mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

RAT, răt'. ſ. An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips; to ſmell a Rat, to be put on the watch by ſuſpicion.

RATABLE, rā'te-ĕbl. a. Set at a certain value.

RATABLY, rā'te-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, răt-ă-fē'-ă. ſ. A ſpirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATAN, răt-tăn'. ſ. An Indian cane.

RATE, rā'te. ſ. Price fixed on any thing; allowance ſettled; degree, proportion, comparative height or value; quantity eſtimable; that which ſets value; manner, way of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax impoſed by the parliament.

To RATE, rā'te. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide haſtily and vehemently.

RATH, rā'th. a. Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, răth'-ŭr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to another, with better reaſon; in a greater degree than otherwiſe; more properly, eſpecially; To have Rather, to debire a preference: a bad expreſſion, it ſhould be Will Rather.

ATIFICATION, rât-tŷ-fŷ-kâ'-shûn. ſ. The act of ratifying, confirmation.
ATIFIER, rât'-tŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. The perſon or thing that ratifies.
RATIFY, rât'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To confirm, to ſettle.
ATIO, râ'-shô. ſ. Proportion.
RATIOCINATE, râ-shô'-sŷ-nâte. v. a. To reaſon, to argue.
ATIOCINATION, râ-shô'-sŷ-nâ'-shûn. ſ. The act of reaſoning, the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.
ATIONAL, râſh'-ûn-êl. a. Having the power of reaſoning; agreeable to reaſon; wiſe, judicious, as a Rational man.
ATIONALIST, râſh'-ûn-êl-iſt. ſ. One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.
ATIONALITY, râ-shô-nâl'-lt-ŷ. ſ. The power of reaſoning; reaſonableneſs.
ATIONALLY, râſh'-ûn-êl-ŷ. ad. Reaſonably, with reaſon.
ATIONALNESS, râſh'-ûn-êl-nîs. ſ. The ſtate of being rational.
TSBANE, râts'-bâne. ſ. Poiſon for rats; arſenick.
TTEEN, rât-tê'n. ſ. A kind of ſtuff.
RATTLE, rât'l. v. n. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and collisions; to ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.
RATTLE, rât'l. v. a. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe; to ſtun with a noiſe, to drive with a noiſe; to ſcold, to rail at with clamour.
TTLE, rât'l. ſ. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an inſtrument which agitated makes a clattering noiſe; a plant.
TTLEHEADED, rât'l-hêd-îd. a. Giddy, not ſteady.
TTLESNAKE, rât'l-ſnâke. ſ. A kind of ſerpent.
TTLESNAKE-ROOT, rât'l-ſnâke-root. ſ. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake.
TTOON, rât-tô'n. ſ. A Weſt Indian.
AVAGE, rav'-vîdzh. v. a. To lay waſte, to ſack, to pillage, to plunder.
AGE, rav'-vîdzh. ſ. Spoil, ruin, waſte.
AGER, rav'-vîdzh-ûr. ſ. Plunderer, ſpoiler.
ITY, râ'-sît-ŷ. ſ. Hoarſeneſs, roughneſs of noiſe.
AVE, râ've. v. n. To be delirious, to act irrationally; to burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreaſonably fond.

To RAVEL, rav'l. v. a. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twiſt.
To RAVEL, rav'l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confuſion; to work in perplexity, to buſy himſelf with intricacies.
RAVELIN, rav'-lin. ſ. In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.
RAVEN, rav'n. ſ. A large black fowl.
To RAVEN, rav'n. v. a. To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.
RAVENOUS, rav'n-ûs. a. Furiouſly voracious, hungry to rage.
RAVENOUSLY, rav'n-ûs-lŷ. ad. With raging voracity.
RAVENOUSNESS, rav'n-ûſ-nîs. ſ. Rage for prey, furious voracity.
RAVIN, rav'-în. ſ. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciouſneſs.
RAVINGLY, râ've-îng-lŷ. ad. With frenzy, with diſtraction.
To RAVISH, rav'-iſh. v. a. To conſtuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to tranſport.
RAVISHER, rav'-iſh-ûr. ſ. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.
RAVISHMENT, rav'-iſh-mênt. ſ. Violation, forcible conſtupration; tranſport, rapture, pleaſing violence on the mind.
RAW, râ'. a. Not ſubdued by the fire; not covered with the ſkin; ſore; immature, unripe; unſeaſoned, unripe in ſkill; bleak, chill.
RAWBONED, râ'-bônd. a. Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.
RAWHEAD, râ'-hêd. ſ. The name of a ſpectre.
RAWLY, râ'-lŷ. ad. In a raw manner; unſkilfully, newly.
RAWNESS, râ'-nîs. ſ. State of being raw; unſkilfulneſs.
RAY, râ'. ſ. A beam of light; any luſtre corporeal or intellectual; a fiſh; an herb.
To RAY, râ'. v. a. To ſtreak, to mark in long lines. Not uſed.
RAZE, râ'ſe. ſ. A root of ginger.
To RAZE, râ'ſe. v. a. To overthrow, to ruin, to ſubvert; to efface; to extirpate.
RAZOR, râ'-zûr. ſ. A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.
RAZORABLE, râ'-zûr-êbl. a. Fit to be ſhaved.
RAZORFISH, râ'-zûr-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh.
RAZURE, râ'-zhûr. ſ. Act of eraſing.

REAC-

REACCESS, rē′-ăk-sĕs″. ſ. Viſit renewed.

To REACH, rē′tſh. v. a. To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant; to fetch from ſome place diſtant and give; to bring forward from a diſtant place; to hold out, to ſtretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to ſpread abroad.

To REACH, rē′tſh. v. n. To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rē′tſh. ſ. Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful ſcheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rē′-ăkt″. v. a. To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

REACTION, rē′-ăk″-ſhŭn. ſ. The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rēd. v. a. pret. Read, part. paſſ. Read. To peruſe any thing written; to diſcover by characters or marks; to learn by obſervation; to know fully.

To READ, rēd. v. n. To perform the act of peruſing writing; to be ſtudious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rĕd′. particip. a. Skilful by reading.

READING, rē′d-ĭng. ſ. Study in books, peruſal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READEPTION, rē′-ăd-ĕp″-ſhŭn. ſ. Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rē′d-ŭr. ſ. One that peruſes any thing written; one ſtudious in books; one whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rē′d-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rĕd′-dȳ-lȳ. ad. Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, rĕd′-dȳ-nis. ſ. Expediteneſs, promptitude; the ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obſtruction; ſtate of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, rē′-ăd-mĭſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, rē′-ăd-mĭt″. v. a. To let in again.

To READORN, rē′-ăd-ă′rn. v. a. decorate again, to deck anew.

READY, rĕd′-ȳ. a. Prompt, not ing; fit for a purpoſe, not to ſeek pared, accommodated to any deſign ling, eager; being at the point, no tant, near; being at hand, next to facile, eaſy, opportune, near; quic done with heſitation; expedite, not raſſed; To make Ready, to make pr tions.

READY, rĕd′-ȳ. ad. Readily, ſo to need delay.

READY, rĕd′-ȳ. ſ. Ready mone law word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rē′-ăf-fĕr″-m Second confirmation.

REAL, rē′-ĕl. a. Not fictitious, n ginary, true, genuine; in law, co of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē-ăl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Truth is, not what merely ſeems; ſometh trinſically important.

To REALIZE, rē′-ă-lize. v. bring into being or act; to convert into land.

REALLY, rē′-ĕl-ȳ. ad. With ac iſtence; truly, not ſeemingly; it is corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm′. ſ. A kingdom, dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē′-ăl-tȳ. ſ. Loyalty. uſed.

REAM, rē′m. ſ. A bundle of pa taining twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē′-ăn″-nȳ-m a. To revive, to reſtore to life.

To REANNEX, rē′-ăn-nĕks″. v. annex again.

To REAP, rē′p. v. a. To cut harveſt; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rē′p. v. n. To harve

REAPER, rē′p-ŭr. ſ. One t corn at harveſt.

REAPINGHOOK, rē′p-ĭng-hŏk hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

REAR, rē′r. ſ. The hinder tro army, or the hinder line of a fleet claſs.

REAR, rē′r. a. Raw, half roa ſodden.

To REAR, rē′r. v. a. To rai lift up from a fall; to bring up rity; to educate, to inſtruct; t elevate; to rouſe, to ſtir up.

REARWARD, rē′r-wĕrd. ſ. troop; the end, the tail, a trai the latter part.

ARMOUSE, rē'r-mous. ſ. The lea-winged bat.

REASCEND, rē'-ăſ-ſĕnd". v. n. To ſcend again.

REASCEND, rē'-ăſ-ſĕnd". v. a. To mount again.

REASON, rē'zn. ſ. The power by which we deduces one propoſition from another, proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; ſide, ground or principle; cauſe efficient, final cauſe; argument, ground of reaſon, motive; clearneſs of faculties; right, juſtice; reaſonable claim, juſt practice; rationale, juſt account; moderation, moderate demands.

To REASON, rē'zn. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes; to debate, to diſcourſe, to make diſquiſitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, rē'zn. v. a. To examine formally.

REASONABLE, rē'zn-ĕbl. a. Having the faculty of reaſon; acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally; juſt, rational, agreeable to reaſon; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē'zn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The faculty of reaſon; agreeableneſs to reaſon; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'zn-ĕb-lў. ad. Agreeably to reaſon; moderately, in a degree according to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'zn-ŭr. ſ. One who reaſons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'zn-ing. ſ. Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'zn-lis. a. Void of reaſon.

REASSEMBLE, rē'-ăs-sĕm"bl. v. a. To collect anew.

REASSERT, rē'-ăs-sĕrt". v. a. To aſſert anew.

REASSUME, rē'-ăſ-ſhŏ"m. v. a. To aſſume, to take again.

REASSURE, rē'-ăſ-ſhŏ"r. v. a. To aſſure from fear, to reſtore from terror.

REAVE, rē'v. v. a. To take away by theft or violence.

REBAPTIZE, rē'-băp-tī"ze. v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rē'-băp-tў-zā"-ſhŭn. The renewal of baptiſm.

REBATE, rē-bā'te. v. n. To blunt, to obtuſeneſs, to deprive of keenneſs.

REBEK, rē'-bĕk. ſ. A three ſtringed fiddle.

REBELLER, rē-bĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One that rebels.

REBELLION, rē-bĕl'-lyŭn. ſ. Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rē-bĕl' lyŭs. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rē-bĕl'-lyŭſ-lў. ad. In oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rē-bĕl'-lyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, rē'-bĕl"-lō. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

To REBOUND, rē-bound'. v. n. To ſpring back, to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, rē-bound'. v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rē-bound'. ſ. The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted, reſilition.

REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. ſ. Repercuſſion, quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

To REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. v. a. To beat back, to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUILD, rē'-bĭld". v. a. To re-edify, to reſtore from demoliſion, to repair.

REBUKABLE, rē-bū'k-ĕbl. a. Worthy of reprehenſion.

To REBUKE, rē-bū'k. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rē-bū'k. ſ. Reprehenſion, chiding expreſſion, objurgation; in low language it ſignifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rē-bū'k-ŭr. ſ. A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, rē'-bŭs. ſ. A word repreſented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, rē-bŭt'. v. n. To retire back.

REBUTTER, rē-bŭt'-tŭr. ſ. An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, rē-kâ'l. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rē-kâ'l. ſ. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, rē-kănt'. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

RECANTATION, rĕk-kăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, rē-kănt'-ŭr. ſ. One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rē'-kă-pĭt"-tſhŭ-lâte. v. a. To repeat again diſtinctly, to detail again.

RE-

RECAPITULATION, rē-kă-pĭt-tſhŭ-lā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Detail repeated, diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē″-kă-pĭt″-tſhŭ-lă-tŭr-ў. a. Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rē-kăr-rў. v. a. To carry back.

To RECEDE, rē-sē′d. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to deſiſt.

RECEIPT, rē-sē′t. ſ. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admiſſion; preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

RECEIVABLE, rē-sē′v-ĕbl. a. Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rē-sē′v. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a veſſel; to take into a place or ſtate; to entertain as a gueſt.

RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē′vd-nĭs. ſ. General allowance.

RECEIVER, rē-sē′v-ŭr. ſ. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals; the veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill; the veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rē-sĕl″-lē-brāte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rē′-ſēn-ſў. ſ. Newneſs, new ſtate.

RECENSION, rē-ſĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē′-ſĕnt. a. New, not of long exiſtence; late, not antique; freſh, not long diſmiſſed from.

RECENTLY, rē′-ſĕnt-lў. ad. Newly, freſhly.

RECENTNESS, rē′-ſĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Newneſs, freſhneſs.

RECEPTACLE, rĕs′-sĕp-tĕkl. ſ. A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTARY, rĕs′-sĕp-tĕr-ў. ſ. Thing received.

RECEPTIBILITY, rē′-ſĕp-tў-bĭl″-ĭt-ў. ſ. Poſſibility of receiving.

RECEPTION, rē-ſĕp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of receiving; the ſtate of being received; admiſſion of any thing communicated; readmiſſion; the act of containing; treatment at firſt coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rē-ſĕp′-tĭv. a. Having quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rĕs′-sĕp-tŭr-ў. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, rē-sĕs′. ſ. Retirement, retreat, departure; place of retirement, place of ſecrecy, private abode; remiſſion or ceſſation of any procedure; remoteneſs, diſtance; ſecret part.

RECESSION, rē-ſĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē′-tſhā″ndzh. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rē′-tſhā″rdzh. v. a. To accuſe in return; to attack again; among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game.

RECIDIVATION, rē′-sĭd-ў-vā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Backſliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rĕs′-sў-pē. ſ. A medical preſcription.

RECIPIENT, rē-ſĭp′-yĕnt. ſ. That receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the veſſel into which ſpirits driven by the ſtill.

RECIPROCAL, rē-sĭp′-prō-kĕl. a. Acting in viciſſitude, alternate; mutual, given by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rē-sĭp′-prō-kĕl-lў. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sĭp′-prō-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. Mutual return, alternateneſs.

To RECIPROCATE, rē-sĭp′-prō-kāte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rē′-sĭp-prō-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECISION, rē-sĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rē-sĭ′te-ĕl. ſ. Repetition, hearſal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rĕs-sў-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition, rehearſal.

RECITATIVE, rĕs-sў-tă-tē′v. ſ.

RECITATIVO, rĕs-sў-tă-tē′v-ō. ſ. A kind of tuneful pronunciation more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.

To RECITE, rē-sĭ′te. v. a. To repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To RECK, rĕk′. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in uſe.

To RECK, rĕk′. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of uſe.

RECKLESS, rĕk'-lĭs. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, mindleſs.
RECKLESSNESS, rĕk'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Careleſneſs, negligence.
To RECKON, rĕk'n. v. a. To number, to count; to eſteem, to account.
To RECKON, rĕk'n. v. n. To compute, to calculate; to ſtate an account; to pay a penalty; to lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.
RECKONER, rĕk'-nŭr. ſ. One who computes, one who calculates coſt.
RECKONING, rĕk'-nĭng. ſ. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a hoſt; account taken; eſteem, account, eſtimation.
To RECLAIM, rē-klā'me. v. a. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the ſtate required; to recall, to cry out againſt; to tame.
To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. a. To lean back, to lean ſidewiſe.
To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. n. To reſt, to repoſe, to lean.
RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. a. In a leaning poſture.
To RECLOSE, rē'-klō"ze. v. a. To cloſe again.
To RECLUDE, rē-klū'd. v. a. To open.
RECLUSE, rē-klū's. a. Shut up, retired.
RECOAGULATION, rē'-kō-ăg-gū-lā"-shŭn. ſ. Second coagulation.
RECOGNISANCE, rē-kŏn'-nў-zĕns. ſ. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing; pledge; a bond of record teſtifying the recognifor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money acknowledged in ſome court of record.
RECOGNISE, rē-kŏg-nī'ze. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing; to review, to re-examine.
RECOGNISEE, rē'-kŏn-nў-zē'. ſ. He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.
RECOGNISOR, rē-kŏn-nў-zŏr'. ſ. He that gives the recogniſance.
RECOGNITION, rē'-kŏg-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. New view, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confeſſed; acknowledgment.
RECOIL, rē-koi'l. v. n. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance; to fall back; to ſhrink.
RECOIN, rē'-koi"n. v. a. To coin again.
RECOINAGE, rē'-koi"n-idzh. ſ. The act of coining anew.
RECOLLECT, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt'. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reaſon or reſolution; to gather what is ſcattered, to gather again.
RECOLLECTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.
To RECOMFORT, rē'-kŭm"-fŭrt. v. a. To comfort or conſole again; to give new ſtrength.
To RECOMMENCE, rē'-kŏm-mĕns'. v. a. To begin anew.
To RECOMMEND, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'. v. a. To praiſe to another; to make acceptable; to uſe one's intereſt with another in favour of a third perſon; to commit with prayers.
RECOMMENDABLE, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'-ĕbl. a. Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.
RECOMMENDATION, rĕk-kŭm-mĕn-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of recommending; that which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.
RECOMMENDATORY, rĕk-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕ-tŭr-ў. a. That which recommends to another.
RECOMMENDER, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. One who recommends.
To RECOMMIT, rē'-kŭm-mĭt". v. a. To commit anew.
To RECOMPACT, rē'-kŭm-păkt". v. a. To join anew.
To RECOMPENSE, rĕk'-kŭm-pĕnſe. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compenſate, to make up by ſomething equivalent.
RECOMPENSE, rĕk'-kŭm-pĕnſe. ſ. Equivalent, compenſation.
RECOMPILEMENT, rē'-kŭm-pī'le-mĕnt. ſ. New compilement.
To RECOMPOSE, rē'-kŭm-pō"ze. v. a. To ſettle or quiet anew; to form or adjuſt anew.
RECOMPOSITION, rē'-kŏm-pō-zĭſh"-ŭn. ſ. Compoſition renewed.
To RECONCILE, rĕk-kŭn-sī'le. v. a. To compoſe differences, to obviate ſeeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing conſiſtent; to reſtore to favour.
RECONCILEABLE, rĕk-kŭn-sī'le-ĕbl. a. Capable of renewed kindneſs; conſiſtent, poſſible to be made conſiſtent.
RECONCILEABLENESS, rĕk-kŭn-sī'le-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Conſiſtence, poſſibility to be reconciled; diſpoſition to renew love.
RECONCILEMENT, rĕk-kŭn-sī'le-mĕnt. ſ. Reconciliation, renewal of kindneſs, favour reſtored; friendſhip renewed.
RECONCILER, rĕk-kŭn-sī'le-ŭr. ſ. One who

who renews friendſhip between others; one who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions, ſeemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rĕk-kŭn-sȳ-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Renewal of friendſhip; agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite.

To RECONDENSE, rē'-kŏn-dĕns". v. a. To condenſe anew.

RECONDITE, rē-kŏn-dī'te. a. Secret, profound, abſtruſe.

To RECONDUCT, rē'-kŏn-dŭkt". v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē'-kŏn-dzhoi"n. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONQUER, rē'-kŏnk"-ŭr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē'-kŏn"-sĕ-krāte. v. a. To conſecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē'-kŏn-vē"ne. v. a. To aſſemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rē'-kŏn-vē". v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kā'rd. v. a. To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt; to celebrate, to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

RECORD, rē-kā'rd. ſ. Regiſter, authentick memorial.

RECORDATION, rē-kŏr-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē-kā'rd-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind inſtrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'-ŭr. v. a. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder; to repair; to regain; to releaſe; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'-ŭr. v. n. To grow well from a diſeaſe.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kŭv'-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs; poſſible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kŭv'-ŭr-ȳ. ſ. Reſtoration from ſickneſs; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kount'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell diſtinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē-kount'-mĕnt. ſ. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kō'rs. ſ. Application as for help or protection; acceſs.

RECREANT, rĕk'-krē-ânt. a. Cowardly, meanſpirited; apoſtate, falſe.

To RECREATE, rĕk'-krē-âte. v. a. To refreſh after toil, to amuſe or divert in wearineſs; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rĕk-krē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Relief after toil or pain, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs; refreſhment, amuſem diverſion.

RECREATIVE, rĕk'-krē-ā-tĭv. a. freſhing, giving relief after labour or amuſing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rĕk'-krē-ā-tĭv- ſ. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rĕk'-krē-mĕnt. ſ. D ſpume, ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RECREMENTAL, rĕk-krē-mĕn'- tāl.

RECREMENTITIOUS, rĕk-krē- mĕn-tĭſh'-ŭs. Droſſy.

To RECRIMINATE, rē'-krĭm"-ĭn v. n. To return one accuſation with ther.

RECRIMINATION, rē'-krĭm-ĭn-ā"- ſ. Return of one accuſation with ther.

RECRIMINATOR, rē-krĭm'-ĭn-ā-t He that returns one charge with anoth

RECRUDESCENT, rē'-krō-dĕs"-sĕ Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō't. v. a. To any thing waſted by new ſupplies; t ply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō't. v. n. T new ſoldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-krō't. ſ. Supply thing waſted; new ſoldiers.

RECTANGLE, rĕk-tăng'-gl. ſ. A which has one angle or more of degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rĕk-tăng'-gū- Right angled, having angles of nin grees.

RECTANGULARLY, rĕk-tăng'- lȳ. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rĕk'-tȳ-fī-ĕbl. a pable to be ſet right.

RECTIFICATION, rĕk-tȳ-fȳ-kā ſ. The act of ſetting right what is in chymiſtry, Rectification is drawi thing over again by diſtillation, to yet higher or finer.

To RECTIFY, rĕk'-tȳ-fȳ. v. make right, to reform, to redreſs; alt and improve by repeated diſtillat

RECTILINEAR, rĕk-tȳ-lĭn-yĕr-

RECTILINEOUS, rĕk-tȳ-lĭn'-yŭs Conſiſting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, rĕk'-tȳ-tūd. ſ. neſs, not curvity; uprightneſs, from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rĕk'-tŭr. ſ. Ruler, l vernor; parſon of an uninpropri riſh.

RECTORSHIP, rĕk'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ rank or office of rector.

RECTORY, rĕk'-tŭr-ў. ſ. A Rectory or perſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof.

RECUBATION, rĕk kŭ-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rē-kŭm'-bĕn-sў. ſ. The poſture of lying or leaning; reſt, repoſe.

RECUMBENT, rē-kŭm'-bĕnt. a. Lying, leaning.

To RECUR, rē-kŭr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourſe to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rē-kŭr'-rĕns. } ſ.
RECURRENCY, rē-kŭr'-rĕn-sў. }
Return.

RECURRENT, rē-kŭr'-rĕnt. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION rē-kŭr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Return.

RECURVATION, rē'-kŭr-vā'-ſhŭn. } ſ.
RECURVITY, rē-kŭr'-vĭt-ў. }
Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rē-kŭr'-vŭs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rĕk'-kŭ-zĕnt. ſ. One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

To RECUSE, rē-kū'z. v. n. To refuſe. A juridical word.

RED, rĕd'. a. Of the colour of blood, one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rĕd'-brĕſt. ſ. A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt, called alſo a Robin.

REDCOAT, rĕd'-kōte. ſ. A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

To REDDEN, rĕd'n. v. a. To make red.

To REDDEN, rĕd'n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rĕd'-dĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to redneſs.

REDDITION, rĕd-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Reſtitution.

REDDITIVE, rĕd'-dĭt-ĭv. a. Anſwering an interrogative.

REDDLE, rĕd'l. ſ. A ſort of mineral of a metal kind.

REDE, rēd. ſ. Counſel, advice. Out of rede.

To REDEEM, rē-dē'm. v. a. To ranſom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to reſcue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

REDEEMABLE, rē-dē'm-ĕbl. a. Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rē-dē'm-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rē-dē'm-ŭr. ſ. One who ranſoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world.

To REDELIVER, rē'-dē-lĭv''-ŭr. v. a. To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rē'-dē-lĭv''-ĕr-ў. ſ. The act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, rē'-dē-mā''nd. v. a. To demand back.

REDEMPTION, rē-dĕm'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ranſom, releaſe; purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

REDEMPTORY, rē-dĕm'-tŭr-ў. a. Paid for ranſom.

REDHOT, rĕd'-hŏt. a. Heated to redneſs.

REDINTEGRATE, rē-dĭn'-tē-grāte. a. Reſtored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rē-dĭn-tē-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Renovation, reſtoration; Redintegration, chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution.

REDLEAD, rĕd'-lĕd'. ſ. Minium.

REDNESS, rĕd'-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rĕd'-ō-lĕns. } ſ.
REDOLENCY, rĕd'-ō-lĕn-ſў. }
Sweet ſcent.

REDOLENT, rĕd'-ō-lĕnt. a. Sweet of ſcent.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb'le. v. a. To repeat often; to increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb'le. v. n. To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rē-dout'. ſ. The outwork of a fortification, a fortreſs.

REDOUBTABLE, rē-dout'-ĕbl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rē-dout'-ĭd. a. Dread, awful, formidable.

To REDOUND, rē-dou'nd. v. n. To be ſent back by reaction; to conduce in the conſequence.

To REDRESS, rē-drĕs'. v. a. To ſet right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to eaſe.

REDRESS, rē-drĕs'. ſ. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rē-drĕs'-ſĭv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rĕd'-ſhănk. ſ. A bird.

REDSTREAK, rĕd'-ſtrēk. ſ. An apple, cyder fruit; cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

To REDUCE, rē-dū's. v. a. To bring back, obſolete; to bring to the former ſtate; to reform from any diſorder; to bring into any ſtate of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs; to ſubdue; to ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.

REDUCEMENT, rē-dū'ſ-mĕnt. ſ. The act of bringing back; ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.

REDUCER, rē-dū'-ſŭr. ſ. One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rē-dū'-ſibl. a. Poſſible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rē-dū'-ſibl-nis. ſ. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rē-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rē-dŭk'-tĭv. a. Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rē-dŭk'-tĭv-lў. ad. By reduction, by conſequence.

REDUNDANCE, rē-dŭn'-dĕns. } ſ.
REDUNDANCY, rē-dŭn'-dĕn-ſў. }
Superfluity, ſuperabundance.

REDUNDANT, rē-dŭn'-dĕnt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, ſuperfluous; uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

REDUNDANTLY, rē-dŭn'-dĕnt-lў. ad. Superfluouſly, ſuperabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rē-dzhŏ'-plў-kāte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rē-dzhŏ-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rē-dzhŏ'-plў-kā-tĭv. a. Double.

REDWING, rĕd'-wĭng. ſ. A bird.

To REECHO, rē'-ĕk"-kō. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY, rē'tſh-ў. a. Smoky, ſooty, tanned.

REED, rē'd. ſ. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds; a ſmall pipe; an arrow.

To RE-EDIFY, rē'-ĕd"-ў-fў. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rē'd-lls. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rē'd-ў. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rē'k. ſ. Smoke, ſteam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rē'k. v. n. To ſmoke, to ſteam, to emit vapor.

REEKY, rē'k-ў. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rē'l. ſ. A turning frame up which yarn is wound into ſkeins from ſpindle.

To REEL, rē'l. v. a. To gather yarn the ſpindle.

To REEL, rē'l. v. n. To ſtagger, to cline in walking, firſt to one ſide and to the other.

REELECTION, rē'-ē-lĕk"-ſhŭn. ſ. peated election.

To RE-ENACT, rē'-ĭn-ăkt". v. n. enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rē'-ĭn-fō"rs. v. To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē'-ĭn-fō"rs-m ſ. Freſh aſſiſtance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē'-ĭn-dzhoy". v. a. enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

To RE-ENTER, rē'-ĕn"-tŭr. v. a. enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRONE, rē'-ĭn-thrō v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē'-ĕn"-trĕns. ſ. act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rē'r-mous. ſ. A ba

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē'-ĕſ-tăb"- v. a. To eſtabliſh anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē'-ĕſ-tăb"-liſ ſ. One that re-eſtabliſhes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē'-ĕſ-tăb"- mĕnt. ſ. The act of re-eſtabliſhing ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed, reſtaurat

REEVE, rē'v. ſ. A ſteward. Out of

To RE-EXAMINE, rē'-ĕgz-ăm" v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rē-fĕkt'. v. a. To re to reſtore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rē-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Re ment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rĕf-ĕk-tŭr-ў. ſ. of refreſhment, eating room.

To REFEL, rē-fĕl'. v. a. To refu repreſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. a. To for information or judgment; to beta deciſion; to reduce to, as to the ul end; to reduce as to a claſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. n. To re to have relation.

REFEREE, rĕf-ĕr-ē'. ſ. One to any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rĕf'-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. Re reſpect, alluſion to; diſmiſſion to a tribunal.

To REFERMENT, rē'-fĕr-mĕnt". To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rē-fĕr'-rĭbl. a. of being conſidered as in relation to thing elſe.

REFINE, rē-fī'ne. v. a. To purify, clear from droſs and excrement; to elegant, to poliſh.

REFINE, rē-fī'ne. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rē-fī'nd lȳ. ad. With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fī'ne-mēnt. ſ. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from droſs; improvement in elegance or purity; refined practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fī'ne-ûr. ſ. Purifier, one who clears from droſs or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

REFIT, rē-flt'. v. a. To repair, to mend after damage.

REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. a. To throw back.

REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. a. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves; to conſider attentively; to throw reproach or cenſure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rē-flĕk'-tĕnt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rē-flĕk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the paſt; the action of the mind upon itſelf; attentive conſideration; cenſure.

REFLECTIVE, rē-flĕk'-tĭv. a. Throwing back images; conſidering things paſt, conſidering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rē-flĕk'-tûr. ſ. Conſiderer.

REFLEX, rē'-flĕks. a. Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rē-flĕks-ȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rē-flĕks'-ĭbl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rē-flĕks'-ĭv. a. Having relation to ſomething paſt.

REFLEXIVELY, rē-flĕks'-ĭv-lȳ. ad. In a backward direction.

REFLOURISH, rē-flûr'-rĭſh. v. a. To flouriſh anew.

REFLOW, rē-flō'. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rĕf'-flû-ĕnt. a. Running back.

REFLUX, rē'-flŭx. ſ. Backward courſe of water.

REFORM, rē-fā'rm. v. a. To change from worſe to better.

REFORM, rē-fā'rm. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rē-fā'rm. ſ. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rĕf-fŏr-mā'-ſhûn. ſ. Change from worſe to better; the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate.

REFORMER, rē-fā'rm-ûr. ſ. One who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of thoſe who change religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

To REFRACT, rē-frăkt'. v. a. To break the natural courſe of rays.

REFRACTION, rē-frăk'-ſhûn. ſ. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide.

REFRACTIVE, rē-frăk'-tĭv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rē-frăk'-tûr-ȳ-nĕs. ſ. Sullen obſtinacy.

REFRACTORY, rē-frăk'-tûr-ȳ. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rĕf'-frā-gȧbl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rē-frā'n. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rē-frā'n. v. n. To forbear, to abſtain, to ſpare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rē'-frăn-dzȳ-bĭl''-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rē-frăn'-dzhĭbl. a. Turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rē-frē-nā'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of reſtraining.

To REFRESH, rē-frĕſh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rē-frĕſh'-ûr. ſ. That which refreſhes.

REFRESHMENT, rē-frĕſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, reſt.

REFRIGERANT, rē-frĭdzh'-ĕr-ĕnt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rē-frĭdzh'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rē'-frĭdzh-ĕr-ā''-ſhûn. ſ. The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rē-frĭdzh'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. } a.
REFRIGERATORY, rē-frĭdzh'-ĕr-ā-tûr-ȳ. }
Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRI-

REFRIGERATORY, rē-frĭdzh'-ĕr-ă-tŭr-ў. ſ. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rĕft'. part. pret. of Reave. Deprived, taken away. Preterite of Reave. Took away.

REFUGE, rĕf-fûdzh. ſ. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection, that which gives ſhelter or protection, reſource; expedient in diſtreſs.

To REFUGE, rĕf-fûdzh. v. a. To ſhelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rĕf-fû-dzhē'. ſ. One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rē-fŭl'-dzhĕns ſ. Splendor, brightneſs.

REFULGENT, rē-fŭl'-dzhĕnt. a. Bright, glittering, ſplendid.

To REFUND, rē-fŭnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to reſtore.

REFUSAL, rē-fū'-zĕl. ſ. The act of refuſing, denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rē-fū'z. v. a. To deny what is ſolicited or required; to reject, to diſmiſs without a grant.

To REFUSE, rē-fū'z. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rĕf-fûz. ſ. That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

REFUSER, rē-fū'z-ŭr. ſ. He who refuſes.

REFUTAL, rē-fū'-tĕl. ſ. Refutation.

REFUTATION, rĕf-fû-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of refuting, the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rē-fū'te. v. a. To prove falſe or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rē-gā'ne. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rē'-gĕl. a. Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rē-gā'le. v. a. To refreſh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rē-gā'le-mĕnt. ſ. Refreſhment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rē-gā'-lyă. ſ. Enſigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rē-găl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Royalty, ſovereignty, kingſhip.

To REGARD, rē-gā'rd. v. a. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to obſerve, to remark; to pay attention to; to reſpect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rē-gā'rd. ſ. Attention as to a matter of importance; reſpect, reverence; note, eminence; reſpect, account; relation, reference; look, aſpect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rē-gā'rd-ĕbl. a. Obſervable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rē-gā'rd-ŭr. ſ. One who regards.

REGARDFUL, rē-gā'rd-fûl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rē-gā'rd-fûl-ў. ad. Attentively, heedfully; reſpectfully.

REGARDLESS, rē-gā'rd-lĭs. a. Heedleſs, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rē-gā'rd-lĕſ-lў. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESNESS, rē-gā'rd-lĕſ-nĕs. ſ. Heedleſneſs, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rē'-dzhĕn-ſў. ſ. Authority, government; vicarious government; diſtrict governed by a vicegerent; to whom vicarious regality is entruſted.

To REGENERATE, rē'-dzhen''-ĕr-ā-te. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew a change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian.

REGENERATE, rē'-dzhĕn''-ĕr-ĕt. a. Reproduced; born anew by grace; chriſtian life.

REGENERATION, rē'-dzhĕn-ĕ-rā-ſhŭn. ſ. New birth, birth by grace; carnal affections to a chriſtian life.

REGENERATENESS, rē-dzhĕn'-ĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being regenerate.

REGENT, rē'-dzhĕnt. a. Governing, ruling; exerciſing vicarious authority.

REGENT, rē'-dzhĕnt. ſ. Governor, ruler; one inveſted with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rē'-dzhĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ. Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, rē'-dzhĕr-mĭ-nā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſprouting again.

REGIBLE, rĕdzh'-ĭbl. a. Governable.

REGICIDE, rĕdzh'-ў-ſīde. ſ. Murder of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rĕdzh'-ў-mĕn. ſ. The in diet and living that is ſuitable particular courſe of medicine.

REGIMENT, rĕdzh'-ў-mĕnt. ſ. bliſhed government, polity; rule, rity; a body of ſoldiers under one

REGIMENTAL, rĕdzh-ў-mĕnt'-ăl. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION, rē'-dzhŭn. ſ. Tract country, tract of ſpace; part of th within; place.

REGISTER, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-tŭr. ſ. An of any thing regularly kept; th whoſe buſineſs is to keep the regiſt

To REGISTER, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-tŭr. v. record, to preſerve by authentick

REGISTRY, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-trў. ſ. of inſerting in the regiſter; the pl

the regiſter is kept; a ſeries of facts recorded.

REIGNANT, rēg'-nānt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rē-gâ"rdzh. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to ſwallow eagerly; to ſwallow back.

To REGRAFT, rē'-grâft". v. a. To graft again.

To REGRANT, rē'-grâ"nt. v. a. To grant back.

To REGRATE, rē-grâ'te. v. a. To offend, to ſhock, not uſed; to engroſs, to foreſtall.

REGRATER, rē-grâ'te-ŭr. ſ. Foreſtaller, engroſſer.

To REGREET, rē'-grē"t. v. a. To repeat, to greet a ſecond time.

REGREET, rē'-grē"t. ſ. Return or exchange of ſalutation.

REGRESS, rē'-grēs. ſ. Paſſage back, power of paſſing back.

REGRESSION, rē'-grēſh"-ŭn. ſ. The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rē-grēt'. ſ. Vexation at ſomething paſt, bitterneſs of reflection; grief, ſorrow.

To REGRET, rē-grēt'. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rē-gwēr'-dŭn. ſ. Reward, recompence. Obſolete.

REGULAR, rēg'-ū-lēr. a. Agreeable to rule, conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed; governed by ſtrict regulations; having lines or ſurfaces compoſed of equal figures; inſtructed or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms.

REGULAR, rēg'-ū-lēr. ſ. In the Roman church, all perſons are ſaid to be Regulars, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, and obſerve the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rēg-ū-lâr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Agreeableneſs to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rēg'-ū-lēr-lў. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rēg'-ū-lâte. v. a. To adjuſt by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rēg-ū-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rēg'-ū-lâ-tŭr. ſ. One who regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rē'-gŭr"-dzhў-tâte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rē'-gŭr-dzhў-tâ"-ſhŭn. ſ. Reſorption, the act of ſwallowing back.

To REHEAR, rē"-hē'r. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rē-hērs'-ĕl. ſ. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rē-hērs'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rē-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer; to caſt off, to make an abject; to refuſe, not to accept; to throw aſide.

REJECTION, rē-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

To REIGN, rē'ne. v. n. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rē'ne. ſ. Royal authority, ſovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, rē'-ĭm-bŏd'-ў. v. n. To embody again.

To REIMBURSE, rē'-ĭm-bŭrs". v. a. To repay, to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rē'-ĭm-bŭrs"-mĕnt. ſ. Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rē'-ĭm-prĕg"-nâte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rē'-ĭm-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN, rē'ne. ſ. The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand; uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government; To give the Reins, to give licenſe.

To REIN, rē'ne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to reſtrain, to controul.

REINS, rē'nz. ſ. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, rē'-ĭn-sĕrt". v. a. To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPIRE, rē'-ĭn-ſpī're. v. a. To inſpire anew.

To REINSTAL, rē'-ĭn-ſtâ"l. v. a. To ſeat again; to put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINSTATE, rē'-ĭn-ſtâ"te. v. a. To put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINTEGRATE, rē'-ĭn"-tē-grâte. v. a. To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality.

To REINVEST, rē'-ĭn-vĕſt". v. a. To inveſt anew.

To REJOICE, rē-dzhoi's. v. n. To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rē-dzhoi's. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rē-dzhoi's-ŭr. ſ. One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rē-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rē-dzhoi'n. v. n. To anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOINDER, rē-dzhoi'n-dŭr. ſ. Reply to an anſwer; reply, anſwer.

To REITERATE, rē"-ĭt"-tĕr-āte. v. a. To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rē"-ĭt-tĕr-ā"-shŭn. ſ. Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rē"-jŭdzh'. v. a. To reexamine; to review, to recal to a new trial.

To REKINDLE, rē-kĭn'dl. v. a. To ſet on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rē-lăps'. v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

RELAPSE, rē-lăps'. ſ. Fall into vice or error once forſaken; regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

To RELATE, rē-lā'te. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rē-lā'te. v. n. To have reference, to have reſpect to.

RELATER, rē-lā'te-ŭr. ſ. Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rē-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing; reſpect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; perſon related by birth or marriage, kinſman, kinſwoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rĕl'-ā-tĭv. a. Having relation, reſpecting; conſidered not abſolutely, but as reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVE, rĕl'-ā-tĭv. ſ. Relation, kinſman; pronoun anſwering to an antecedent; ſomewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVELY, rĕl'-ā-tĭv-lў. ad. As it reſpects ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rĕl'-ā-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of having relation.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. a. To ſlacken, to make leſs tenſe; to remit, to make leſs ſevere or rigorous; to make leſs attentive or laborious; to eaſe, to divert; to open, to looſe.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. n. To be mild, to be remiſs, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rē-lăks-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Diminution of tenſion, the act of looſening; ceſſation of reſtraint; remiſſion, abatement of rigour; remiſſion of attention or application.

RELAY, rē-lā'. ſ. Horſes on the to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rē-lē's. v. a. To ſe from confinement or ſervitude; to ſe from pain; to free from obligatio quit, to let go; to relax, to ſlacken.

RELEASE, rē-lē's. ſ. Diſmiſſion confinement, ſervitude, or pain, rel on of a penalty; remiſſion of a clai quittance from a debt ſigned by t ditor.

To RELEGATE, rĕl'-ē-gāte. v. a. baniſh, to exile.

RELEGATION, rĕl-ē-gā'-shŭn. ſ. ile, judicial baniſhment.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. n. T en, to grow leſs rigid or hard; to moiſt; to ſoften in temper, to gro der; to feel compaſſion.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. a. T en, to remit; to ſoften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rē-lĕnt'-lĭs. a. ing, unmoved by kindneſs or tende

RELEVANT, rĕl'-ē-vĕnt. a. Reli

RELEVATION, rĕl-ē-vā'-shŭn. raiſing or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī'-ĕns. ſ. Tru pendance, confidence.

RELICK, rĕl'-ĭk. ſ. That which that which is left after the loſs of the reſt; it is generally uſed in ral; it is often taken for the bod ed by the ſoul; that which is kept mory of another, with a kind of veneration.

RELICT, rĕl'-ĭkt. ſ. A widow, deſolate by the death of her huſba

RELIEF, rē-lē'f. ſ. The promi a figure in ſtone or metal, the ſem minence of a picture; the recomm of any thing by the interpoſition thing different; alleviation of mitigation of pain or ſorrow; th frees from pain or ſorrow; diſmi ſentinel from his poſt; legal r wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rē-lē'v-ĕbl. a. of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-lē'v. v. a. port, to aſſiſt; to eaſe pain or ſo ſuccour by aſſiſtance; to ſet a reſt, by placing another on hi right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-lē'v-ŭr. ſ. O lieves.

RELIEVO, rē-lē'v-ō. ſ. The p of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē-lī"te. v. a. anew.

ELIGION, rẽ-lĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments; a ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

ELIGIONIST, rẽ-lĭdzh'-ŭ-nĭſt. ſ. A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

ELIGIOUS, rẽ-lĭdzh'-ŭs. a. Pious, diſpoſed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience; exact, ſtrict.

ELIGIOUSLY, rẽ-lĭdzh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Piouſly, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; devoutly, with veneration; exactly, with ſtrict obſervance.

ELIGIOUSNESS, rẽ-lĭdzh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being religious.

RELINQUISH, rẽ-lĭnk'-wĭſh. v. a. To forſake, to abandon; to quit, to reſign, to give up.

LINQUISHMENT, rẽ-lĭnk'-wĭſh-mẽnt. ſ. The act of forſaking.

LISH, rĕl'-ĭſh. ſ. Taſte, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte; taſte, ſmall quantity juſt perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; ſenſe, power of perceiving excellence, taſte

RELISH, rĕl'-ĭſh. v. a. To give a taſte to any thing; to taſte, to have a taſte of.

RELISH, rĕl'-ĭſh. v. n. To have a pleaſing taſte; to give pleaſure; to have a reliſh.

LISHABLE, rĕl'-ĭſh-ĕbl. a. Having taſte.

RELIVE, rẽ-lĭv". v. n. To revive, to live anew.

RELOVE, rẽ-lŭv". v. a. To love in return.

UCENT, rẽ-lū'-sĕnt. a. Shining, tranſparent.

UCTANCE, rẽ-lŭk'-tĕns. } ſ.
UCTANCY, rẽ-lŭk'-tĕn-ſў. } ſ.
Unwillingneſs, repugnance.

UCTANT, rẽ-lŭk'-tĕnt. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

UCTATION, rẽ-lŭk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reluctance, reſiſtance.

RELUME, rẽ-lū"me. v. a. To light again, to rekindle.

RELUMINE, rẽ-lū"m-ĭn. v. a. To illumine anew.

RELY, rẽ-lў'. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put truſt in, to reſt upon, to depend upon.

REMAIN, rẽ-mā'ne. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not compriſed.

REMAIN, rẽ-mā'ne. ſ. Relick, that which is left, generally uſed in the plural; the body left by the ſoul.

REMAINDER, rẽ-mā'ne-dŭr. ſ. What is left; the body when the ſoul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rẽ'-mā"ke. v. a. To make anew.

To REMAND, rẽ-mă'nd. v. a. To ſend back, to call back.

REMANENT, rĕm'-mă-nĕnt. ſ. The part remaining.

REMARK, rẽ-mă'rk. ſ. Obſervation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rẽ-mă'rk. v. a. To note, to obſerve; to diſtinguiſh, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rẽ-mă'rk-ĕbl. a. Obſervable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rẽ-mă'rk-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Obſervableneſs, worthineſs of obſervation.

REMARKABLY, rẽ-mă'rk-ĕb-lў. ad. Obſervably, in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMARKER, rẽ-mă'rk-ŭr. ſ. Obſerver, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rẽ-mē'-dyĕbl. a. Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rẽ-mē'-dyĕt. a. Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rĕm'-mẽ-dў-lĭs. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureleſs.

REMEDY, rĕm'-mẽ-dў. ſ. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured; cure of any uneaſineſs; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rĕm'-mẽ-dў. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or remove miſchief.

To REMEMBER, rẽ-mĕm'-bŭr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rẽ-mĕm'-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rẽ-mĕm'-brĕns. ſ. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preſerved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rẽ-mĕm'-brĕn-ſŭr. ſ. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rẽ'-mĭ-grāte. v. n. To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rĕ'-mĭ-grā''-shŭn. ſ. Removal back again.

To REMIND, rĕ-mī'nd. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rĕm-mў-nĭs'-sĕns. ſ. Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rĕm-mў-nĭs-sĕn'-shĕl. a. Relating to reminiſcence.

REMISS, rĕ-mĭs'. a. Slack; ſlothful; not intenſe.

REMISSIBLE, rĕ-mĭs'-sĭbl. a. Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMISSION, rĕ-mĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Abatement, relaxation; ceſſation of intenſeneſs; in phyſick, Remiſſion is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; releaſe; forgiveneſs, pardon.

REMISSLY, rĕ-mĭs'-lў. ad. Careleſsly, negligently; ſlackly.

REMISSNESS, rĕ-mĭs'-nĭs. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence.

To REMIT, rĕ-mĭt'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a puniſhment; to pardon a fault; to reſign; to refer; to put again in cuſtody; to ſend money to a diſtant place.

To REMIT, rĕ-mĭt'. v. n. To ſlacken, to grow leſs intenſe; to abate by growing leſs eager; in phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMITMENT, rĕ-mĭt'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMITTANCE, rĕ-mĭt'-tĕns. ſ. The act of paying money at a diſtant place; ſum ſent to a diſtant place.

REMITTER, rĕ-mĭt'-tŭr. ſ. In common law a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rĕm'-nĕnt. ſ. Reſidue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rĕm'-nĕnt. a. Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rĕ-mō'ltn. part. Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rĕ-mŏns'-trĕns. ſ. Show, diſcovery, Not uſed; ſtrong repreſentation.

To REMONSTRATE, rĕ-mŏns'-trāte. v. n. To make a ſtrong repreſentation, to ſhow reaſons.

REMORA, rĕm'-ō-rā. ſ. A let or obſtacle; a fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips and retards their paſſage through the water.

REMORSE, rĕ-mā'rs. ſ. Pain of guilt; anguiſh of a guilty conſcience.

REMORSEFUL, rĕ-mā'rs-fŭl. a. Tender, compaſſionate. Not uſed.

REMORSELESS, rĕ-mā'rs-lĭs. a. pitying, cruel, ſavage.

REMOTE, rĕ-mō'te. a. Diſtant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rĕ-mō'te-lў. ad. diſtance.

REMOTENESS, rĕ-mō'te-nĭs. ſ. of being remote.

REMOTION, rĕ-mō'-shŭn. ſ. The of removing, the ſtate of being remov diſtance.

REMOVABLE, rĕ-mō'v-ĕbl. a. as may be removed.

REMOVAL, rĕ-mō'v-ĕl. ſ. The putting out of any place; the act of ting away; diſmiſſion from a poſt ſtate of being removed.

To REMOVE, rĕ-mō'v. v. a. T from its place, to take or put awa place at a diſtance.

To REMOVE, rĕ-mō'v. v. n. change place; to go from one pl another.

REMOVE, rĕ-mō'v. ſ. Change of tranſlation of one to the place of an departure, act of going away; the changing place; a ſtep in the ſcale dation; act of putting a horſe's ſhoe different feet.

REMOVED, rĕ-mō'vd. particip. a. mote, ſeparate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rĕ-mō'v-ĕd- The ſtate of being removed, remote

REMOVER, rĕ-mō'v-ŭr. ſ. One moves.

To REMOUNT, rĕ-mou'nt. v. mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rĕ-mū'-nĕr- Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, rĕ-mū'-nĕr a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rĕ'-mū-nĕr- ſ. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rĕ-mū'-nĕr- Exerciſed in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rĕ'-mŭr'-mŭ To utter back in murmurs, to r low hoarſe ſounds.

To REMURMUR, rĕ'-mŭr'-mŭ To murmur back, to echo a lo ſound.

RENARD, rĕn'-nĕrd. ſ. The na fox.

RENASCENT, rĕ'-nās''-sĕnt. a. again, riſing again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rĕ'-nās''-sĭbl. a ble to be produced again.

RENAVIGATE, rē′-năv″-vў-gāte. a. To ſail again.

RENCOUNTER, răn-kou′n-tŭr. ſ. Claſh, collision; perſonal oppoſition; looſe or caſual engagement; ſudden combat without premeditation.

RENCOUNTER, răn-kou′n-tŭr. v. n. To claſh, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

REND, rĕnd′. v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rĕnd′-dŭr. ſ. One that rends, a tearer.

RENDER, rĕn′-dŭr. v. a. To render, to pay back; to reſtore; to inveſt with qualities, to make; to tranſlate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be uſed.

RENDER, rĕn′-dŭr. ſ. Surrender. Not uſed.

RENDEZVOUS, rŏn′-dē-vō. ſ. Aſſembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for aſſembly.

RENDEZVOUS, rŏn′-dē-vō. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, rĕn-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rĕn′-nē-gāde. } ſ.
RENEGADO, rĕn-nē-gā′-dō. }
One that apoſtatiſes from the faith, an apoſtate; one who deſerts to the enemy, a renegade.

RENEGE, rē-nē′g. v. a. To diſown.

RENEW, rē-nū′. v. a. To reſtore the former ſtate; to repeat, to put again in uſe; to begin again; in theology, to make alive, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rē-nū′-ĕbl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rē-nū′-ĕl. ſ. The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, rē-nĭ′-tĕn-ſў. ſ. That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon or are impelled one againſt another.

RENITENT, rē-nĭ′-tĕnt. a. Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power.

RENNET, rĕn′-nĭt. ſ. The ingredient by which milk is coagulated in order to make cheeſe; a kind of apple.

RENOVATE, rĕn′-nō-vāte. v. a. To renew, to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

RENOVATION, rĕn-nō-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Renewal, the act of renewing.

RENOUNCE, rē-nou′nſe. v. a. To diſown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rē-nou′nſe-mĕnt. ſ. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rē-now′n. ſ. Fame, celebrity, praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENOWN, rē-now′n. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rē-now′nd. particip. a. Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rĕnt′. ſ. A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rĕnt′. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rĕnt′. ſ. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rĕnt′. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to ſet to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rĕnt′-ĕbl. a. That may be rented.

RENTAL, rĕnt′-ĕl. ſ. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, rĕnt′-ŭr. ſ. He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rē′-nŭn-ſhā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rē′-ŏr-dā″ne. v. a. To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

REORDINATION, rē′-ŏr-dў-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rē′-pās″-sў-fў. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rē-pā′d. part. of Repay.

To REPAIR, rē-pā′re. v. a. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

REPAIR, rē-pā′re. ſ. Reparation, ſupply of loſs, reſtoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rē-pā′re. v. n. To go, to betake himſelf.

REPAIR, rē-pā′re. ſ. Reſort, abode; act of betaking himſelf any whither.

REPAIRER, rē-pā′re-ŭr. ſ. Amender, reſtorer.

REPARABLE, rĕp′-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Capable of being amended, retrieved.

REPARABLY, rĕp′-pĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment or ſupply.

REPARATION, rĕp-pă-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of repairing; ſupply of what is waſted; recompence for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rē-păr′-rā-tĭv. ſ. Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rĕp-păr-tē′. ſ. Smart reply.

To REPASS, rē′-pās″. v. a. To paſs again, to paſs back.

To REPASS, rē′-pās″. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rē-pȧſt'. ſ. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rē-pȧſt'. v. a. To feed, to feaſt.

REPASTURE, rē-pȧs'-tſhŭr. ſ. Entertainment.

To REPAY, rē-pȧ'. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompenſe; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rē-pȧ'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rē-pē'l. v. a. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rē-pē'l. ſ. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rē-pē't. v. a. To uſe again, to do again; to ſpeak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearſe.

REPEATEDLY, rē-pē't-ĕd-lў. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rē-pē't-ŭr. ſ. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl'. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an aſſailant.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl'. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed; in phyſick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rē-pĕl'-lĕnt. ſ. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rē-pĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One that repels.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt'. v. n. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow; to expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt; to have ſuch ſorrow for ſin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt'. v. a. To remember with ſorrow; to remember with pious ſorrow; it is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rē-pĕnt'-ĕns. ſ. Sorrow for any thing paſt; ſorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rē pĕnt'-ĕnt. a. Sorrowful for the paſt; ſorrowful for ſin; expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

To REPEOPLE, rē-pē"pl. v. a. To ſtock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rē'-pĕr-kŭs". v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rē'-pĕr-kŭſh"-ŭn. ſ. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rē'-pĕr-kŭs"-ſiv. a. Having the power of driving back, or cauſing rebound; repellent; driven back, bounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rĕp-pĕr-tiſh'-ŭs. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rĕp'-pĕr-tŭr-ў. ſ. treaſury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rĕp-ē-tiſh'-ŭn. ſ. ration of the ſame thing; recital of ſame words over again; the act of re or rehearſing; recital from memor diſtinct from reading.

To REPINE, rē-pīne. v. n. To to vex himſelf, to be diſcontented.

REPINER, rē-pīne-ŭr. ſ. One tha or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rē'-plā"ſe. v. a. T again in the former place; to put in place.

To REPLAIT, rē-plā'te. v. a. T one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rē'-plănt". v. a. plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rē'-plăn-tā"-ſ The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'-niſh. v. ſtock, to fill; to finiſh, to conſumm complete.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'-niſh. v. be ſtocked.

REPLETE, rē-plē't. a. Full, co ly filled.

REPLETION, rē-plē'-ſhŭn. ſ. T of being overfull.

REPLEVIABLE, rē-plēv'-vў- What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rē-plēv'-vĭn. }

To REPLEVY, rē-plēv'-vў. } To take back or ſet at liberty any th ed upon ſecurity given.

REPLICATION, rĕp-plў-kā'-ſh Rebound, repercuſſion; reply, an

To REPLY, rē-plў'. v. n. To to make a return to an anſwer.

REPLY, rē-plў'. ſ. Anſwer, retu anſwer.

REPLYER, rē-plī'-ŭr. ſ. He th a return to an anſwer.

To REPOLISH, rē'-pŏl"-liſh. v. poliſh again.

To REPORT, rē-pŏ'rt. v. a. by popular rumour; to give re give an account of.

REPORT, rē-pŏ'rt. ſ. Rumour fame; repute, publick character given by lawyers of caſes; ſou cuſſion.

REPORTER, rē-pŏ'rt-ŭr. ſ. one that gives an account.

PORTINGLY, rĕ-pō'rt-ing-lў. ad. By common fame.

EPOSAL, rĕ-pō'-zĕl. ſ. The act of re-ing.

REPOSE, rĕ-pō'ze. v. a. To lay to ſt; to place as in confidence or truſt; to dge, to lay up.

REPOSE, rĕ-pō'ze. v. n. To ſleep, be at reſt; to reſt in confidence.

EPOSE, rĕ-pō'ze. ſ. Sleep, reſt, quiet; ſtate of reſt.

EPOSEDNESS, rĕ-pō'zd-nĭs. ſ. State being at reſt.

REPOSITE, rĕ-pŏz'-zĭt. v. a. To lay to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

POSITION, rĕ-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The of replacing.

POSITORY, rĕ-pŏz'-ĭt-tŭr-ў. ſ. A ce where any thing is ſafely laid up.

REPOSSESS, rē'-pŭz-zĕs''. v. a. To ſs again.

REPREHEND, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. reprove, to chide; to blame, to cen-; to detect of fallacy; to charge with as lt.

REHENDER, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. ner, cenſurer.

REHENSIBLE, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭbl. a. enable, cenſurable.

REHENSIBLENESS, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-nĭs. ſ. Blameableneſs.

REHENSIBLY, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭb-lў. Blameably.

REHENSION, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. ach, open blame.

REHENSIVE, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. a. n to reproof.

REPRESENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. v. a. exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were nt; to deſcribe, to ſhow in any parti-character; to fill the place of ano-by a vicarious character; to exhibit, ow.

RESENTATION, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'-ſ. Image, likeneſs; act of ſupport-vicarious character; reſpectful decla-

RESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ă-. Exhibiting a ſimilitude; bearing aracter or power of another.

RESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ă-. One exhibiting the likeneſs of ano-one exerciſing the vicarious power by another; that by which any thing wn.

RESENTER, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ŭr. ſ. ho ſhows or exhibits; one who bears ious character, one who acts for ano-by deputation.

REPRESENTMENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

To REPRESS, rē-prĕs'. v. a. To cruſh, to put down, to ſubdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Act of repreſſing.

REPRESSIVE, rē-prĕs'-ſĭv. a. Having power to repreſs, acting to repreſs.

To REPRIEVE, rē-prē'v. v. a. To reſpite after ſentence of death, to give a reſpite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prē'v. ſ. Reſpite after ſentence of death; reſpite.

To REPRIMAND, rĕp-prў-mă'nd. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rĕp'-prў-mănd. ſ. Reproof, reprehenſion.

To REPRINT, rē'-prĭnt''. v. a. To renew the impreſſion of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prī'-zĕl. ſ. Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rē-prī'ze. ſ. The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rē-prō'tſh. v. a. To cenſure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in ſevere language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rē-prō'tſh. ſ. Cenſure, infamy, ſhame.

REPROACHABLE, rē-prō'tſh-ĕbl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rē-prō'tſh-fŭl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; ſhameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rē-prō'tſh-fŭl-ў. ad. Opprobriouſly, ignominiouſly, ſcurrilouſly; ſhamefully, infamouſly.

REPROBATE, rĕp'-prō-bāte. a. Loſt to virtue, loſt to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rĕp'-prō-bāte. ſ. A man loſt to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

To REPROBATE, rĕp'-prō-bāte. v. a. To diſallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction; to abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rĕp'-prō-bāte-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rĕp-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; a condemnatory ſentence.

To REPRODUCE, rē'-prō-dū'ſe. v. a. To produce again, to produce anew.

RE-

REPRODUCTION, rē-prō-dŭk″-shŭn. ſ. The act of producing anew.
REPROOF, rē-prōf. ſ. Blame to the face, reprehenſion.
REPROVABLE, rē-prō′v-ĕbl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehenſion.
To REPROVE, rē-prō′v. v. a. To blame to cenſure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.
REPROVER, rē-prō′v-ŭr. ſ. A reprehender, one that reproves.
To REPRUNE, rē-prō′n. v. a. To prune a ſecond time.
REPTILE, rĕp′-tĭl. a. Creeping upon many feet.
REPTILE, rĕp′-tĭl. ſ. An animal that creeps upon many feet.
REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′-lĭ-kĕn. a. Placing the government in the people.
REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′-lĭ-kĕn. ſ. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.
REPUBLICK, rē-pŭb′-lĭk. ſ. Commonwealth, ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.
REPUDIABLE, rē-pū′-dzhĕbl. a. Fit to be rejected, or divorced.
To REPUDIATE, rē-pū′-dzhĕt. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away.
REPUDIATION, rē-pū-dzhā′-shŭn. ſ. Divorce, rejection.
REPUGNANCE, rē-pŭg′-nĕns. } ſ.
REPUGNANCY, rē-pŭg′-nĕn-sў. } ſ. Inconſiſtency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingneſs, ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.
REPUGNANT, rē-pŭg′-nĕnt. a. Diſobedient; reluctant; contrary, oppoſite.
REPUGNANTLY, rē-pŭg′-nĕnt-lў. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.
To REPULLULATE, rē″-pŭl″-lū-lāte. v. n. To bud again.
REPULSE, rē-pŭls′e. ſ. The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.
To REPULSE, rē-pŭls′e. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.
REPULSION, rē-pŭl″-shŭn. ſ. The act or power of driving off from itſelf.
REPULSIVE, rē-pŭl″-sĭv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.
To REPURCHASE, rē″-pŭr″-tshĕs. v. a. To buy again.
REPUTABLE, rĕp′-pū-tĕbl. a. Honourable, not infamous.
REPUTABLY, rĕp′-pū-tĕb-lў. ad. Without diſcredit.
REPUTATION, rĕp-ū-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, rē-pū′t. v. a. To hold account, to think.
REPUTE, rē-pū′t. ſ. Character, reputation; eſtabliſhed opinion.
REPUTELESS, rē-pū′t-lĭs. a. Diſputable, diſgraceful.
REQUEST, rē-kwĕſt′. ſ. Petition, treaty; repute, credit.
To REQUEST, rē-kwĕſt′. v. a. To to ſolicit, to entreat.
REQUESTER, rē-kwĕſt′-ŭr. ſ. Petier, ſoliciter.
To REQUICKEN, rē″-kwĭk″n. v. a. reanimate.
REQUIEM, rē″-kwў-ĕm. ſ. A hy which they implore for the dead Re or reſt; reſt, quiet, peace.
REQUIRABLE, rē-kwī′r-ĕbl. a. be required.
To REQUIRE, rē-kwī′re. v. a. T mand, to aſk a thing as of right; to neceſſary, to need.
REQUISITE, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt. a. Nec needful, required by the nature of thi
REQUISITE, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt. ſ. Any neceſſary.
REQUISITELY, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt-lў. ad ceſſarily, in a requiſite manner.
REQUISITENESS, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt-nĭ Neceſſity, the ſtate of being requiſite
REQUITAL, rē-kwī′t-ĕl. ſ. Retu any good or bad office, retaliation; r recompenſe.
To REQUITE, rē-kwī′te. v. a. pay, to retaliate good or ill, to penſe.
REREWARD, rē″r-wârd. ſ. T or laſt troop.
To RESAIL, rē-sā″le. v. a. back.
RESALE, rē-sā′le. ſ. Sale a hand.
To RESALUTE, rē″-sā-lū″t. v. ſalute or greet anew.
To RESCIND, rē-sĭnd′. v. a. To to abrogate a law.
RESCISSION, rē-sĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The cutting off, abrogation.
RESCISSORY, rēs′-sĭs-sŭr-ў. a. the power to cut off.
To RESCRIBE, rē″-skrī″be. v. write back; to write over again.
RESCRIPT, rē″-skript. ſ. Edi emperor.
To RESCUE, rēs′-kū. v. a. To from any violence, confinement, ger.
RESCUE, rēs′-kū. ſ. Deliveran violence, danger, or confinement.

SCUER, rĕs'-kŭ-ŭr. ſ. One that reſ-
es.
SEARCH, rē-sĕrtſh'. ſ. Enquiry,
ch.
RESEARCH, rē-sĕrtſh'. v. a. To
mine, to enquire.
RESEAT, rē-sē''t. v. a. To ſeat
in.
SEIZER, rē'-sē''z-ŭr. ſ. One that ſeizes
in.
SEIZURE, rē'-sē''zh-ŭr. ſ. Repeated
ure, ſeizure a ſecond time.
SEMBLANCE, rē-zĕm'-blĕns. ſ. Like-
, ſimilitude, repreſentation.
RESEMBLE, rē-zĕm'bl. v. a. To
are, to repreſent as like ſomething elſe;
e like, to have likeneſs to.
RESEND, rē'-sĕnd''. v. a. To ſend
, to ſend again.
RESENT, rē-zĕnt'. v. a. To take
or ill; to take ill, to conſider as an
y or affront.
ENTER, rē-zĕnt'-ŭr. ſ. One who
njuries deeply.
ENTFUL, rē-zĕnt'-fŭl. a. Eaſily
oked to anger, and long retaining it.
ENTINGLY, rē-zĕnt'-ĭng-lў. ad.
h deep ſenſe, with ſtrong perception,
anger.
ENTMENT, rē-zĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. Strong
ption of good or ill; deep ſenſe of in-
.
ERVATION, rĕz-ĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Re-
, concealment of ſomething in the
; ſomething kept back, ſomething
ven up; cuſtody, ſtate of being trea-
up.
ERVATORY, rē-zĕr'-vā-tŭr-ў. ſ
e in which any thing is reſerved or
ept.
ESERVE, rē-zĕrv'. v. a. To keep
ure, to ſave to ſome other purpoſe; to
; to lay up to a future time.
ERVE, rē-zĕrv'. ſ. Something kept
gence; ſomething concealed in the
; exception; modeſty, caution in
al behaviour.
ERVED, rē-zĕrvd'. a. Modeſt, not
y free; ſullen, not open, not frank.
RVEDLY, rē-zĕrvd'-lў. ad. With
t; coldly.
RVEDNESS, rē-zĕrvd'-nĭs. ſ. Cloſe-
rant of openneſs.
RVER, rē-zĕr'-vŭr. ſ. One that
es.
RVOIR, rĕz'-ĕr-vwā'r. ſ. Place
any thing is kept in ſtore.
SETTLE, rē-sĕt''l. v. a. To
gain.
TTLEMENT, rē-sĕt''l-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of ſettling again; the ſtate of ſet-
tling again.

To RESIDE, rē-zī'de. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be preſent; to ſubſide.

RESIDENCE, rĕz'-ў-dĕns. ſ. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rĕz'-ў-dĕnt. a. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rĕz'-ў-dĕnt. ſ. An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

RESIDENTIARY, rĕz-ў-dĕn'-ſhĕr-ў. a. Holding reſidence.

RESIDUAL, rē-zĭd'-ŭ-ĕl. } a.
RESIDUARY, rē-zĭd'-ŭ-ĕr-ў. }
Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rĕz'-zў-dū. ſ. The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rē-zī'ne. v. a. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion; to yield up; to ſubmit, particularly to ſubmit to providence; to ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rĕz-zĭg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion; ſubmiſſion, unreſiſting acquieſcence; ſubmiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rē-zī'n-ŭr. ſ. One that reſigns.

RESIGNMENT, rē-zī'n-mĕnt. ſ. Act of reſigning.

RESILIENCE, rē-zĭl'-yĕns. }
RESILIENCY, rē-zĭl'-yĕn-zў. } ſ.
The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rē-zĭl'-yĕnt. a. Starting or ſpringing back.

RESIN, rĕz'-in. ſ. The fat ſulphurous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum.

RESINOUS, rĕz'-in-ŭs. a. Containing reſin, conſiſting of reſin.

RESINOUSNESS, rĕz'-in-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rĕſ-ў-pĭs'-sĕns. ſ. Wiſdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rē-zĭſt'. v. a. To oppoſe, to act againſt; not to admit impreſſion.

RESISTANCE, rē-zĭſt'-ĕns. ſ. The act of reſiſting, oppoſition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

RESISTIBILITY, rē-zĭſt-ў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Quality of reſiſting.

RESISTIBLE, rē-zĭſt-ĭbl. a. That may be reſiſted.

RE-

RESISTLESS, rĕ-zĭſt'-lĭs. a. Irreſiſtible, that cannot be oppoſed.

RESOLVABLE, rĕ-zŏl'-vĕbl. a. That may be analyſed or ſeparated; capable of ſolution or of being made leſs obſcure.

RESOLUBLE, rĕ-ſŏl'-ûbl. a. That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESOLVE, rĕ-zŏ'lv. v. a. To inform; to ſolve, to clear; to ſettle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to diſſolve; to analyſe.

To RESOLVE, rĕ-zŏ'lv. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's ſelf; to melt, to be diſſolved.

RESOLVE, rĕ-zŏ'lv. ſ. Reſolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rĕ-zŏ'lv-ĕd-lў. ad. With firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rĕ-zŏ'lv-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Reſolution, conſtancy, firmneſs.

RESOLVENT, rĕ-ſŏ'l-vĕnt. ſ. That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RESOLVER, rĕ-zŏ'lv-ûr. ſ. One that forms a firm reſolution; one that diſſolves, one that ſeparates parts.

RESOLUTE, rĕz'-ô-lût. a. Determined, conſtant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rĕz'-ô-lût-lў. ad. Determinately, ſteadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rĕz'-ô-lût-nĭs. ſ. Determineteneſs, ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESOLUTION, rĕz-ô-lû'-ſhûn. ſ. Act of clearing difficulties; analyſis, act of of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts; diſſolution; fixed determination, ſettled thought; firmneſs, ſteadineſs in good or bad; determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

RESOLUTIVE, rĕ'-ſŏl'-û-tĭv. a. Having the power to diſſolve.

RESONANCE, rĕz'-ſô-nâns. ſ. Sound, reſound.

RESONANT, rĕz'-ſô-nânt. a. Reſounding.

To RESORT, rĕ-zâ'rt. v. n. To have recourſe to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

RESORT, rĕ-zâ'rt. ſ. Frequency, aſſembly; concourſe; movement, active power, ſpring.

To RESOUND, rĕ-zou'nd. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far; to return ſounds.

To RESOUND, rĕ-zou'nd. v. n. To be echoed back.

RESOURCE, rĕ-ſô'rs. ſ. Some new or unexpected means that offer, reſort, expedient.

To RESOW, rĕ'-ſô". v. a. To ſow anew.

To RESPEAK, rĕ-ſpē'k. v. n. To ſwer.

To RESPECT, rĕſ-pĕkt'. v. a. To gaid, to have regard to; to conſider lower degree of reverence; to have re to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rĕſ-pĕkt'. ſ. Regard, tion; reverence, honour; awful kin goodwill; partial regard; reverend racter; manner of treating others; deration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTER, rĕſ-pĕkt'-ûr. ſ. O has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rĕſ-pĕkt'-fûl. a. monious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rĕſ-pĕkt'-fûl-ly With ſome degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rĕſ-pĕk'-tĭv. a. P lar, relating to particular perſons or belonging to each; relative, not ab

RESPECTIVELY, rĕſ-pĕk'-tĭv-l Particularly, as each belongs to ea latively, not abſolutely.

RESPERSION, rĕ-ſpĕr'-ſhûn. ſ. of ſpringling.

RESPIRATION, rĕſ-pў-rā'-ſhûn. act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rĕſ-pī're. v. n. To to catch breath; to reſt, to take re toil.

RESPITE, rĕs'-pĭt. ſ. Reprieve, ſion of a capital ſentence; pauſe val.

To RESPITE, rĕs'-pĭt. v. a. T by a pauſe; to ſuſpend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕn

RESPLENDENCY, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕn ſў.
Luſtre, ſplendor.

RESPLENDENT, rĕ-ſplĕn'-d Bright, having a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rĕ-ſplĕn' ad. With luſtre, brightly, ſplen

To RESPOND, rĕ-ſpŏnd'. v. n. ſwer; to correſpond, to ſuit.

RESPONDENT, rĕ-ſpŏnd'-ĕnt. anſwerer in a ſuit; one whoſe pro a ſet diſputation, is to refute obj

RESPONSE, rĕ-ſpŏns'. ſ. An anſwer made by the congregatio to an objection in a formal diſput

RESPONSIBLE, rĕ-ſpŏns'-ſĭbl. ſwerable, accountable; capable charging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rĕ-ſpŏns'-ĭ State of being obliged or qualifi ſwer.

RESPONSION, rĕ-ſpŏn'-ſhûn. act of anſwering.

SPONSIVE, rē-ſpŏns'-ĭv. a. Anſwering, making anſwer; correſpondent, ſuited ſomething elſe.

SPONSORY, rē-ſpŏn'-ſŭr-ў. a. Containing anſwer.

ST, rĕſt'. ſ. Sleep, repoſe; the final ſleep, the quietneſs of death; ſtilneſs, ceſſation of motion; quiet, peace, ceſſation from diſturbance; ceſſation from bodily labour; ſupport, that on which any thing reſts or reſts; place of repoſe; final hope; remainder, what remains.

ST, rĕſt'. ſ. Others, thoſe not included any propoſition.

REST, rĕſt'. v. n. To ſleep, to ſlumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be ſtill; to be fixed in any place or opinion; to ceaſe from labour; to be ſatisfied, to acquieſce; to lean, to be ſupported; to be left, to remain.

REST, rĕſt'. v. a. To lay to reſt; to repoſe on a ſupport.

STAGNANT, rē-ſtăg'-nănt. a. Reſtraining without flow or motion.

RESTAGNATE, rē-ſtăg'-nāte. v. n. To ſtand without flow.

STAGNATION, rē'-ſtăg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, motion.

STAURATION, rĕs'-tŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

STEM, rē-ſtēm'. v. a. To force againſt the current.

STFUL, rĕſt'-fŭl. a. Quiet, being at reſt.

STHARROW, rĕſt-hăr'-rō. ſ. A plant.

STIFF, rĕs'-tĭf. a. Unwilling to ſtir, ſtubborn; ſtanding at reſt, being leſs in motion.

STIFNESS, rĕs'-tĭf-nĭs. ſ. Obſtinate reluctance.

STINCTION, rĕſ-tĭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of extinguiſhing.

STITUTION, rĕſ-tў-tſhō'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away; the act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

STLESS, rĕſt'-lĭs. a. Being without reſt, unquiet, without peace; unconſtant, unſettled; not ſtill, in continual motion.

STLESSLY, rĕſt'-lĭs-lў. ad. Without reſt, unquietly.

STLESSNESS, rĕſt'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of reſt, want of reſt, unquietneſs; motion, agitation.

STORABLE, rĕſ-tō'r-ĕbl. a. What may be reſtored.

RESTORATION, rĕſ-tō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of replacing in a former ſtate; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rĕſ-tŏ'-rā-tĭv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rĕſ-tŏ'-rā-tĭv. ſ. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rĕſ-tō're. v. a. To give back what has been loſt or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin to its former ſtate; to recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rĕſ-tŏ'r-ŭr. ſ. One that reſtores.

To RESTRAIN, rĕſ-trā'ne. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repreſs, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rĕſ-trā'n-ĕbl. a. Capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rĕſ-trā'n-ĕd-lў. ad. With reſtraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rĕſ-trā'n-ŭr. ſ. One that reſtrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rĕſ-trā'nt. ſ. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, reſtriction; repreſſion, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rĕſ-trĭkt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rĕſ-trĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rĕſ-trĭk'-tĭv. a. Expreſſing limitation; ſtyptick, aſtringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rĕſ-trĭk'-tĭv-lў. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rē-ſtrĭndzh'. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rē-ſtrĭndzh'-ĕnt. ſ. That which hath the power of reſtraining.

RESTY, rĕs'-tў. a. Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill.

To RESUBLIME, rē'-ſŭb-lī'me. v. a. To ſublime another time.

To RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. v. n. To fly back; to riſe as a conſequence, to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring; to ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. ſ. Reſilience, act of flying back; conſequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes; inference from premiſes; reſolve, deciſion.

RESUMABLE, rē-zhō'm-ĕbl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rẽ-zhō'm. v. a. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to Reſume a diſcourſe.

RESUMPTION, rẽ-zŭmp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rẽ-zŭmp'-tĭv. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rẽ'-ſhō-pĭ-nā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rẽ'-ſŭr-vẽ". v. a. To review, to ſurvey again.

RESURRECTION, rĕz-ŭr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rẽ'-sŭs"-sẏ-tāte. v. a. To ſtir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rẽ'-sŭs-sẏ-tā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtirring up anew, the act of reviving or ſtate of being revived.

To RETAIL, rẽ-tā'le. v. a. To divide into ſmall parcels; to ſell in ſmall quantities; to ſell at ſecond hand; to ſell in broken parts.

RETAIL, rẽ-tā'le. ſ. Sale by ſmall quantities.

RETAILER, rẽ-tā'l-ŭr. ſ. One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETAIN, rẽ-tā'n. v. a. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER. rẽ-tā'n-ŭr. ſ. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rẽ'-tā'ke. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, rẽ-tāl'-yāte. v. a. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rẽ'-tāl yā"-ſhŭn. ſ. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rẽ-tā'rd. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rẽ-tā'rd. v. n. To ſtay back.

RETARDATION, rẽ'-tār-dā"-ſhŭn. ſ. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rẽ-tā'rd-ŭr. ſ. Hinderer, obſtructer.

To RETCH, rĕtſh'. v. n. To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RETCHLESS, rĕtſh'-lĭs. a. Careleſs. Not uſed.

RETECTION, rẽ-tĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſcovering to the view.

RETENTION, rẽ-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; cuſtody, confinement, reſtraint.

RETENTIVE, rẽ-tĕn'-tĭv. a. Ha the power of retention; having mory.

RETENTIVENESS, rẽ-tĕn'-tĭv-nĭs Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rĕt'-tẏ-sĕns. ſ. Con ment by ſilence.

RETICLE, rĕt'-tĭkl. ſ A ſmall net

RETICULAR, rẽ-tĭk'-ŭ-lăr. a. H the form of a ſmall net.

RETICULATED, rẽ-tĭk'-ŭ-lā-tĭd Made of network.

RETIFORM, rẽ'-tẏ-fārm. a. H the form of a net.

RETINUE, rĕ-tĭn'-nŭ. ſ. A nu attending upon a principal perſ train.

To RETIRE, rẽ-tī're. v. n. To r to withdraw, to go to a place of pri to retreat from danger; to go from lick ſtation; to go off from company

To RETIRE, rẽ-tī're. v. a. To draw, to take away.

RETIRE, rẽ-tī're. ſ. Retreat; ment. Not in uſe.

RETIRED, rẽ-tī'rd. part. a. Secre vate.

RETIREDNESS, rẽ-tī'rd-nĭs. ſ. tude, privacy, ſecrecy.

RETIREMENT, rẽ-tī're-mĕnt. ſ. vate abode, ſecret habitation; priva of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rẽ'-tō'ld. part. paſſ. o tell. Related or told again.

To RETORT, rẽ-tōrt'. v. a. To back; to return any argument, cenſ incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rẽ-tōrt'. ſ. A cenſure civility returned; a chymical glaſs with a bent neck to which the is fitted.

RETORTER, rẽ-tōrt'-ŭr. ſ. O retorts.

RETORTION, rẽ-tōr'-ſhŭn. ſ. of retorting.

To RETOSS, rẽ'-tŏs". v. a. back.

To RETOUCH, rẽ'-tŭtſh". v. a. prove by new touches.

To RETRACE, rẽ'-trā"ſe. v. a. trace back.

To RETRACT, rẽ-trākt'. v. a. call, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rĕ-trăk-tā'-ſ Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rẽ-trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. withdrawing ſomething advanced tation, declaration of change of act of withdrawing a claim.

ETREAT, rē-trē't. ſ. Place of privacy, retirement; place of ſecurity; act of retiring before a ſuperior force.

To RETREAT, rē-trē't. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take ſhelter, to go to a place of ſecurity; to retire from a ſuperior enemy; to go out of the former place.

ETREATED, rē-trē't-ĭd. part. adj. Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕntſh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕntſh'. v. n. To live with leſs magnificence or elegance.

ETRENCHMENT, rē-trĕntſh'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rĕt'-trĭ-bût. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

ETRIBUTION, rĕt-trĭ-bū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

ETRIBUTIVE, rē-trĭb'-ū-tĭv. } a.
ETRIBUTORY, rē-trĭb'-ū-tŭr-ў. } a. Repaying, making repayment.

ETRIEVABLE, rē-trē'v-ĕbl. a. That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rē-trē'v. v. a. To recover, to reſtore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

ETROCESSION, rĕ'-trō-sĕſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of going back.

ETROGRADATION, rĕ'-trō-grā-dā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of going backward.

ETROGRADE, rĕt'-trō-grāde. a. Going backwards; contrary, oppoſite.

ETROGRESSION, rĕ'-trō-grĕſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of going backwards.

ETROSPECT, rĕ'-trō-ſpĕkt. ſ. Look given upon things behind or things paſt.

ETROSPECTION, rĕ'-trō-ſpĕk''-ſhŭn. ſ. The faculty of looking backwards.

ETROSPECTIVE, rĕ'-trō-ſpĕk''-tĭv. a. Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rē-tŭnd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull.

To RETURN, rē-tûrn'. v. n. To come to the ſame place; to come back to the firſt ſtate; to go back; to make anſwer; to remit; after a periodical revolution, to come the ſame again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rē-tûrn'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to ſend back; to give an account of; to tranſact.

RETURN, rē-tûrn'. ſ. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, requital; act of reſtoring or giving back, reſtitution; relapſe.

RETURNABLE, rē-tûrn'-ĕbl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rē-tûrn'-ûr. ſ. One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rē'v. ſ. The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.

To REVEAL, rē-vē'l. v. a. To lay open, to diſcloſe a ſecret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rē-vē'l-ûr. ſ. Diſcoverer, one that ſhows or makes known; one that diſcovers to view.

To REVEL, rĕv'-ĭl. v. n. To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rĕv'-ĭl. ſ. A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

To REVEL, rē-vĕl'. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'-ĭl-rout. ſ. A mob, an unlawful aſſembly.

REVELATION, rĕv-ĕ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſcovery, communication, communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rĕv'-ĭl-ûr. ſ. One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

REVELRY, rĕv'-ĕl-rў. ſ. Looſe jollity, feſtive mirth.

To REVENGE, rē-vĕndzh'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rē-vĕndzh'. ſ. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rē-vĕndzh'-fûl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rē-vĕndzh'-fûl-ў. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rē-vĕndzh'-ûr. ſ. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rē-vĕndzh-mĕnt. ſ. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rē-vĕndzh'-ĭng-lў. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rĕv'-ĕn-ū or rē-vĕn'-ū. ſ. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

To REVERB, rē-vĕrb'. v. a. To ſtrike againſt, to reverberate. Not in uſe.

REVERBERANT, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ânt. a. Reſounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-âte. v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-âte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to reſound.

REVERBERATION, rē-vĕr-bĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rē-vĕr″-bĕr-ā-tŭr-ў. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rē-vē′r. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕns. ſ. Veneration, reſpect, awful regard; act of obeiſance, bow, courteſy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful reſpect.

REVERENCER, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕn-ſŭr. ſ. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnd. a. Venerable, deſerving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt. a. Humble, expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Expreſſing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn′-ſhĕl-ў. ad. With ſhow of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt-lў. ad. Reſpectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rē-vē′r-ŭr. ſ. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rē-vĕrs′-ĕl. ſ. Change of ſentence.

To REVERSE, rē-vĕrs′e. v. a. To turn upſide down; to overturn, to ſubvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the caſe of the other.

REVERSE, rē-vĕrs′e. ſ. Change, viciſſitude; a contrary, an oppoſite; the ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

REVERSIBLE, rē-vĕrs′-ibl. a. Capable of being reverſed.

REVERSION, rē-vĕrſh′-ŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor; ſucceſſion, right of ſucceſſion.

REVERSIONARY, rē-vĕr′-ſhŏ-nĕr-ў. a. To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. ſ. Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rē-vĕrt′-ibl. a. Returnable.

REVERY, rĕv′-ĕr-ў. ſ. Looſe muſing, irregular thought.

To REVEST, rē-vĕſt′. v. a. To clothe again; to reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVESTIARY, rē-vĕs′-tſhĕr-ў. ſ. Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

To REVICTUAL, rē-vĭt″l. v. a. ſtock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, rē-vū′. v. a. To again; to conſider over again; to re-e mine; to ſurvey, to examine; to o look troops in performing their mili exerciſes.

REVIEW, rē-vū′. ſ. Survey, re-exa nation; an exhibition of troops when forming their military exerciſes.

To REVILE, rē-vī′le. v. a. To repro to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rē-vī′le. ſ. Reproach, tumely, exprobration. Not uſed.

REVILER, rē-vī′le-ŭr. ſ. One who re

REVILINGLY, rē-vī′le-ing-lў. ad. an opprobrious manner, with contume

REVISAL, rē-vī′z-ĕl. ſ. Review examination.

To REVISE, rē-vī′ze. v. a. To re to overlook.

REVISE, rē-vī′ze. ſ. Review, re-ex nation; among printers, a ſecond of a ſheet corrected.

REVISER, rē-vī′z-ŭr. ſ. Exam ſuperintendant.

REVISION, rē-vizh′-ŭn. ſ. Revie

To REVISIT, rē-vĭz′-it. v. a. T again.

REVIVAL, rē-vīv′-ĕl. ſ. Recall f ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcur

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. n. To to life; to return to vigour or fa riſe from languor or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. a. To to life again; to raiſe from languo ſenſibility, or oblivion; to renew, to back to the memory; to quicken, to

REVIVER, rē-vī′-vŭr. ſ. That invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rē′-vĭv″-ў-fў v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rē′-vĭv-ў-fў ſhŭn. ſ. The act of recalling to li

REVIVISCENCY, rē′-vī-vĭs′-ſĕn- Renewal of life.

REUNION, rē′-ū-nyŭn. ſ. Retur ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or conco

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. a. join again, to make one whole a time, to join what is divided; to re to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. n. cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rĕv′-ŏ-kĕbl. a. may be recalled; that may be repe

REVOCABLENESS, rĕv′-ŏ-kĕbl The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rĕv′-ŏ-kāte. v. recall, to call back.

VOCATION, rĕv-ō-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Act calling; ſtate of being recalled; re- l, reverſal.

REVOKE, rē-vōke. v. a. To re- l, to reverſe; to draw back, to recall.

VOKEMENT, rē-vōke-mĕnt. ſ. Re- l, recall.

REVOLT, rē-vōlt'. v. n. To fall from one to another.

VOLT, rē-vōlt'. ſ. Deſertion, change ides; a revolter, one who changes ; groſs departure from duty.

VOLTED, rē-vōlt'-ĕd. part. adj. Having ſwerved from duty.

VOLTER, rē-vōlt'-ŭr. ſ. One who nges ſides, a deſerter.

REVOLVE, rē-vŏl'v. v. n. To roll circle, to perform a revolution; to n a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſ- to devolve.

REVOLVE, rē-vŏl'v. v. a. To roll thing round; to conſider, to meditate

VOLUTION, rĕv-vō-lū'-shŭn. ſ. k of any thing which returns to the t at which it began to move; ſpace ſed by ſome revolution; change in ve of a government or country; ro- n in general, returning motion.

VOMIT, rē'-vŏm''-mĭt. v. a. To , to vomit again.

VULSION, rē-vŭlſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act elling or drawing humours from a e part of the body.

WARD, rē-wā'rd. v. a. To give turn; to repay, to recompenſe for hing good; to repay evil.

WARD, rē-wā'rd. ſ. Recompenſe r good; it is ſometimes uſed with ture of irony, for puniſhment or penſe of evil.

WARDABLE, rē-wā'rd-ĕbl. a. Wor- reward.

WARDER, rē-wā'rd-ŭr. ſ. One that s, one that recompenſes.

WORD, rē'-wŭrd''. v. a. To re- the ſame words.

XARBARATE, rĕk-bā'r-bā-rāte. a. gnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

XDOMANCY, rāb'-dō-mān-sy. ſ. ion by a wand.

XSODIST, rāp'-sō-dĭſt. ſ. One who without regular dependence of one on another.

XSODY, rāp'-sō-dy. ſ. Any num- parts joined together, without ne- dependence or natural connection.

XORICK, rĕt'-tō-rĭk. ſ. The act g not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of perſuaſion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rē-tŏr'-y-kĕl. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rē-tŏr'-y-kĕl-y. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETORICATE, rē-tŏr'-y-kāte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the paſſions.

RHETORICIAN, rĕt-tō-rĭſh'-ĕn. ſ. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rōm. ſ. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rō-măt'-ĭk. a. Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rō'-mā-tizm. ſ. A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rō'-my. a. Full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nŏs'-sĕ-rŏs. ſ. A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, rŏmb'. ſ. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe.

RHOMBICK, rŏm'-bĭk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rŏm'-boid. ſ. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rŏm-boi'd-ĕl. a. Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rō'-bŭrb. ſ. A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

RHYME, rī'me. ſ. An harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds; the conſonance of verſes, the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rī'me. v. n. To agree in ſound; to make verſes.

RHYMER, rī'm-ŭr. } ſ.
RHYMSTER, rī'mſ-tŭr. }
One who makes rhymes, a verſifier.

RHYTHMICAL, rĭth'-my-kĕl. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB, rĭb'. ſ. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RIBALDRY, rĭb'-bĕld-ry. ſ. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rĭb'-bĭn. ſ. A fillet of ſilk, a narrow

narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rĭb'd. a. Furniſhed with ribs; incloſed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rĭb'-bĭn. ſ. See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rĭb'-rōſt. v. n. To beat ſoundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rĭb'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RICE, rī'ſe. ſ. One of the eſculent grains.

RICH, rĭtſh'. a. Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rĭtſh'-ĭz. ſ. Wealth, money or poſſeſſion; ſplendid ſumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rĭtſh'-lў. ad. Wealthily, ſplendidly; plenteouſly; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rĭtſh'-nĭs. ſ. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rĭk'. ſ. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and ſheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rĭk'-kĭts. ſ. The Rickets is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rĭk'-ĭt-ў. a. Diſeaſed with the rickets.

RID, rĭd'. pret. of Ride.

To RID', rĭd'. v. a. To ſet free, to redeem; to clear, to diſencumber; to drive away, to deſtroy.

RIDDANCE, rĭd'-dĕns. ſ. Deliverance; diſencumbrance, loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rĭd'n. the participle of Ride.

RIDDLE, rĭd'l. ſ. An enigma, a puzzling queſtion, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarſe or open ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'l. v. a. To ſolve, to unriddle; to ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'l. v. n. To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rĭd'l-ĭng-lў. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rī'de. v. n. To travel on horſeback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be ſupported in motion; to manage a horſe; to be ſupported as ſhips on the water.

To RIDE, rī'de. v. a. To manage inſolently at will.

RIDER, rī'd-ŭr. ſ. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horſes.

RIDGE, rĭdzh'. ſ. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a ſteep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof riſing acute angle; Ridges of a horſe's are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh roof of the mouth, running acroſs one ſide of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rĭdzh'. v. a. To ridge.

RIDGIL, rĭdzh'-ĭl. } ſ.
RIDGLING, rĭdzh'-lĭng. }
A ram half caſtrated.

RIDGY, rĭdzh'-ў. a. Riſing in a rid

RIDICULE, rĭd'-ў-kūl. ſ. Wit o ſpecies that provokes laughter.

To RIDICULE, rĭd'-ў-kūl. v. a. poſe to laughter, to treat with conte ous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rĭd-dĭk'-kŭ-lŭs. a. thy of laughter, exciting contem merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rĭd-dĭk'-kŭ-lŭſ- In a manner worthy of laughter tempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rĭd-dĭk'-kŭ-l ſ. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rī'-dĭng. particip. a. E ed to travel on any occaſion.

RIDING, rī'-dĭng. ſ. A diſtrict vi an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rī'-dĭng-kōt. ſ. made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rī'-dĭng-hŭd. ſ. uſed by women, when they travel, off the rain.

RIE, rī'. ſ. An eſculent grain.

RIFE, rī'fe. a. Prevalent, abound is now only uſed of epidemical pers.

RIFELY, rī'fe-lў. ad. Prevalently dantly.

RIFENESS, rī'fe-nĭs. ſ. Pre abundance.

To RIFLE, rĭ'fl. v. a. To rob, to to plunder.

RIFLER, rĭ'f-lŭr. ſ. Robber, er, pillager.

RIFT, rĭft'. ſ. A cleft, a bre opening.

To RIFT, rĭft'. v. a. To cl ſplit.

To RIFT, rĭft'. v. n. To b open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rĭg'. v. a. To dreſs, to a to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rĭg-ă-dōō'n. ſ. A

RIGATION, rī-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Th watering.

RIGGER, rĭg'-gŭr. ſ. One tha dreſſes.

GING, rĭg'-gĭng. ſ. The ſails or ...ling of a ſhip.

GGISH, rĭg'-gĭſh. a. Wanton, ...ſh.

RIGGLE, rĭg'l. v. a. To move back- ...rd and forward.

GHT, rīte. a. Fit, proper, becoming, ...; not miſtaken, juſt, honeſt; conve- ...nt; not left; ſtrait, not crooked.

GHT, rīte. interj. An expreſſion of ...probation.

GHT, rīte. ad. Properly, juſtly, ex- ...y, according to truth; in a direct line; ...great degree, very, not uſed except in ..., as Right honourable, Right re- ...end.

GHT, rīte. ſ. Juſtice, freedom from ...; juſt claim; that which juſtly be- ...gs to one; property, intereſt; power, ...rogative; immunity, privilege; the ſide ...left; To Rights, in a direct line, ...ght; deliverance from error.

RIGHT, rīte. v. a. To do juſtice to, ...eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed, to ...re from wrong.

HTEOUS, rī-tſhŭs. a. Juſt, honeſt, ...ous, uncorrupt; equitable,

HTEOUSLY, rī'-tſhŭs-lў. ad. Ho- ...ly, virtuouſly.

HTEOUSNESS, rī'-tſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. ...ce, honeſty, virtue, goodneſs.

HTFUL, rīt'-fŭl. a. Having the ... having the juſt claim; honeſt,

HTFULLY, rīt'-fŭl-ў. ad. Accord- ...n right, according to juſtice.

T-HAND, rīt'-hănd. ſ. Not the

TFULNESS, rīt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Mo- ...ſtitude.

TLY, rīt'-lў. ad. According to ... properly, ſuitably, not erroneouſly; ...ly, uprightly; exactly; ſtraitly, di-

TNESS, rīt'-nĭs. ſ. Conformity to ... exemption from being wrong, rec- ...; ſtraitneſs.

D, rĭdzh'-ĭd. a. Stiff, not to be bent, ...nt; ſevere, inflexible; ſharp, cruel.

DITY, rĭ-dzhĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Stiffneſs; ...k of appearance, want of eaſy or airy ...ce.

DLY, rĭdzh'-ĭd-lў. ad. Stiffly, un- ...y; ſeverely, inflexibly.

DNESS, rĭdzh'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Severity, ...bility.

..., rī'-gŏl. ſ. A circle; in Shake- ...a diadem. Not uſed.

UR, rĭg'-gŭr. ſ. Cold, ſtiffneſs; a ...ſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold; ſeverity, ſternneſs, want of condeſcenſion to others; ſeverity of conduct; ſtrictneſs, unabated exactneſs; hardneſs.

RIGOROUS, rĭg'-gŭr-ŭs. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rĭg'-gŭr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Severely, without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RILL, rĭl'. ſ. A ſmall brook, a little ſtreamlet.

To RILL, rĭl'. v. n. To run in ſmall ſtreams.

RILLET, rĭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall ſtream.

RIM, rĭm'. ſ. A border, a margin; that which encircles ſomething elſe.

RIME, rīme. ſ. Hoar froſt, Not uſed; a hole, a chink.

To RIMPLE, rĭmp'l. v. a. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

RIND, rīnd. ſ. Bark, huſk.

RING, rĭng'. ſ. A circle; a circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular courſe; a circle made by perſons ſtanding round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body; a ſound of any kind.

To RING, rĭng'. v. a. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING, rĭng'. v. n. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal; to practiſe the art of making muſick with bells; to ſound, to reſound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rĭng'-bōne. ſ. A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, rĭng'-dŭv. ſ. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rĭng'-ŭr. ſ. He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rĭng'-lēd-ŭr. ſ. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, rĭng'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, rĭng'-ſtrēkt. a. Circularly ſtreaked.

RINGTAIL, rĭng'-tāle. ſ. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rĭng'-wŭrm. ſ. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rĭnſe. v. a. To waſh, to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

RINSER, rĭnſ'-ŭr. ſ. One that waſhes or rinſes, a waſher.

RIOT,

RIOT, rī'-ŭt. ſ. Wild and looſe feſtivity; a ſedition, an uproar; To run Riot, to move or act without control or reſtraint.

To RIOT, rī'-ŭt. v. n. To revel, to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxurioufly; to raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rī'-ŭt-ŭr. ſ. One who is diſſipated in luxury; one who raiſes an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rī'-ŭt-ŭs. a. Luxurious, wanton, licentiouſly feſtive; ſeditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rī'-ŭt-ŭſ-lў. ad. Luxurioufly, with licentious luxury; ſeditiouſly, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rī'-ŭt-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP, rĭp'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing ſewn; to diſcloſe; to bring to view.

RIPE, rī'pe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for uſe; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rī'pe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, rī'pe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not uſed.

RIPELY, rī'pe-lў. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rī'pn. v. n. To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rī'pn. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, rī'pe-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rĭp'l. v. n. To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

To RISE, rīze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect poſture; to get up from reſt; to get up from a fall; to ſpring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to ſwell; to aſcend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the ſun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make inſurrections; to be roufed, to be excited to action; to increaſe in price; to elevate the ſtile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in ſituation.

RISE, rīze. ſ. The act of riſing; elevated place; appearance of the ſun in the eaſt; increaſe of price; beginning, original; elevation, increaſe of ſound.

RISER, rī'-zŭr. ſ. One that riſes.

RISIBILITY, rĭ-zў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rĭz'-ĭbl. a. Having the ty or power of laughing; ridiculous citing laughter.

RISK, rĭſk'. ſ. Hazard, danger, c of harm.

To RISK, rĭſk'. v. a. To hazard, to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rĭſk'-ŭr. ſ. He who riſks.

RITE, rīte. ſ. Solemn act of religio ternal obſervance.

RITUAL, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl. a. Solemnly monius, done according to ſome reli inſtitution.

RITUAL, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl. ſ. A boo which the rites and obſervances of re are ſet down.

RITUALIST, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl-ĭſt. ſ. One ed in the ritual.

RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. ſ. One who is in p of the ſame thing which another ma ſues; a competitor; a competitor in l

RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. a. Standing in co tion, making the ſame claim, emulo

To RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. v. a. To ſta competition with another, to oppo emulate, to endeavour to equal or ex

To RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. v. n. To be c titors.

RIVALITY, rī-văl'-ĭt-ў. } ſ.
RIVALRY, rī'-văl-rў. } Competition, emulation.

RIVALSHIP, rī'-văl-ſhĭp. ſ. Th or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rīve. v. a. part. Riven. ſplit, to cleave, to divide by a bl ſtrument.

To RIVEL, rĭv'l. v. a. To contra wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rĭv'n. part. of Rive.

RIVER, rĭv'-ŭr. ſ. A land cur water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rĭv'-ŭr-drăg'- A crocodile; a name given by M the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rĭv'-ŭr-gŏd. ſ. T deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rĭv'-ŭr-hŏrs. ſ. potamus.

RIVET, rĭv'-ĭt. ſ. A faſteni clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rĭv'-ĭt. v. a. To faſt rivets; to faſten ſtrongly, to m moveable.

RIVULET, rĭv'-ŭ-lĭt. ſ. A ſma a brook, a ſtreamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rĭks'-dŏl-lŭr. ſ. man coin, worth four ſhillings pence ſterling.

ACH, rō'tſh. ſ. A fiſh.

OAD, rō'de. ſ. Large way, path; ound where ſhips may anchor; inroad, curſion, Not uſed; journey.

ROAM, rō'me. v. n. To wander bout any certain purpoſe, to ramble, to re.

ROAM, rō'me. v. a. To range, to nder over.

AMER, rō'm-ūr. ſ. A rover, a ram-e, a wanderer.

AN, rō'ne. a. Bay, ſorrel, or black, h grey or white ſpots interſperſed.

ROAR, rō're. v. n. To cry as a lion other wild beaſt; to cry in diſtreſs; to nd as the wind or ſea; to make a loud e.

AR, rō're. ſ. The cry of the lion or r beaſt; an outcry of diſtreſs; a cla-or of merriment; the ſound of the wind ea; any loud noiſe.

ARY, rō'-rȳ. a. Dewy.

ROAST, rō'ſt. v. a. To dreſs meat, rning it round before the fire; to a at the fire without water; to heat thing violently; to rule the Roaſt, to ern, to manage, to preſide.

, rōb'. ſ. Inſpiſſated juices.

OB, rōb'. v. a. To deprive of any g by unlawful force, to plunder; to away unlawfully.

BBER, rōb'-būr. ſ. A thief, one that by force or ſteals by ſecret means.

BERY, rōb'-būr-ȳ. ſ. Theft per-ted by force or with privacy.

E, rōbe. ſ. A gown of ſtate, a of dignity.

OBE, rōbe. v. a. To dreſs pom-y, to inveſt.

N, rōb'-bin.

N-RED-BREAST, rōb'-bin-red-brēſt. ſ.

d ſo named from his red breaſt.

UST, rō-būſt'.

USTIOUS, rō-būſt'-yūs. a.

g, vigorous, boiſterous, violent.

USTNESS, rō-būſt'-nis. ſ. Strength, e.

AMBOLE, rōk'-ĕm-bōle. ſ. A ſort ld garlick.

E-ALUM, rō'tſh-ăl-lŭm. ſ. A kind of allum.

, rōk'. ſ. A vaſt maſs of ſtone; tion, defence, a ſcriptural ſenſe; a held in the hand, from which the was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

OCK, rōk'. v. a. To ſhake, to backwards and forwards; to move dle in order to procure ſleep; to o quiet.

To ROCK, rōk'. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rōk'-dō. ſ. A ſpecies of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rōk'-rō-bȳ. ſ. The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rōk'-ſālt. ſ. Mineral ſalt.

ROCKER, rōk'-kūr. ſ. One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rōk'-kit. ſ. An artificial fire-work.

ROCKLESS, rōk'-lis. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rōk'-rōze. ſ. A plant.

ROCKWORK, rōk'-wūrk. ſ. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rōk'-kȳ. a. Full of rocks; reſembling a rock; hard, ſtony, obdurate.

ROD, rōd'. ſ. A long twig; any thing long and ſlender; an inſtrument for meaſuring; an inſtrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rōde or rōd'. pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE, rōd-ō-mŏn-tā'de. ſ. An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt, a rant.

ROE, rō'. ſ. A ſpecies of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rō'. ſ. The eggs of fiſh.

ROGATION, rō-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Litany, ſupplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rō-gā'-ſhŭn-wēk. ſ. The week immediately preceding Whitſunday.

ROGUE, rō'g. ſ. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rō'g. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knaviſh tricks.

ROGUERY, rō'g-ūr-ȳ. ſ. Knaviſh tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rō'g-ſhip. ſ. The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rō'g-iſh. a. Knaviſh, fraudulent; waggiſh, ſlightly miſchievous.

ROGUISHLY, rō'g-iſh-lȳ. ad. Like a rogue, knaviſhly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rō'g-iſh-nis. ſ. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rō'g-ȳ. a. Knaviſh, wanton.

To ROIST, roi'ſt.
To ROISTER, roi'ſ-tūr. v. n.

To behave turbulently, to act at diſcretion, to be at free quarter, to bluſter.

ROISTER, roiſ'-tūr. ſ. A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL, rō'le. v. a. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground;

ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itſelf; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round maſſes; to pour in a ſtream or waves.

To ROLL, rōle. v. n. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as weaves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuouſly; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuouſly.

ROLL, rōle. ſ. The act of rolling, the ſtate of being rolled; the thing rolling; maſs made round; writing rolled upon itſelf; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a regiſter, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rōl-lŭr. ſ. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rōl-ling-pin. ſ. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rōl-ў-pōl-ў. ſ. A ſort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rŭm'-midzh. ſ. A tumult, a buſtle, an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

ROMANCE, rō-mănſe. ſ. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rō-mănſe. v. n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rō-mănſ'-ŭr. ſ. A lier, a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rō'-măn-īze. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

ROMANTICK, rō-măn'-tik. a. Reſembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, falſe; fanciful, full of wild ſcenery.

ROMISH, rō'm-iſh. a. Popiſh.

ROMP, rŏmp'. ſ. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl; rough rude play.

To ROMP, rŏmp'. v. a. To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

RONDEAU, rŏn'-dō. ſ. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

RONION, rŏn'-nyŭn. ſ. A fat bo woman.

RONT, rŭnt'. ſ. An animal ſtinted in growth.

ROOD, rō'd. ſ. The fourth part o acre in ſquare meaſure; a pole, a mea of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſ the croſs.

ROOF, rō'f. ſ. The cover of a ho the vault, the inſide of the arch that c a building; the palate, the upper pa the mouth.

To ROOF, rō'f. v. a. To cover w roof; to incloſe in a houſe.

ROOFY, rō'f-ў. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rō'k. ſ. A bird reſembli crow, it feeds not on carrion but gra piece at cheſs; a cheat, a trickiſh rap fellow.

To ROOK, rō'k. v. n. To ro cheat.

ROOKERY, rō'k-ŭr-ў. ſ. A nur rooks.

ROOKY, rō'k-ў. a. Inhabited by

ROOM, rō'm. ſ. Space, extent of ſpace of place unoccupied; way unob ed; place of another, ſtead; unobſt opportunity; an apartment in a hou

ROOMAGE, rō'm-idzh. ſ. Space,

ROOMINESS, rō'm-ў-nis. ſ. quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rō'm-ў. a. Spacious, large.

ROOST, rō'ſt. ſ. That on which ſits to ſleep; the act of ſleeping.

To ROOST, rō'ſt. v. n. To ſle bird; to lodge, In burleſque.

ROOT, rō't. ſ. That part of the which reſts in the ground, and ſupp ſtems with nouriſhment; the bott lower part; a plant of which the eſculent; the original, the firſt ca the firſt anceſtor; fixed reſidence; ſion, durable effect.

To ROOT, rō't. v. n. To fix t to ſtrike far into the earth; to earth.

To ROOT, rō't. v. a. To fix dee earth; to impreſs deeply; to tur of the ground; to radicate, to ex to deſtroy, to baniſh.

ROOTED, rō't-ĭd. a. Fixed, dical.

ROOTEDLY, rō't-ĭd-lў. ad. ſtrongly.

ROOTY, rō't-ў. ad. Full of ro

…PE, rō'pe. ſ. A cord, a ſtring, a hal…; any row of things depending, as a …pe of onions.

…ROPE, rō'pe. v. n. To draw out in …ine as viſcous matter.

…PEDANCER, rō'pe-dānſ-ūr. ſ. An …t who dances on a rope.

…PINESS, rō'-pȳ-nīs. ſ. Viſcoſity, gluti…neſs.

…PEMAKER, rō'pe-māke-ūr. ſ. One …o makes ropes to ſell.

…PERY, rō'pe-ūr-ȳ. ſ. Rogue's tricks. …ot uſed.

…PETRICK, rō'pe-trīk. ſ. Probably …gue's tricks, tricks that deſerve the hal…. An old cant word.

…PY, rō'-pȳ. a. Viſcous, tenacious, …linous.

…QUELAURE, rōk'-klō. ſ. A cloak …men.

…RIFEROUS, rō-rīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Pro…ing dew.

…RIFLUENT, rō-rīf'-flū-ēnt. a. Flow…with dew.

…SARY, rō'-zēr-ȳ. ſ. A bunch of …ds, on which the Romaniſts number …r prayers.

…SCID, rōs'-sīd. a. Dewy, abounding …h dew.

…SE, rōze. ſ. A flower; To ſpeak …der the Roſe, to ſpeak any thing with …ty, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcover…

…SE, rōze. prēt. of Riſe.

…SEATE, rō'-zyēt. a. Roſy, full of …s; blooming, fragrant, as a roſe.

…SED, rōzd. a. Crimſoned, fluſhed.

…SEMARY, rōze-mēr-ȳ. ſ. A plant.

…SE-NOBLE, rōze-nōbl. ſ. An Engliſh …d coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhil…s.

…SE-WATER, rō'ze-wā'-tūr. ſ. Wa…diſtilled from roſes.

…SET, rō'-zēt. ſ. A red colour for …ters.

…SIN, rōz'-zīn. ſ. Inſpiſſated turpen…, a juice of the pine; any inſpiſſated …ce of vegetables that diſſolves in …t.

…ROSIN, rōz'-zīn. v. a. To rub with …n.

…SINY, rōz'-zīn-ȳ. a. Reſembling roſin.

…SEL, rōs'-sīl. ſ. Light land.

…STRATED, rōs'-trā-tīd. a. Adorn…with beaks of ſhips.

…STRUM, rōs'-trūm. ſ. The beak of a …; the beak of a ſhip; the ſcaffold …ce orators harangued; the pipe which …eys the diſtilling liquor into its re…er in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rō'-zȳ. a. Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rōt'. v. n. To putrify, to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

To ROT, rōt'. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rōt'. ſ. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rō'-tēr-ȳ. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rō'-tā-tīd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rō-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of whirling round like a wheel; a revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rō-tā'-tūr. ſ. That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rōte. ſ. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

To ROTE, rōte. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the underſtanding.

ROTGUT, rōt'-gūt. ſ. Bad beer.

ROTTEN, rōt'n. a. Putrid, carious; not truſty; not ſound.

ROTTENNESS, rōt'n-nīs. ſ. State of being rotten, cariouſneſs, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rō-tūnd'. a. Round, circular, ſpherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rō-tūnd'-ȳ-fō'-lyūs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rō-tūnd'-it-ȳ. ſ. Roundneſs, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rō-tūnd'-ō. ſ. A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide, ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, rōve. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To ROVE, rōve. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rō'v-ūr. ſ. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconſtant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rō'zh. ſ. Red paint.

ROUGH, rūf. a. Not ſmooth, rugged; auſtere to the taſte; harſh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harſh to the mind, ſevere; hard featured; not poliſhed; rugged, diſordered in appearance; ſtormy, boiſterous.

To ROUGHCAST, rūf-kāſt. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with aſperities and inequalities; to plaiſter with rough mortar; to form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rŭf-kăſt. ſ. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaiſter.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rŭf-drăft. ſ. A draught in its rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, rŭf-drâ. v. a. To trace coarſely.

To ROUGHEN, rŭf'n. v. a. To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW, rŭf-hů. v. a. To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rŭf-hů'n. particip. a. Rugged, unpoliſhed, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finiſhed.

ROUGHLY, rŭf-lў. ad. With uneven ſurface, with aſperities on the ſurface; harſhly, uncivilly, rudely; ſeverely, without tenderneſs; auſterely to the taſte; boiſterouſly, tempeſtuouſly; harſhly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rŭf'-nĭs. ſ. Superficial aſperity, unevenneſs of ſurface; auſtereneſs to the taſte; taſte of aſtringency; harſhneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs of temper, coarſeneſs of manners, tendency to rudeneſs; abſence of delicacy; ſeverity, violence of diſcipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate; inelegance of dreſs or appearance; tempeſtuouſneſs, ſtormineſs; coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT, răt. old pret. of Reach. Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, rŭf-wŭrk. v. a. To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rou'n-ſў-vĕl. ſ. See PEA.

ROUND, rou'nd. a. Cylindrical; circular; ſpherical; not broken; large, not inconſiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, briſk; plain, free without delicacy, almoſt rough.

ROUND, rou'nd. ſ. A circle, a ſphere, an orb; rundle, ſtep of a ladder; the time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt; a revolution, a courſe ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND, rou'nd. ad. Every way, on all ſides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rou'nd. prep. On every ſide of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. a. To ſurround, to encircle; to make ſpherical or circular; to raiſe to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into ſmoothneſs.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. n. To grow round in form; to whiſper; to go rounds.

ROUNDABOUT, rou'nd-ă-bout. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, looſe.

ROUNDEL, rou'n-dĕl. ROUNDELAY, rou'n-dĕ-lâ. ſ. A kind of ancient poetry; a round for figure.

ROUNDER, rou'nd-ŭr. ſ. Circum erce, incloſure. Not uſed.

ROUNDHEAD, rou'nd-hĕd. ſ. A tăn, ſo named from the practice once valent among them of cropping their round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rou'nd-hous. ſ. conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly ſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

ROUNDISH, rou'nd-iſh. a. Some round, approaching to roundneſs.

ROUNDLY, rou'nd-lў. ad. In a r form, in a round manner; openly, pl without reſerve; briſkly, with ſpeed; pletely, to the purpoſe, vigorouſ earneſt.

ROUNDNESS, rou'nd-nĭs. ſ. Circ ty, ſphericity, cylindrical form; ſm neſs; honeſty, openneſs, vigorous ſures.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. a. To wake reſt; to excite to thought or actio put into action; to drive a beaſt fr laire.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. n. To awak ſlumber; to be excited to thought tion.

ROUSE, rou'z. ſ. A doſe of liquor too large.

ROUSER, rou'z-ŭr. ſ. One who ro

ROUT, rou't. ſ. A clamorous mul a rabble, a tumultuous croud; co of any army defeated or diſperſed.

To ROUT, rou't. v. a. To diſſipa put into confuſion by defeat.

ROUTE, rô't. ſ. Road, way.

ROW, rô'. ſ. A rank or file, a r of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rô'. v. n. To impel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rô'. v. a. To drive forward by oars.

ROWEL, row'-il. ſ. The point ſpur turning on an axis; a ſeton, a hair or ſilk put into a wound to hi from healing and provoke a diſcha

To ROWEL, row'-il. v. a. To through the ſkin, and keep the wou by a rowel.

ROWER, rô'-ŭr. ſ. One that r an oar.

ROYAL, roy'-yĕl. a. Kingly, be to a king, becoming a king, regal; illuſtrious.

ROYALIST, roy'-yĕl-iſt. ſ. Adhe a king.

ROYALISE, roy'-yĕl-ĭze. v. a. To ...ke royal.

...YALLY, roy'-yĕl-ў. ad. In a kingly ...nner, regally, as becomes a king.

...YALTY, roy'-yĕl-tў. ſ. Kingſhip, ...racter or office of a king; ſtate of a ...g; emblems of royalty.

...YNISH, roy'-nĭſh. a. Paltry, ſorry, ...m, rude. Not uſed.

RUB, rŭb'. v. a. To clean or ſmooth ...thing by paſſing ſomething over it, to ...r, to wipe; to move one body upon ...ther; to remove by friction; to touch ...d; To Rub down, to clean or curry a ...e; To Rub up, to excite, to awaken; ...liſh, to retouch.

RUB, rŭb'. v. n. To fret, to make a ...tion; to get through difficulties.

...B, rŭb'. ſ. Colliſion, hindrance, ob...ction; act of rubbing; inequality of ...und that hinders the motion of a bowl; ...olty, cauſe of uneaſineſs.

...-STONE, rŭb'-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone to ...e or ſharpen.

...BER, rŭb'-bŭr. ſ. One that rubs; ...inſtrument with which one rubs; a ...e file; a game, a conteſt, two games ...of three.

...BAGE, rŭb'-bĭdzh. } ſ.
...BISH, rŭb'-bĭſh. }
...s of building, fragments of matter ...in building; confuſion, mingled maſs; ...thing vile and worthleſs.

...BLE-STONE, rŭb'l-ſtōne. ſ. Stones ...ed and worn by the water at the latter ...of the deluge.

...CUND, rŏ'-bў-kŭnd. a. Inclined to ...eaſ.

...RD, rŏ'-bĕd. a. Red as a ruby.

...FICK, rō-bĭf'-fĭk. a. Making

...FORM, rŏ'-bў-fârm. a. Having ...rm of red.

...UBIFY, rŏ'-bў fў. v. a. To make

...OUS, rŏ'-byŭs. a. Ruddy, red. ...uſed.

...ICATED, rŏ'-brў-kâ-tĭd. a. Smear...th red.

...ICK, rŏ'-brĭk. ſ. Directions print...books of law and in prayer-books, ſo ...d, becauſe they were originally diſtin...ed by being in red ink.

..., rŏ'-bў. ſ. A precious ſtone of a ...our, next in hardneſs and value to a ...nd; redneſs; any thing red; a ..., a carbuncle.

..., rŏ'-bў. a. Of a red colour.

...ATION, rŭk-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A belch...ing from wind and indigeſtion.

RUDDER, rŭd'-dŭr. ſ. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which its courſe is governed; any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RUDDINESS, rŭd'-dў-nĭs. ſ. The quality of approaching to redneſs.

RUDDLE, rŭd'l. ſ. Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rŭd'-dŭk. ſ. A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rŭd'-dў. a. Approaching to redneſs, full red; yellow.

RUDE, rō'd. a. Rough, coarſe of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harſh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, ſhapeleſs; artleſs, inelegant; ſuch as may be done with ſtrength without art.

RUDELY, rō'd-lў. ad. In a rude manner; unſkilfully; violently, boiſterouſly.

RUDENESS, rō'd-nĭs. ſ. Coarſeneſs of manners, incivility; violence, boiſterouſneſs.

RUDESBY, rō'dz-bў. ſ. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obſolete.

RUDIMENT, rō'-dў-mĕnt. ſ. The firſt principles, the firſt elements of a ſcience; the firſt part of education; the firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rō-dў-mĕnt'-ĕl. a. Initial, relating to firſt principles.

To RUE, rō'. v. a. To grieve for, to regret, to lament.

RUE, rō'. ſ. An herb called Herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rō'-fûl. a. Mournful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rō'-fûl-ў. ad. Mournfully, ſorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rō'-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

RUELLE, rō-ĕl'. ſ. A circle, an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF, rŭf'. ſ. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a ſmall river-fiſh; a ſtate of roughneſs.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'-fyăn. ſ. A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'-fyăn. a. Brutal, ſavagely boiſterous.

To RUFFLE, rŭfl. v. a. To diſorder, to put out of form, to make leſs ſmooth; to diſcompoſe, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭfl. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in looſe motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭfl. ſ. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament; diſturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf'-tŭr-hŭd. ſ. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG, rŭg'. ſ. A coarſe nappy woollen cloth; a coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg'-gĭd. a. Rough, full of unevenneſs and aſperity; ſavage of temper; ſtormy, rude, rough or harſh to the ear; ſurly; boiſterous; rough, ſhaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg'-gĭd-lў. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg'-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rō-gō'ſe. a. Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rō'-ĭn. ſ. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demoliſhed; deſtruction, loſs of happineſs or fortune, overthrow; miſchief, bane.

To RUIN, rō'-ĭn. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh; to deſtroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoveriſh.

To RUIN, rō'-ĭn. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or miſery. Little uſed.

To RUINATE, rō'-ĭn-āte. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh. Obſolete.

RUINATION, rō-ĭn-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Subverſion, demolition. Obſolete.

RUINOUS, rō'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, deſtructive.

RUINOUSLY, rō'-ĭn-ŭſ-lў. ad. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rōl. ſ. Government, ſway, ſupreme command; an inſtrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rōl. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to ſettle as by rule.

To RULE, rōl. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, rōl'-ŭr. ſ. Governour, one that has the ſupreme command; an inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rŭm'. ſ. A country parſon; a kind of ſpirits diſtilled from moloſſes.

To RUMBLE, rŭm'bl. v. n. To make a harſh jarring continued noiſe.

RUMBLER, rŭm'-blŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rō'-mў-nĕnt. a. Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rō'-mў-nāte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muſe, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rō'-mў-nāte. v. a. To chew over again; to muſe on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rō-mў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'-mĭdzh. v. a. To ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'-mĭdzh. v. n. To ſearch places.

RUMMER, rŭm'-mŭr. ſ. A glaſs for drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rō'-mŭr. ſ. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rō'-mŭr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rō'-mŭr-ŭr. ſ. Reporter, ſpreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp'. ſ. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭmp'l. v. a. To wrinkle or contract into puckers or creaſes.

RUMPLE, rŭmp'l. ſ. Pucker, wrinkle, plait.

To RUN, rŭn'. pret. Ran. v. n. To move ſwiftly, to ply the legs in ſuch a manner that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to ruſh violently; to take a courſe at ſea; to contend in a race; to ſtream, to flow; to be diffuſed; to be fluid; to be fuſible, to melt; to paſs, to proceed; to have a legal courſe; to be practiſed; to have a courſe in direction; to paſs in thought or ſpeech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or courſe; to make a gradual progreſs; to exceed; to melt or matter; to become irregular, to ſtrain; to ſomething wild; to get by artifice or ſtratagem; to fall, to paſs; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to ſearch for, to purſue; to Run at though out of the way; To Run away with, to hurry without conſent; To Run in with, to cloſe, to complain; To Run on, to be continued; To Run over, to be ſo full as to overflow; to exceed ſo much as to overflow; To Run out, to be at an end; to ſpread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be waſted or exhauſted.

To RUN, rŭn'. v. a. To pierce, to force, to drive; to force into a ſhape or form; to drive with violence; to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to [illegible] in thought; to puſh; To Run [illegible]

…ſe to wearineſs; to cruſh, to overbear; …Run over, to recount curſorily, to …der curſorily; To Run through, to …ce to the farther ſurface, to ſpend one's …ble eſtate.

…NAGATE, rŭn'-nă-gâte. ſ. A fugi…, rebel, apoſtate.

…NAWAY, rŭn'-ă-wâ. ſ. One that …s from danger, a fugitive.

…NDLE, rŭn'dl. ſ. A round, a ſtep of …ladder; a peritrochium, ſomething put …nd an axis.

…NDLET, rŭn'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

…NG, rŭng'. pret. and part. paſſ. of …ng.

…NNEL, rŭn'-nil. ſ. A rivulet, a …all brook. Not uſed.

…NNER, rŭn'-nŭr. ſ. One that runs; …ner; a meſſenger; a ſhooting ſprigg; …of the ſtones of a mill; a bird.

…NNET, rŭn'-nĭt. ſ. A liquor made …keeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot …er, and uſed to coagulate milk for …ds and cheeſe.

…NNION, rŭn'-nyŭn. ſ. A paltry ſcurvy …rch. Out of uſe.

…NT, rŭnt'. ſ. Any ſmall animal below …natural growth of the kind.

…PTION, rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Breach, ſolu…of continuity.

…PTURE, rŭp'-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of …aking, ſtate of being broken; a breach …peace, open hoſtility; burſtenneſs; pre…natural eruption of the gut.

…RUPTURE, rŭp'-tſhŭr. v. a. To …ak, to burſt, to ſuffer diſruption.

…PTUREWORT, rŭp'-tſhŭr-wŭrt. ſ. …plant.

…RAL, rŏ'-rĕl. a. Country, exiſting in …e country not in cities, ſuiting the coun…, reſembling the country.

…RALITY, rŏ-răl'-ĭt-ў. } ſ.
…RALNESS, rŏ'-rĕl-nĭs. }
…he quality of being rural.

…RSH, rŭſh'. ſ. A plant; any thing …nerbially worthleſs.

…RSH-CANDLE, rŭſh'-kăn'dl. ſ. A …all blinking taper, made by ſtripping a …ſh.

…RUSH, rŭſh'. v. n. To move with …olence, to go on with tumultuous rapidi…

…RSH, rŭſh'. ſ. Violent courſe.

…RSHY, rŭſh'-ў. a. Abounding with …ſhes; made of ruſhes.

…RSK, rŭſk'. ſ. Hard bread for ſtores.

…RSET, rŭs'-sĭt. a. Reddiſhly brown; …erton ſeems to uſe it for grey; coarſe, …omſpun, ruſtick.

…RSETING, rŭs'-sĭt-ĭng. ſ. A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rŭſt'. ſ. The red incruſtation of iron; the tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal; loſs of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rŭſt'. v. n. To gather ruſt, to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded; to degenerate in idleneſs.

To RUST, rŭſt'. v. a. To make ruſty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rŭs'-tў-kĕl. a. Rough, boiſterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rŭs'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rŭs'-tў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ruſtical, rudeneſs.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'-tў-kâte. v. n. To reſide in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'-tў-kâte. v. a. To baniſh into the country.

RUSTICITY, rŭſ-tĭs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Qualities of one that lives in the country, ſimplicity, artleſſneſs, rudeneſs; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rŭs'-tĭk. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artleſs, honeſt, ſimple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rŭs'-tik. ſ. A clown, a ſwain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rŭs'-tў-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RUSTLE, rŭs'l. v. n. To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rŭs'-tў. a. Covered with ruſt, infected with ruſt; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rŭt'. v. n. To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT, rŭt'. ſ. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, rōth. ſ. Pity, tenderneſs, ſorrow for the miſery of another.

RUTHFUL, rōth-fŭl. a. Rueful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rōth-fŭl-ў. ad. Wofully, ſadly; ſorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, In irony.

RUTHLESS, rōth-lĭs. a. Cruel, pitileſs.

RUTHLESSNESS, rōth-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rōth-lĕſ-lў. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rŭt'-tiſh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rў'. ſ. A coarſe kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rў'-grăs. ſ. A kind of ſtrong graſs.

S.

SABBATH, sáb'-bȩth. ſ. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow, time of reſt.

SABBATHBREAKER, sáb'-bȩth-brȩk-ůr. ſ. Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

SABBATICAL, sáb-bát'-tý-kěl. a. Reſembling the ſabbath, enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

SABBATISM, sáb'-bá-tízm. ſ. Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SABINE, sáb'-ín. ſ. A plant.

SABLE, sá'bl. ſ. Fur.

SABLE, sá'bl. a. Black.

SABRE, sá'br. ſ. A cymetar, a ſhort ſword with a convex edge, a faulchion.

SABULOSITY, sáb-ů-lós'-ít-ý. ſ. Grittineſs, ſandineſs.

SABULOUS, sáb'-ů-lůs. a. Gritty, ſandy.

SACCADE, sák-ká'de. ſ. A violent check the rider gives his horſe by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly.

SACCHARINE, sák'-ká-rîne. a. Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

SACERDOTAL, sá-sȩr-dó'-tȩl. a. Prieſtly, belonging to the prieſthood.

SACHEL, sátſh'-ll. ſ. A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK, sák'. ſ. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the meaſure of three buſhels; a woman's looſe robe.

To SACK, sák'. v. a. To put in bags; to take by ſtorm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sák'. ſ. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sák'-bůt. ſ. A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sák'-klóth. ſ. Cloth of which ſacks are made, coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sák'-kůr. ſ. One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sák'-fůl. ſ. A ſack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sák'-pós'-sít. ſ. A poſſet made of milk and ſack.

SACRAMENT, sák'-krá-mȩnt. ſ. oath, any ceremony producing an o tion; an outward and viſible ſign inward and ſpiritual grace; the euc the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, sák-krá-mȩnt'- Conſtituting a ſacrament, pertainin ſacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sák-krá- ȩl-ý. ad. After the manner of a ment.

SACRED, sá'-krîd. a. Devoted gious uſes, holy; conſecrated; i ble.

SACREDLY, sá'-krîd-lý. ad. bly, religiouſly.

SACREDNESS, sá'-krîd-nís. ſ. ſtate of being ſacred, ſtate of bein ſecrated to religious uſes, holineſs tity.

SACRIFICK, sá-krîf'-fík. a. E in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sák'-krý-fý- Capable of being offered in ſacrifice

SACRIFICATOR, sák'-krý-fý- ſ. Sacrificer, offerer of ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sák-krîf'- tůr'-ý. a. Offering ſacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sák'-krý-fîze. v. offer to heaven, to immolate; to or give up for the ſake of ſomethi to deſtroy, to kill; to devote with

To SACRIFICE, sák'-krý-fîze. v. make offerings, to offer ſacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sák'-krý-fîze. ſ. of offering to heaven; the thing o heaven, or immolated; any thing ed or quitted for the ſake of ſo elſe; any thing deſtroyed.

SACRIFICER, sák'-krý-fîz-ůr. who offers ſacrifice, one that imm

SACRIFICIAL, sák-krý-fîſh Performing ſacrifice, included fice.

SACRILEGE, sák'-krý-lîdzh. crime of appropriating to himſelf devoted to religion; the crime o heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, sák-krý-lé- Violating things ſacred, polluted crime of ſacrilege.

ACRILEGIOUSLY, sák-krỳ-lè'-dzhůs-ly. ad. With ſacrilege.
ACRING, sá'-kring. part. Conſecrating.
ACRIST, sá-krist.
ACRISTAN, sák'-krís-tẽn. } f. He that has the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church.
ACRISTY, sák'-krís-tỳ. f. An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.
D, sád'. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.
SADDEN, sád'n. v. a. To make ſad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.
DDLE, sád'l. f. The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.
SADDLE, sád'l. v. a. To cover with a ſaddle; to load, to burthen.
DDLEBACKED, sád'l-bákt. a. Horſes, ſaddlebacked, have their backs low, and raiſed head and neck.
DDLEMAKER, sád'l-mák-ůr.
DDLER, sád'-lůr. } f. One whoſe trade is to make ſaddles.
DLY, sád'-lỳ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitouſly, miſerably.
DNESS, sád'-nis. f. Sorrowfulneſs, dejection of mind; melancholy look.
FE, sáfe. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring ſecurity; no longer dangerous, repoſited out of the power of doing harm.
FE, sáfe. f. A buttery, a pantry.
FECONDUCT, sáfe-kŏn'-důkt. f. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; paſs, warrant to paſs.
FEGUARD, sáfe-gárd. f. Defence, protection, ſecurity; convoy, guard through an interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor; paſs, warrant to paſs.
FELY, sáfe-lỳ. ad. In a ſafe manner, without danger; without hurt.
FENESS, sáfe-nis. f. Exemption from danger.
FETY, sáfe-tỳ. f. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; cuſtody, ſecurity from eſcape.
FFRON, sáf'-frůn. f. A plant.
FFRON, sáf'-frůn. a. Yellow, having the colour of ſaffron.
GG, ság'. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in uſe.
GACIOUS, sá-gá'-ſhůs. a. Quick of ſcent; quick of thought, acute in making diſcoveries.
GACIOUSLY, sá-gá'-ſhůſ-lỳ. ad. With quick ſcent; with acuteneſs of penetration.
SAGACIOUSNESS, sá-gá'-ſhůſ-nis. f. The quality of being ſagacious.
SAGACITY, sá-gás'-sit-ỳ. f. Quickneſs of ſcent; acuteneſs of diſcovery.
SAGE, sá'dzh. f. A plant.
SAGE, sá'dzh. a. Wiſe, grave, prudent.
SAGE, sá'dzh. f. A philoſopher, a man of gravity and wiſdom.
SAGELY, sá'dzh-lỳ. ad. Wiſely, prudently.
SAGENESS, sá'dzh-nis. f. Gravity, prudence.
SAGITTAL, sá-dzhit'-tẽl. a. Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.
SAGITTARY, sádzh'-it-tẽr-ỳ. f. A centaur, an animal half man half horſe armed with a bow and quiver.
SAGO, sá'-gō. f. A kind of eatable grain.
SAICK, sá'-ik. f. A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.
SAID, séd'. preterite and part. paſſ. of Say. Aforeſaid; declared, ſhewed.
SAIL, sá'le. f. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind and carries on the veſſel on the water; wings; a ſhip, a veſſel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips; To ſtrike Sail, to lower the ſail; a proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.
To SAIL, sá'le. v. n. To be moved by the wind with ſails; to paſs by ſea; to ſwim; to paſs ſmoothly along.
To SAIL, sá'le. v. a. To paſs by means of ſails; to fly through.
SAILER, SAILOR, sá'-lůr. f. A ſeaman, one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.
SAILYARD, sá'le-yárd. f. The pole on which the ſail is extended.
SAINFOIN, sẽn'-foin. f. A kind of herb.
SAINT, sá'nt. f. A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.
To SAINT, sá'nt. v. a. To number among ſaints, to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree, to canonize.
To SAINT, sá'nt. v. n. To act with a ſhew of piety.
SAINTED, sá'nt-id. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.
SAINTLIKE, sá'nt-like. a. Suiting a ſaint, becoming a ſaint; reſembling a ſaint.
SAINTLY, sá'nt-lỳ. ad. Like a ſaint, becoming a ſaint.
SAINTSHIP, sá'nt-ſhip. f. The character or qualities of a ſaint.
SAKE, sá'ke. f. Final cauſe, end, purpoſe;

poſe; account, regard to any perſon or thing.

SAKERET, sāk'-ĕr-ĭt. ſ. The male of a ſaker-hawk.

SAL, sāl'. ſ. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sā-lā'-shŭs. a. Luſtful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sā-lā'-shŭſ-lў. ad. Lecherouſly, luſtfully.

SALACITY, sā-lās'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Luſt, lechery.

SALAD, sāl'-lād. ſ. Food of raw herbs.

SALAMANDER, sāl'-ā-măn-dŭr. ſ. An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, sāl-lā-măn'-drīne. a. Reſembling a ſalamander.

SALARY, sāl'-lā-rў. ſ. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sā'le. ſ. The act of ſelling; vent, power of ſelling, market; a publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction; ſtate of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sā'le-ĕbl. a. Vendible, fit for ſale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sā'le-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SALEABLY, sā'le-ĕb-lў. ad. In a ſaleable manner.

SALEBROUS, sāl'-ē-brŭs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sā'lz-măn. ſ. One who ſells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sā'le-wŭrk. ſ. Work for ſale, work careleſsly done.

SALIENT, sāl'-lyĕnt. a. Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; ſpringing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sā-lī'ne. } a.
SALINOUS, sā-lī'-nŭs. }
Conſiſting of ſalt, conſtituting ſalt.

SALIVA, sā-lī'-vā. ſ. Every thing that is ſpit up, but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival.

SALIVAL, sā-lī'-vĕl. } a.
SALIVARY, sāl'-lў-vĕr-ў. }
Relating to ſpittle.

To SALIVATE, sāl'-lў-vāte. v. a. To purge by the ſalival glands.

SALIVATION, sāl-lў-vā'-shŭn. ſ. A method of cure much practiſed in venereal caſes.

SALIVOUS, sā-lī'-vŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſpittle, having the nature of ſpittle.

SALLET, sāl'-lĭt. } ſ.
SALLETING, sāl'-lĭt-ĭng. }
Corrupted from Sallad.

SALLIANCE, sāl'-lyĕns. ſ. The act iſſuing forth, ſally.

SALLOW, sāl'-lў. ſ. A tree of the nus of willow.

SALLOW, sāl'-lō. a. Sickly, yello

SALLOWNESS, sāl'-lō-nĭs. ſ. Yel neſs, ſickly paleneſs.

SALLY, sāl'-lў. ſ. Eruption, iſſue a place beſieged, quick egreſs; range curſion; flight, volatile or ſprightly tion; levity, extravagant flight, froli

SALLYPORT, sāl'-lў-pōrt. ſ. Ga which ſallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sāl-măn-gŭn'-dў. mixture of chopped meat and pickle rings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and ons.

SALMON, sām'-mŭn. ſ. The ſalm accounted the king of freſh-water fiſ

SALMONTROUT, sām'-mŭn-trou A trout that has ſome reſemblance ſalmon, a ſamlet.

SALSOACID, sāl-sō-ās'-sĭd. a. H a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and neſs.

SALSUGINOUS, sāl-shō'-dzhĭn- Saltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

SALT, sā'lt. ſ. Salt is a body wh eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſol in water and a pungent ſapor; ſmack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sā'lt. a. Having the taſte as Salt fiſh; impregnated with abounding with ſalt; lecherous, ous.

To SALT, sā'lt. v. a. To ſeaſo ſalt.

SALT-PAN, sā'lt-păn. } ſ.
SALT-PIT, sā'lt-pĭt. }
Pit where ſalt is got.

SALTATION, sāl-tā'-shŭn. ſ. of dancing or jumping; beat, tion.

SALTCAT, sā'lt-kăt. ſ. A l ſalt.

SALTCELLAR, sā'lt-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. of ſalt ſet on the table.

SALTER, sā'lt-ŭr. ſ. One wh one who ſells ſalt.

SALTERN, sā'lt-ĕrn. ſ. A ſalt-

SALTISH, sā'lt-ĭsh. a. Somewh

SALTLESS, sā'lt-lĭs. a. Inſi taſting of ſalt.

SALTLY, sā'lt-lў. ad. With ſalt, in a ſalt manner.

SALTNESS, sā'lt-nĭs. ſ. Taſte

SALTPETRE, sā'lt-pē"-tŭr. ſ.

SALVABILITY, sāl-vā-bĭl'-lt-ў. ſibility of being received to everla

LVABLE, sål'-vêbl. a. Poſſible to be ed.

LVAGE, sål'-vîdzh. ſ. A recompence llowed to thoſe who have aſſiſted in ſaving ods or merchandize from a wreck.

LVATION, sål-vâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Preſer- ion from eternal death, reception to the neſs of heaven.

LVATORY, sål'-vâ-tûr-ŷ. ſ. A place, ere any thing is preſerved.

LUBRIOUS, sâ-lû'-bryûs. a. Whol- ome, healthful, promoting health.

LUBRITY, sâ-lû'-brŷ-tŷ. ſ. Whol- meſs, healthfulneſs.

LVE, sålv'. ſ. A glutinous matter ied to wounds and hurts, an emplaſter; , remedy.

SALVE, sålv'. v. a. To cure with edicaments applied; to help, to reme- ; to help or ſave by a Salvo, an excuſe, reſervation.

LVER, sål'-vûr. ſ. A plate on which thing is preſented.

LVO, sål'-vô. ſ. An exception, a re- rvation, an excuſe.

LUTARINESS, sål'-lû-têr-ŷ-nîs. ſ. olſomeneſs, quality of contributing to lth or ſafety.

LUTARY, sål'-lû-têr-rŷ. a. Whol- me, healthful, ſafe, advantageous, con- ucing to health or ſafety.

LUTATION, sål-lû-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The or file of ſaluting, greeting.

SALUTE, sâ-lût'e. v. a. To greet, ail; to kiſs.

UTE, sâ-lût'e. ſ. Salutation, greet- ; a kiſs.

UTER, sâ-lût'-ûr. ſ. He who ſa- .

UTIFEROUS, sâl-lû-tîf'-fêr-ûs. a. lthy, bringing health.

E, sâ'me. a. Identical, being of the kind, ſort, or degree; mentioned be- .

ENESS, sâ'me-nîs. ſ. Identity.

LET, sâm'-lît. ſ. A little ſalmon.

PHIRE, sâm'-fŷr. ſ. A plant pre- ed in pickle.

PLE, sâmp'l. ſ. A ſpecimen, a part whole ſhown that judgment may be of the whole.

PLER, sâm'-plûr. ſ. A pattern of , a piece worked by young girls for rnament.

NABLE, sân'-nâbl. a. Curable, ſuſ- ble of remedy, remediable.

NATION, sâ-nâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of .

NATIVE, sân'-nâ-tîv. a. Powerful e, healing.

SANATIVENESS, sân'-nâ-tîv-nîs. ſ. Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, sângk-tîf-ŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come; the act of making holy, conſecration.

SANCTIFIER, sângk'-tŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, sângk'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holineſs; to make free from guilt; to ſecure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sângk-tŷ-mô'-nyûs. a. Saintly, having the appearance of ſanctity.

SANCTIMONY, sângk'-tŷ-mûn-ŷ. ſ. Holineſs, ſcrupulous auſterity, appearance of holineſs.

SANCTION, sângk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, sângk'-tŷ-tſhûd. ſ. Holineſs, goodneſs, ſaintlineſs.

SANCTITY, sângk'-tît-tŷ. ſ. Holineſs, goodneſs, godlineſs; ſaint, holy being.

To SANCTUARISE, sângk'-tſhû-â-rîze. v. n. To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, sângk'-tſhû-êr-ŷ. ſ. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a ſacred aſylum; ſhelter, protection.

SAND, sând'. ſ. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder; barren country covered with ſands.

SANDAL, sân'-dêl. ſ. A looſe ſhoe.

SANDBLIND, sând'-blînd. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sând'-bôks. ſ. A plant.

SANDED, sân'-dîd. a. Covered with ſand, barren; marked with ſmall ſpots, variegated with duſky ſpecks.

SANDISH, sând'-îſh. a. Approaching to the nature of ſand, looſe, not cloſe, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sând'-ſtône. ſ. Stone of a looſe and friable kind.

SANDY, sând'-ŷ. a. Abounding with ſand, full of ſand; conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

SANE, sâ'ne. a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, sâng'. The preterite of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, sâng-gwîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sâng-gwîf-fŷ-kâ'-ſhûn.

ſhŭn. ſ. The production of blood, the converſion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, săng'-gwȳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, săng'-gwȳ-fȳ. v. n. To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, săng'-gwĭn-nĕr-ȳ. a. Cruel, bloody, murtherous.

SANGUINE, săng'-gwĭn. a. Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, săng'-gwĭn-nĭs. } ſ.
SANGUINITY, săng-gwĭn'-it-ȳ. }
Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, săng-gwĭn'-yŭs. a. Conſtituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, săn'-hē-drĭm. ſ. The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SANICLE, săn'-ĭkl. ſ. A plant.

SANIES, să'-nyēz. ſ. Thin matter, ſerous excretion.

SANIOUS, să'-nyŭs. a. Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

SANITY, săn'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Soundneſs of mind.

SANK, săngk'. The preterite of Sink.

SANS, să'nz. prep. Without.

SAP, săp'. ſ. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, săp'. v. a. To undermine, to ſubvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, săp'. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed inviſibly.

SAPPHIRE, săf'-fȳr. ſ. A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, săf'-fȳr-ĭne. a. Made of ſapphire, reſembling ſapphire.

SAPID, săp'-ĭd. a. Taſteful, palatable, making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, să-pĭd'-ĭt-ȳ. }
SAPIDNESS, săp'-ĭd-nĭs. } ſ.
Taſtefulneſs, power of ſtimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, să'-pyĕns. ſ. Wiſdom, ſageneſs, knowledge.

SAPIENT, să'-pyĕnt. a. Wiſe, ſage.

SAPLESS, săp'-lĭs. a. Wanting ſap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, huſky.

SAPLING, săp'-lĭng. ſ. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, să-pō-nā'-shŭs. }
SAPONARY, săp'-pō-nĕr-ȳ. } a.
Soapy, reſembling ſoap, having the qualities of ſoap.

SAPOR, să'-pŏr. ſ. Taſte, power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, să-pō-rĭf'-fĭk. a. ing the power to produce taſtes.

SAPPINESS, săp'-pȳ-nĭs. ſ. The or the quality of abounding in ſap, ſ lence, juicineſs.

SAPPY, săp'-pȳ. a. Abounding in juicy, ſucculent; young, weak.

SARABAND, să'r-ră-bănd. ſ. A niſh dance.

SARCASM, să'r-kăzm. ſ. A kee proach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, săr-kăs'-tȳ-k ad. Tauntingly, ſeverely.

SARCASTICAL, săr-kăs'-tȳ-kĕl. }
SARCASTICK, săr-kăs'-tĭk. }
Keen, taunting, ſevere.

SARCENET, să'rs-nĭt. ſ. Fine woven ſilk.

SARCOMA, săr-kō'-mă. ſ. A fleſ creſcence, or lump, growing in any the body, eſpecially the noſtrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, săr-kŏf'-fă-g Fleſh-eating, feeding on fleſh.

SARCOPHAGY, săr-kŏf'-fă-dz The practice of eating fleſh.

SARCOTICK, săr-kŏt'-tĭk. ſ. Me which fill up ulcers with new fleſ ſame as incarnatives.

SARDEL, să'r-dĕl. }
SARDINE, să'r-dĭne. } ſ.
SARDIUS, să'r-dzhŭs. }
A ſort of precious ſtone.

SARDONYX, săr-dō'-nĭks. ſ. A ous ſtone.

SARSA, să'r-ſă.

SARSAPARELLA, săr-ſă-pă-rĕl'-l Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, săſh'. ſ. A belt worn by diſtinction, a ſilken band worn by in the army; a window ſo formed be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, săs'-ſă-frăs. ſ. one of the ſpecies of the cornelian ch

SAT. săt'. The preterite of Sit.

SATAN, să'-tăn. ſ. The prince any wicked ſpirit.

SATANICAL, ſă-tăn'-nȳ-kĕl. }
SATANICK, ſă-tăn'-nĭk. }
Deviliſh, infernal.

SATCHEL, săt'ſh-il. ſ. A li uſed by ſchoolboys.

To SATE, ſāte. v. a. To ſat glut, to pall, to feed beyond nat ſires.

SATELLITE, săt'-tĕl-līte. ſ. planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, săt-tĕl-lĭſh' Conſiſting of ſatellites.

To SATIATE, ſā-ſhāte. v. a. tisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to

…ter; to ſaturate, to impregnate with as …ch as can be contained or imbibed.
…TIATE, sā'-shēt. a. Glutted, full to …ter.
…IETY, sā-sī'-ē-ty. ſ. Fulneſs be…d deſire or pleaſure, more than enough, …e of being palled.
…IN, sāt'-tin. ſ. A ſoft, cloſe and …ong ſilk.
…IRE, sā'-tēr. ſ. A poem in which …dneſs or folly are cenſured.
…IRICAL, sā-tēr'-rē-kēl. } a.
…IRICK, sā-tēr'-rik. }
…nging to ſatire, employed in writing …nvective; cenſorious, ſevere in lan…ge.
…IRICALLY, sā-tēr'-rē-kēl-ȳ. ad. …f invective, with intention to cenſure …ſely.
…IRIST, sāt'-tēr-ist. ſ. One who …es ſatires.
…SATIRISE, sāt'-tēr-īze. v. a. To …ze as in a ſatire.
…SFACTION, sāt-tis-fāk'-shŭn. ſ. …ct of pleaſing to the full; the ſtate …ing pleaſed; releaſe from ſuſpenſe, …ainty, or uneaſineſs; gratification, …g which pleaſes; amends, atonement …crime, recompenſe for an injury.
…SFACTIVE, sāt-tis-fāk'-tiv. a. …ing ſatisfaction.
…SFACTORILY, sāt-tis-fāk'-tūr-…ad. In a ſatisfactory manner.
…SFACTORINESS, sāt-tis-fāk'-tūr-…n. ſ. Power of ſatisfying, power of …ge content.
…SFACTORY, sāt-tis-fāk'-tūr-ȳ. a. …ing ſatisfaction; giving content; …ge, making amends.
…ATISFY, sāt'-tis-fȳ. v. a. To con…to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that no…more is deſired; to feed to the full; …mpenſe, to pay to content; to free …doubt, perplexity, ſuſpenſe; to con…
…ATISFY, sāt'-tis-fȳ. v. n. To make …ent.
…RABLE, sāt'-tshŭ-rēbl. a. Im…able with any thing till it will receive …re.
…RANT, sāt'-tshŭ-rānt. a. Impreg…g to the full.
…TURATE, sāt'-tshŭ-rāte. v. a. To …gnate till no more can be received or …ed.
…RDAY, sāt'-tūr-dā. ſ. The laſt …f the week.
…RITY, sā-tshŏ'-rit-ȳ. ſ. Fulneſs, …te of being ſaturated, repletion.

SATURN, sā'-tūrn. ſ. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; in chymiſtry, lead.
SATURNINE, sāt'-tūr-nīne. a. Gloomy, melancholy, ſevere of temper.
SATURNIAN, sā-tūr'-nyēn. a. Happy, golden.
SATYR, sā'-tēr. ſ. A ſylvan god.
SAVAGE, sāv'-vidzh. a. Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.
SAVAGE, sāv'-vidzh. ſ. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.
SAVAGELY, sāv'-vidzh-lȳ. ad. Barbarouſly, cruelly.
SAVAGENESS, sāv'-vidzh-nis. ſ. Barbarouſneſs, cruelty, wildneſs.
SAVAGERY, sāv'-vidzh-rȳ. ſ. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.
SAVANNA, sā-vān'-nā. ſ. An open meadow without wood.
SAUCE, sās. ſ. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte; To ſerve one the ſame Sauce, a vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.
To SAUCE, sās. v. a. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh; to gratify with rich taſtes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.
SAUCEBOX, sās-bŏks. ſ. An impertinent or petulant fellow.
SAUCEPAN, sās-pān. ſ. A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.
SAUCER, sā'-sūr. ſ. A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.
SAUCILY, sā'-sȳ-lȳ. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.
SAUCINESS, sā'-sȳ-nis. ſ. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.
SAUCY, sā-sȳ. a. Pert, petulant, inſolent.
To SAVE, sāve. v. a. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction; to preſerve finally from eternal death; not to ſpend, to hinder from being ſpent; to reſerve or lay by; to ſpare, to excuſe; to ſalve.
To SAVE, sāve. v. n. To be cheap.
SAVE, sāve. ad. Except, not including.
SAVEALL, sāve-āl. ſ. A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.
SAVER, sā'v-ūr. ſ. Preſerver, reſcuer; one who eſcapes loſs, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.
SAVIN, sāv'-in. ſ. A tree.
SAVING, sā'-ving. a. Frugal, parcimonious,

nious, not laviſh; not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

SAVING, sā'-ving. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sā'-ving. ſ. Eſcape of expence, ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sā'-ving-lў. ad. With parcimony.

SAVINGNESS, sā'-ving-nis. ſ. Parcimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SAVIOUR, sā'-vyůr. ſ. Redeemer, he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sā'n-tůr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, sā'-vůr-ў. ſ. A plant.

SAVOUR, sā'-vůr. ſ. A ſcent, odour; taſte, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sā'-vůr. v. n. To have any particular ſmell or taſte; to betoken, to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To SAVOUR, sā'-vůr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taſte of.

SAVOURILY, sā'-vůr-ў-lў. ad. With guſt, with appetite; with a pleaſing reliſh.

SAVOURINESS, sā'-vůr-ў-nis. ſ. Taſte pleaſing and piquant; pleaſing ſmell.

SAVOURY, sā'-vůr-ў. a. Pleaſing to the ſmell; piquant to the taſte.

SAVOY, sā-voy'. ſ. A ſort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sâs'-sidzh. ſ. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice.

SAW, sâ'. The preterite of See.

SAW, sâ'. ſ. A dentated inſtrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a ſaying, a ſentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sâ'. v. a. part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

SAWDUST, sâ'-důſt. ſ. Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

SAWFISH, sâ'-fiſh. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

SAWPIT, sâ'-pit. ſ. Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâ'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâ'-rèſt. ſ. A ſort of tool. With the ſaw-wreſt they ſet the teeth of the ſaw.

SAWER, SAWYER, sâ'-yėr. ſ.

One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sâk'-sў-frâdzh. ſ. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sâk-siſ'-frâ-gůs. a. Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

To SAY, sâ'. v. a. pret. Said. To ſ to utter in words, to tell; to tell in manner.

SAYING, sâ'-ing. ſ. Expreſſion, w opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

SAYS, sėz'. Third perſon of To Say

SCAB, ſkâb'. ſ. An incruſtation fo over a ſore by dried matter; the i mange of horſes; a paltry fellow ſo from the itch.

SCABBARD, ſkâb'-bėrd. ſ. The of a ſword.

SCABBED, ſkâb'd. a. Covered o eaſed with ſcabs; paltry, ſorry.

SCABBEDNESS, ſkâb'-bid-nis. ſ. ſtate of being ſkabbed.

SCABBINESS, ſkâb'-bў-nis. ſ. quality of being ſcabby.

SCABBY, ſkâb'-bў. a. Diſeaſed ſcabs.

SCABIOUS, ſkâ'-byůs. a. Itchy, le

SCABROUS, ſkâb'-růs. a. Rough, ged, pointed on the ſurface; harſh muſical.

SCABWORT, ſkâb'-wůrt. ſ. A p

SCAD, ſkâd'. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SCAFFOLD, ſkâf'-fůld. ſ. A temp gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſho ſpectators; the gallery raiſed for exe of great malefactors; frames of erected on the ſide of a building f workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, ſkâf'-fůl-did Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, ſkâf'-fůl-ding. ſ. ing ſlightly erected.

SCALADE, ſkâ-lâ'de. SCALADO, ſkâ-lâ'-dô. ſ.

A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing l againſt the walls.

SCALARY, ſkâ'-lėr-ў. a. Proceed ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

To SCALD, ſkâ'ld. v. a. To bur hot liquor.

SCALD, ſkâ'ld. ſ. Scurf on the he

SCALD, ſkâ'ld. a. Paltry, ſorry.

SCALDHEAD, ſkâ'ld-hėd. ſ. A ſome diſeaſe, a kind of local lep which the head is covered with a ſca

SCALE, ſkâ'le. ſ. A balance, a ſuſpended by a beam againſt anothe ſign Libra on the Zodiack; the ſmal or cruſts which lying one over make the coats of fiſhes; any thing liated, a thin lamina; ladder, m aſcent; the act of ſtorming by l regular gradation, a regular ſeries like a ladder; a figure ſubdivided like the ſteps of a ladder which is

ure proportions between pictures and thing repreſented; the ſeries of har- ck or muſical proportions; any thing ted at equal diſtances.

SCALE, ſkā'le. v. a. To climb as by ders; to meaſure or compare, to weigh; ite off a thin lamina; to pare off a face.

SCALE, ſkā'le. v. n. To peel off in particles.

LED, ſkā'ld. a. Squamous, having les like fiſhes.

LENE, ſkā-lē'n. ſ. In geometry, a gle that has three ſides unequal to other.

LINESS, ſkā'-lў-nis. ſ. The ſtate being ſcaly.

L, ſkā'l. ſ. Leproſy, morbid bald-

LLION, ſkāl'-lyŭn. ſ. A kind of

LLOP, ſkŏl'-lŭp. ſ. A fiſh with a ow pectinated ſhell.

CALLOP, ſkŏl'-lŭp. v. a. To mark he edge with ſegments of circles.

LP, ſkālp'. ſ. The ſcull, the cranium the bone that incloſes the brain; the uments of the head.

CALP, ſkālp'. v. a. To deprive the of its integuments.

LPEL, ſkāl'-pil. ſ. An inſtrument to ſcrape a bone.

LY, ſkā'l-ў. a. Covered with ſcales.

SCAMBLE, ſkām'bl. v. n. To be olent and rapacious, to ſcramble, to by ſtruggling with others; to ſhift wardly. Little uſed.

MMONIATE, ſkām-mō'-nyēt. a. e with ſcammony.

MMONY, ſkām'-mō-nў. ſ. The e of a plant; a concreted juice drawn an Aſiatic plant.

CAMPER, ſkām'-pŭr. v. n. To fly ſpeed and trepidation.

CAN, ſkān'. v. a. To examine a by counting the feet; to examine

NDAL, ſkān'-dĕl. ſ. Offence given e faults of others; reproachful aſper- opprobrious cenſure, infamy.

CANDAL, ſkān'-dĕl. v. a. To opprobriouſly, to charge falſely with

CANDALIZE, ſkān'-dă-lize. v. a. fend by ſome action ſuppoſed crimi- to reproach, to diſgrace, to defame.

DALOUS, ſkān'-dă-lŭs. a. Giving k offence; opprobrious, diſgraceful; ful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, ſkān'-dă-lŭſ-lў. ad. Cenſoriouſly, opprobriouſly; ſhamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, ſkān-dă-lŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, ſkān'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT, ſkānt'. v. a. To limit, to ſtraiten.

SCANT, ſkānt'. a. Parcimonious; leſs than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, ſkān'-tў-lў. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, ſkān'-tў-nis. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of ſpace; want of amplitude or greatneſs.

SCANTLET, ſkānt'-lit. ſ. A ſmall pattern, a ſmall quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, ſkānt'-ling. ſ. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe; a certain proportion; a ſmall quantity.

SCANTLY, ſkānt'-lў. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriouſly.

SCANTNESS, ſkānt'-nis. ſ. Narrowneſs, meanneſs, ſmallneſs.

SCANTY, ſkān'-tў. a. Narrow, ſmall, ſhort of quantity ſufficient; ſparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, ſkā'pe. v. a. To eſcape, to ſhun, to fly.

To SCAPE, ſkā'pe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, ſkā'pe. ſ. Eſcape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCAPULA, ſkāp'-ū-lă. ſ. The ſhoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, ſkāp'-ū-lĕr-ў. a. Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR, ſkā'r. ſ. A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, ſkā'r. v. a. To mark as with a ſore or wound.

SCARAB, ſkăr'-ăb. ſ. A beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, ſkăr'-ă-mouſh. ſ. A buffoon in motly dreſs.

SCARCE, ſkĕrs'. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, ſkĕrs'. } ad.
SCARCELY, ſkĕrs'-lў. }
Hardly, ſcantly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, ſkĕrs'-nis. }
SCARCITY, ſkĕrs'-ĭt-ў. } ſ.
Smallneſs of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareneſs, infrequency, not commonneſs.

To SCARE, ſkā're. v. a. To frighten, to terrify, to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCARE-

SCARECROW, skâ're-krô. ſ. An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds.

SCARF, skârf. ſ. Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

To SCARF, skârf. v. a. To throw looſely on; to dreſs in any looſe veſture.

SCARFSKIN, skârf-ſkin. ſ. The cuticle, the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skâr-ŷ-fŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skâr'-ŷ-fŷ-kâ-tûr. ſ. One who ſcarifies.

SCARIFIER, skâr'-rŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. He who ſcarifies; the inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skâr'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

SCARLET, skâ'r-lit. ſ. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

SCARLET, skâ'r-lit. a. Of the colour of ſcarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, skâ'r-lit-bê'n. ſ. A plant.

SCARLETOAK, skâ'r-lit-ô'k. The ilex, a ſpecies of oak.

SCARP, skâ'rp. ſ. The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skâ'te. ſ. A kind of wooden ſhoe on which they ſlide.

To SCATE, skâ'te. v. n. To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE, skâte. ſ. A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCATEBROUS, skât'-tê-brûs. a. Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH, skâ'th. v. a. To waſte, to damage, to deſtroy.

SCATH, skâ'th. ſ. Waſte, damage, miſchief.

SCATHFUL, skâ'th-fûl. a. Miſchievous, deſtructive.

To SCATTER, skât'-tûr. v. a. To throw looſely about, to ſprinkle; to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

To SCATTER, skât'-tûr. v. n. To be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

SCATTERINGLY, skât'-têr-îng-lŷ. ad. Looſely, diſperſedly.

SCAVENGER, skâv'-în-dzhûr. ſ. A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, sê'n-êr-ŷ. ſ. The appearances of place or things; the repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed; the diſpoſition and conſecut the ſcenes of a play.

SCENE, sê'n. ſ. The ſtage, the of dramatick poetry; the general ance of any action, the whole con of objects, a diſplay, a ſeries, a diſpoſition; part of a play; the pl preſented by the ſtage; the hanging theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sên'-nik. a. Dramatic atrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sê-nô-gr kêl. a. Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sê'-nô- fŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. In perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sê-nôg'-grâ-fŷ. art of perſpective.

SCENT, sênt'. ſ. The power of ſm the ſmell; the object of ſmell, odou or bad; chace followed by the ſmel

To SCENT, sênt'. v. a. To ſm perceive by the noſe; to perfume, imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sênt'-lis. a. Hav ſmell.

SCEPTRE, sêp'-tûr. ſ. The en royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRED, sêp'-tûrd. a. Be ſceptre.

SCEPTICK, skêp'-tik. ſ. See TICK.

SCHEDULE, sêd'-dzhûl. ſ. A ſcroll; a little inventory.

SCHEME, skê'm. ſ. A plan, a nation of various things into one vi ſign, or purpoſe; a project, a contr a deſign; a repreſentation of the of the celeſtial bodies, any lineal thematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skê'm-ûr. ſ. A proj contriver.

SCHISM, siz'm. ſ. A ſeparation ſion in the church.

SCHISMATICAL, siz-mât'-tŷ- Implying ſchiſm, practiſing ſchiſm

SCHISMATICALLY, siz-mât'-tŷ ad. In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, siz'-mâ-tik. who ſeparates from the true church

SCHOLAR, skôl'-lûr. ſ. One w of a maſter, a diſciple; a man of a pedant, a man of books; one a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skôl'-lûr-ſhip. ſ ing, literature, knowledge; liter cation; exhibition or maintenan ſcholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skô-lâs'-tŷ-kâ longing to a ſcholar or ſchool.

HOLASTICALLY, skŏ-lăs'-tŷ-kĕl-ŷ. According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

HOLASTICK, skŏ-lăs'-tĭk. a. Pertaining to the ſchool, practiſed in the ſchools; befitting the ſchool, ſuitable to the ſchool, pedantick.

HOLIAST, skō'-lyăſt. ſ. A writer of explanatory notes.

HOLION, skō'-lyŏn. } ſ.
HOLIUM, skō'-lyŭm. }

a note, an explanatory obſervation.

HOOL, skōl. ſ. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction; a place of literary education; a ſtate of inſtruction; ſyſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

SCHOOL, skōl. v. a. To inſtruct, train; to teach with ſuperiority, to tutor.

HOOLBOY, skōl-boy. ſ. A boy that learns his rudiments at ſchool.

HOOLDAY, skōl-dā. ſ. Age in which youth is kept at ſchool.

HOOLFELLOW, skōl-fĕl-lō. ſ. One bred at the ſame ſchool.

HOOLHOUSE, skōl-hous. ſ. Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

HOOLMAN, skōl-măn. ſ. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical education; one ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

HOOLMASTER, skōl-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

HOOLMISTRESS, skōl-mĭſ-trĭs. ſ. A woman who governs a ſchool.

IATICA, sĭ-ăt'-tŷ-kă. } ſ.
IATICK, sĭ-ăt'-tĭk. }

the hip-gout.

IATICAL, sĭ-ăt'-tŷ-kăl. a. Afflicting the hip.

IENCE, sī'-ĕns. ſ. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonſtration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

IENTIAL, sī-ĕn'-shĕl. a. Producing ſcience.

IENTIFICAL, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fŷ-kĕl. }
IENTIFICK, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fĭk. } a.

Producing demonſtrative knowledge, producing certainty.

IENTIFICALLY, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fŷ-kĕl-ŷ. In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

ISSARS, sĭm'-mŷ-tĕr. ſ. A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

SCINTILLATE, sĭn'-tĭl-lāte. v. n. To ſparkle, to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLATION, sĭn-tĭl-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſparkling, ſparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sī'-ō-lĭſt. ſ. One who knows things ſuperficially.

SCIOLOUS, sī'-ō-lŭs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, skī-ŏm'-mă-kŷ. ſ. Battle with a ſhadow.

SCION, sī'-ŭn. ſ. A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sī-rē-fā'-shăs. ſ. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skĕr'-rŭs. ſ. An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOUS, skĕr'-rŭs. a. Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skĕr-rŏs'-sĭt-ŷ. ſ. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sĭs' sĭbl. a. Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSILE, sĭs'-sĭl. a. Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSION, sĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting.

SCISSOR, sĭz'-zŭr. ſ. A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sĭs'-shŭr. ſ. A crack, a rent, a fiſſure.

SCLEROTICK, sklē-rŏt'-ĭk. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOFF, skŏf. v. n. To treat with inſolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skŏf. ſ. Contemptuous ridicule, expreſſion of ſcorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skŏf'-fŭr. ſ. Inſolent ridiculer, ſaucy ſcorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skŏf'-fĭng-lŷ. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skōld. v. n. To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

SCOLD, skōld. ſ. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, skŏl'-lŭp. ſ. A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

SCONCE, skŏns'. ſ. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skŏns'. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skōp. ſ. A kind of large ladle, a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skōp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skō'p-ŭr. ſ. One who ſcoops.

SCOPE, skō'pe. ſ. Aim, intention, drift;

thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, ſpace, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skŏr-bŭ'-tў-kĕl. } a.
SCORBUTICK, skŏr-bŭ'-tik. }
Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skŏr-bŭ'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With tendency to the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, skā'rtſh. v. a. To burn ſuperficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, skā'rtſh. v. n. To be burnt ſuperficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skā'r-dzhŭm. ſ. An herb.

SCORE, skō're. ſ. A notch or long inciſion; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of ſomething paſt; debt imputed; reaſon, motive; ſake, account, reaſon referred to ſome one; twenty; A ſong in Score, the words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE, skō're. v. a. To ſet down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skŏ'-ryā. ſ. Droſs, recrement.

SCORIOUS, skŏ'-ryŭs. a. Droſſy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, skā'rn. v. a. To deſpiſe, to revile, to vilify.

To SCORN, skā'rn. v. n. To ſcoff.

SCORN, skā'rn. ſ. Contempt, ſcoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skā'r-nŭr. ſ. Contemner, deſpiſer; ſcoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skā'rn-fŭl. a. Contemptuous, inſolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skā'rn-fŭl-ў. ad. Contemptuouſly, inſolently.

SCORPION, skā'r-pyŭn. ſ. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter with a very venomous ſting; one of the ſigns of the Zodiack; a ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty; a ſea fiſh.

SCOT, skŏt'. ſ. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, pariſh payments.

To SCOTCH, skŏtſh'. v. a. To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, skŏtſh'-kŏl'-lŭps. ſ. Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skŏtſh'-hŏp-pŭrz. ſ. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skŏt'-tō-mў. ſ. A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight.

SCOUNDREL, skou'n-drĭl. ſ. A mean raſcal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, skou'r. v. a. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface; to purge violently; to cleanſe; to remove by ſcouring; to range in order to catch or drive away ſomething, to chaſe away; to paſs ſwiftly over.

To SCOUR, skou'r. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to ramble; to range; to run here and there; to move with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper.

SCOURER, skou'r-ŭr. ſ. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE, skŭrdzh'. ſ. A whip, a lash; an inſtrument of diſcipline; a punihment; a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, skŭrdzh'. v. a. To whip with a whip, to whip; to puniſh, to chaſtiſe, to chaſten; to caſtigate.

SCOURGER, skŭrdzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſcourges, a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

SCOUT, skou't. ſ. One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

To SCOUT, skou't. v. n. To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

To SCOWL, skow'l. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, ſour, and ſullen.

SCOWL, skow'l. ſ. Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skow'l-ĭng-lў. ad. With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRABBLE, skrăb'l. v. n. To ſcratch with the hands.

SCRAG, skrăg'. ſ. Any thing thin and lean.

SCRAGGED, skrăg'-gĕd. a. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or ſharp ties.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrăg'-gĕd-nĕs.

SCRAGGINESS, skrăg'-gў-nĕs. Leanneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCRAGGY, skrăg'-gў. a. Lean, rough, rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands, to catch with preventive of another; to climb with help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. ſ. Eagerneſs or conteſt for ſomething; act of climbing with help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrăm'-blŭr. ſ. One that ſcrambles; one that climbs by help of hands.

To SCRANCH, skrănſtſh'. v. a. To ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrăn'-nĭl. a. Grating the ſound.

RAP, skrăp'. ſ. A ſmall particle, a ...le piece, a fragment; crumb, ſmall par... of meat left at the table; a ſmall ...ece of paper.

SCRAPE, skrā'pe. v. a. To deprive ... the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp ...rument; to take away by ſcraping, to ...ear; to act upon any ſurface with a harſh ...ion; to gather by great efforts or penu... or trifling diligence; To Scrape ...quaintance, a low phraſe, to curry fa..., or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE, skrā'pe. v. n. To make ...rſh noiſe; to play ill on a fiddle.

RAPE, skrā'pe. ſ. Difficulty, perplex..., diſtreſs; an awkward bow.

RAPER, skrā'p-ŭr. ſ. Inſtrument with ...h any thing is ſcraped; a miſer, a ...n intent on getting money, a ſcrape...; a vile fiddler.

SCRATCH, skrătſh'. v. a. To tear ...mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and ...een; to tear with the nails; to wound ...ly; to hurt ſlightly with any thing ...ed or keen; to rub with the nails; to ...e or draw awkwardly.

ATCH, skrătſh'. ſ. An inciſion rag... and ſhallow; laceration with the nails; ...ht wound.

ATCHER, skrătſh'-ŭr. ſ. He that ...ches.

ATCHES, skrătſh'-ĭz. ſ. Cracked ...s or ſcabs in a horſe's foot.

ATCHINGLY, skrătſh'-ĭng-lў. ad. ...h the action of ſcratching.

AW, skrâ'. ſ. Surface or ſcurf.

RAWL, skrâ'l. v. a. To draw ...nk irregularly or clumſily; to write ...ſully and inelegantly.

AWL, skrâ'l. ſ. Unſkilful and inele... writing.

AWLER, skrâ'l-ŭr. ſ. A clumſy and ...ot writer.

Y, skrâ'. ſ. A bird called a ſea ...w.

REAK, skrē'k. v. n. To make a ...or hoarſe noiſe.

REAM, skrē'm. v. n. To cry out ..., as in terror or agony.

AM, skrē'm. ſ. A ſhrill quick loud ...terror or pain.

REECH, skrē'tſh. v. n. To cry ...in terror or anguiſh; to cry as a ...owl.

CHOWL, skrē'tſh-owl. ſ. An ...ar hoots in the night, and whoſe ...is ſuppoſed to betoken danger or ...

N, skrē'n. ſ. Any thing that af...elter or concealment; any thing uſed to exclude cold or light; a riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN, skrē'n. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal, to hide; to ſift, to riddle.

SCREW, skrō'. ſ. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twiſted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To SCREW, skrō'. v. a. To turn by a ſcrew; to faſten with a ſcrew; to deform by contorſions; to force, to bring by violence; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to oppreſs by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'l. v. a. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing; to write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'l. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'l. ſ. Worthleſs writing.

SCRIBBLER, skrĭb'-blŭr. ſ. A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, skrī'be. ſ. A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, skrĭ'-mŭr. ſ. A gladiator. Not in uſe.

SCRIP, skrĭp'. ſ. A ſmall bag, a ſatchel; a ſchedule, a ſmall writing.

SCRIPPAGE, skrĭp'-pĭdzh. ſ. That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrĭp'-tŭr-ў. a. Written, not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, skrĭp'-tſhŭr-ĕl. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, skrĭp'-tſhŭr. ſ. Writing; ſacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, skrĭv'-nŭr. ſ. One who draws contracts; one whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.

SCROFULA, skrŏf'-ŭ-lâ. ſ. A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, skrŏf'-ŭ-lŭs. a. Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

SCROLL, skrō'l. ſ. A writing wrapped up.

SCROYLE, skroy'l. ſ. A mean fellow, a raſcal, a wretch.

To SCRUB, skrŭb'. v. a. To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

SCRUB, skrŭb'. ſ. A mean fellow; any thing mean or deſpicable.

SCRUBBED, skrŭb'-bĭd. } a.
SCRUBBY, skrŭb'-bў. } a.
Mean, vile, worthleſs, dirty, ſorry.

SCRUFF, skrŭf'. ſ. The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with ſcurf.

SCRUPLE, skrō'pl. ſ. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty

grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

To SCRUPLE, skrō̆'pl. v. n. To doubt, to heſitate.

SCRUPLER, skrō̆'p-lŭr. ſ. A doubter, one who has ſcruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, skrō̆-pū-lŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulneſs; fear of acting in any manner, tenderneſs of conſcience.

SCRUPULOUS, skrō̆'-pū-lŭs. a. Nicely doubtful, hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrō̆'-pū-lŭſ-lў. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiouſly.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrō̆'-pū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skrō̆'-tĕbl. a. Diſcoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skrō̆-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skrō̆-tā'-tŭr. ſ. Enquirer, ſearcher, examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrō̆'-tĭn-ŭs. a. Captious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, skrō̆'-tĭn-ў. ſ. Enquiry, ſearch, examination.

To SCRUTINIZE, skrō̆'-tĭn-īze. v. a. To ſearch, to examine.

SCRUTOIRE, skrō̆-tŏ're. ſ. A caſe or drawers for writing.

To SCUD, skŭd'. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.

To SCUDDLE, skŭd'l. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skŭf'l. ſ. A confuſed quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To SCUFFLE, skŭf'l. v. n. To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

To SCULK, skŭlk'. v. n. To lurk in hiding places, to lie cloſe.

SCULKER, skŭlk'-ŭr. ſ. A lurker, one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL, skŭl'. ſ. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a ſmall boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a ſhoal of fiſh.

SCULLCAP, skŭl'-kăp. ſ. A headpiece.

SCULLER, skŭl'-lŭr. ſ. A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, skŭl'-lĕr-ў. ſ. The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, skŭl'-lўŭn. ſ. The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, skŭlp'-tĭl. a. Ma carving.

SCULPTOR, skŭlp'-tŭr. ſ. A c one who cuts wood or ſtone into ima

SCULPTURE, skŭlp'-tſhŭr. ſ. Th of carving wood, or hewing ſtone images; carved work; the act of en ing

To SCULPTURE, skŭlp'-tſhŭr. v. a cut, to engrave.

SCUM, skŭm'. ſ. That which ri the top of any liquor; the droſs, t fuſe, the recrement.

To SCUM, skŭm'. v. a. To cle the ſcum.

SCUMMER, skŭm'-mŭr. ſ. A with which liquor is ſcummed.

SCUPPER Holes, skŭp'-pŭr. ſ. ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, th which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF, skŭrf'. ſ. A kind of dry m ſcab; ſoil or ſtain adherent; any ſticking on the ſurface.

SCURFINESS, skŭrf'-ў-nĭs. ſ. Th of being ſcurfy.

SCURRIL, skŭr'-rĭl. a. Low, groſsly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, skŭr-rĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. neſs of reproach; low abuſe.

SCURRILOUS, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs. a. opprobrious, uſing ſuch language the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant

SCURRILOUSLY, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭſ- With groſs reproach, with low buff

SCURVILY, skŭr'-vў-lў. ad. baſely, coarſely.

SCURVY, skŭr'-vў. ſ. A diſtem the inhabitants of cold countrie amongſt thoſe who inhabit marſh low, moiſt ſoils.

SCURVY, skŭr'-vў. a. Scabbed, with the ſcurvy; vile, worthleſs temptible.

SCURVYGRASS, skŭr'-vў-grăs. ſpoonwort.

SCUT, skŭt'. ſ. The tail of th mals whoſe tails are very ſhort.

SCUTCHEON, skŭtſh'-ŭn. ſ. Th repreſented in heraldry.

SCUTIFORM, skū'-tў-fârm. a. like a ſhield.

SCUTTLE, skŭt'l. ſ. A wide basket; a ſmall grate; a quick ſhort run, a pace of affected precip

To SCUTTLE, skŭt'l. v. n. with affected precipitation.

To SDEIGN, ſdā'ne. v. a. To

SEA, sē'. ſ. The ocean, the w poſed to the land; a collection a lake; proverbially for any larg

any thing rough and tempeſtuous; f Seas over, half drunk.

BEAT, sē″-bē′t. a. Daſhed by the es of the ſea.

BOAT, sē″-bō′t. ſ. Veſſel capable bear the ſea.

BORN, sē″-bā′rn. a. Born of the produced by the ſea.

BOY, sē″-boy′. ſ. Boy employed on board.

BREACH, sē″-brē′tſh. ſ. Irruption the ſea by breaking the banks.

BREEZE, sē″-brē′z. ſ. Wind blow- from the ſea.

BUILT, sē″-bilt′. a. Built for the ſea.

HOLLY, sē″-hŏl′-lў. ſ. A plant.

CALF, sē″-kă′f. ſ. The ſeal.

CAP, sē″-kăp′. ſ. Cap made to be on ſhipboard.

CHART, sē″-tſhă′rt. ſ. Map on ch only the coaſts are delineated.

COAL, sē″-kō′l. ſ. Coal, ſo called, ing brought to London by ſea.

COAST, sē″-kō′ſt. ſ. Shore, edge of ea.

COMPASS, sē″-kŭm′-pės. ſ. The and needle of mariners.

COW, sē″-kow. ſ. The manatee, a bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

DOG, sē″-dŏg′. ſ. Perhaps the ſhark.

FARER, sē″-fā′r-ŭr. ſ. A traveller ea, a mariner.

FARING, sē″-fā′r-ſing. a. Travel by ſea.

FENNEL, sē″-fĕn′-nil. ſ. The ſame SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

FIGHT, sē″-fī′te. ſ. Battle of ſhips, e on the ſea.

FOWL, sē″-fow′l. ſ. A bird that at ſea.

GIRT, sē″-gėrt′. a. Girded or encir- by the ſea.

GREEN, sē″-grē′n. a. Reſembling lour of the diſtant ſea, cerulean.

GULL, sē″-gŭl. ſ. A ſea bird.

HEDGEHOG, sē″-hĕdzh′-hŏg. ſ. A of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

HOG, sē″-hŏg′. ſ. The porpus.

HORSE, sē″-hōrs′. ſ. The Seahorſe ſh of a very ſingular form, it is about or five inches in length, and nearly an inch in diameter in the broadeſt the morſe; by the Seahorſe Dryden the hippopotamus.

MAID, sē″-mā′de. ſ. Mermaid.

MAN, sē″-măn. ſ. A ſailor, a navi- a mariner; merman, the male of ermaid.

MARK, sē″-mārk. ſ. Point or con- ous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea.

SEAMEW, sē″-mŭ′. ſ. A fowl that frequents the ſea.

SEAMONSTER, sē″-mŏns′-tŭr. ſ. A ſtrange animal of the ſea.

SEANYMPH, sē″-nimf′. ſ. Goddeſs of the ſea.

SEAONION, sē″-ŭn′-nyŭn. ſ. An herb.

SEAOOSE, sē″-ō′z. ſ. The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

SEAPIECE, sē″-pēs. ſ. A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

SEAPOOL, sē″-pō′l. ſ. A lake of ſalt water.

SEAPORT, sē″-pōrt. ſ. A harbour.

SEARISQUE, sē″-rīſk′. ſ. Hazard at ſea.

SEAROCKET, sē″-rŏk′-kit. ſ. A plant.

SEAROOM, sē″-rō′m. ſ. Open ſea, ſpacious main.

SEAROVER, sē″-rō′-vŭr. ſ. A pirate.

SEASHARK, sē″-ſhā′rk. ſ. A ravenous ſeaſiſh.

SEASHELL, sē″-ſhĕl′. ſ. Shells found on the ſhore.

SEASHORE, sē″-ſhō′re. ſ. The coaſt of the ſea.

SEASICK, sē″-sik. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

SEASIDE, sē″-sī′de. ſ. The edge of the ſea.

SEASERPENT, sē″-sėr′-pĕnt. ſ. Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sē″-sėr′-vis. ſ. Naval war.

SEASURGEON, sē″-sŭr′-dzhŭn. ſ. A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

SEATERM, sē″-tėrm′. ſ. Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

SEAWATER, sē″-wā′-tŭr. ſ. The ſalt water of the ſea.

SEAL, sē′l. ſ. The ſeacalf.

SEAL, sē′l. ſ. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony; the impreſſion made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, sē′l. v. a. To faſten with a ſeal; to confirm or atteſt by a ſeal; to confirm, to ratify, to ſettle; to ſhut, to cloſe; to mark with a ſtamp.

To SEAL, sē′l. v. n. To fix a ſeal.

SEALER, sē′l-ŭr. ſ. One that ſeals.

SEALINGWAX, sē′l-ing-wăks. ſ. Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

SEAM, sē′m. ſ. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together; the juncture of planks in a ſhip; a cicatrix, a ſcar; greaſe, hog's lard. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

To

To SEAM, sēm. v. a. To join together by ſuture or otherwiſe; to mark, to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sēm-lis. a. Having no ſeam.

SEAMSTRESS, sēms-tris. ſ. A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

SEAMY, sēm-ȳ. a. Having a ſeam, ſhewing the ſeam.

SEAR, sēr. a. Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, sēr. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCLOTH, sēr-klāth. ſ. A plaſter, a large plaſter.

To SEARCH, sērtſh. v. a. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to ſeek; to probe as a chirurgeon; To ſearch out, to find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH, sērtſh. v. n. To make a ſearch; to make inquiry; to ſeek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sērtſh. ſ. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place; inquiry, examination, act of ſeeking; queſt, purſuit.

SEARCHER, sērtſh-ūr. ſ. Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

SEASON, sēzn. ſ. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as diſtinguiſhed from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high reliſh.

To SEASON, sēzn. v. a. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh; to give a reliſh to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any uſe by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sēzn. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SEASONABLE, sēzn-ĕbl. a. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sēzn-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, sēzn-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Properly with reſpect to time.

SEASONER, sēz-nūr. ſ. He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SEASONING, sēz-ning. ſ. That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

SEAT, sēt. ſ. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit; chair of ſtate; tribunal; manſion, abode; ſituation, ſite.

To SEAT, sēt. v. a. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down; to place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction; fix in any particular place or ſituation; ſettle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, sē-wērd. ad. Toward the ſea.

SECANT, sē-kānt. ſ. In geometry a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sē-sēd. v. n. To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECEDER, sē-sēd-ūr. ſ. One who ſecovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECERN, sē-sērn. v. a. To ſecrete; to ſecrete finer from groſſer matter, to make ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

SECESSION, sē-sēſh-ūn. ſ. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, sē-klūd. v. a. To ſeparate, to ſhut up apart, to excluſe.

SECOND, sēk-kūnd. a. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND-HAND, sēk-kūnd-hānd. Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SECOND, sēk-kūnd. ſ. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who ſupports or maintains; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sēk-kūnd. v. a. To aſſiſt, to ſupport, to forward, to aſſiſt, to countenance the act as a maintainer; to follow the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, sēk-kūnd-sīte. ſ. The power of ſeeing things future, or diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome Scottiſh iſlanders.

SECONDARILY, sēk-kūn-dēr-lȳ. ad. In the ſecond degree, in the ſecond place.

SECONDARINESS, sēk-kūn-dēr-ȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſecondary.

SECONDARY, sēk-kūn-dēr-ȳ. a. Not primary, not of the firſt rate; acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

SECONDARY, sēk-kūn-dēr-ȳ. ſ. A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, sēk-kūnd-lȳ. ad. In the ſecond place.

SECONDRATE, sēk-kūnd-rāte. a. The ſecond order in dignity or value; is ſometimes uſed adjectively.

SECRECY, sē-krē-ſȳ. ſ. Privacy, ſtate of being hidden; ſolitude, retirement; forbearance of diſcovery; fidelity to a ſecret, taciturnity inviolate, cloſe ſilence.

SECRET, sē-krit. a. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unſeen; faithful to a ſecret entruſted; privy, ob-

SE

RET, sē'-krĭt. ſ. Something ſtudi- hidden; a thing unknown, ſome- not yet diſcovered; privacy, ſecrecy.

RETARYSHIP, sĕk"-krē-tĕr'-rў-. ſ. The office of a ſecretary.

RETARY, sĕk'-krē-tĕr-ў. ſ. One ted with the management of buſineſs, who writes for another.

SECRETE, sē-crē't. v. a. To put , to hide; in the animal œconomy, rm, to ſeparate.

RETION, sē-krē'-ſhŭn. ſ. That part e animal œconomy that conſiſts in ting the various fluids of the body; hich ſecreted.

RETITIOUS, sē-krē-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. ed by animal ſecretion.

RETIST, sē'-krē-tĭſt. ſ. A dealer rets.

RETLY, sē'-krĭt-lў. ad. Privately, , not openly, not publickly.

RETNESS, sē'-krĕt-nĭs. ſ. State of hidden; quality of keeping a ſecret.

RETORY, sĕk'-krē-tŭr-ў. a. Per- ing the office of ſecretion.

, sĕkt. ſ. A body of men follow- ne particular maſter, or united in rincts.

ARISM, sĕk'-tă-rĭzm. ſ. Diſpoſi- petty ſects in oppoſition to things ſtact.

AN, sĕk'-tă-rў. ſ. One who di- om publick eſtabliſhment, and joins ſect diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular ; a follower, a pupil.

ATOR, sĕk-tā'-tŭr. ſ. A follow- imitator, a diſciple.

ON, sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cut- dividing; a part divided from the ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing

OR, sĕk'-tŏr. ſ. A mathematical ent for laying down or meaſuring

AR, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Not ſpiritual, to affairs of the preſent world; church of Rome, not bound by ck rules; happening or coming once ſtary.

ARITY, sĕk-kŭ-lăr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. neſs, attention to the things of the ife.

ULARIZE, sĕk'-kŭ-lă-rĭze. v. a. ct from ſpiritual appropriations to ſe; to make worldly.

ARLY, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr-lў. ad. In a manner.

RNESS, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. ſs.

INE, sĕk'-kŭn-dĭne. ſ. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sē-kū'r. a. Free from fear, eaſy, aſſured; careleſs, wanting caution; free from danger, ſafe.

To SECURE, sē-kū'r. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to aſcertain; to protect, to make ſafe; to inſure; to make faſt.

SECURELY, sē-kū'r-lў. ad. Without fear, without danger, ſafely.

SECUREMENT, sē-kū'r-mĕnt. ſ. The cauſe of ſafety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sē-kū'r-ĭt-ў. ſ. Careleſſneſs, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; ſafety, certainty.

SEDAN, sē-dăn'. ſ. A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, sē-dā'te. a. Calm, unruffled, ſerene.

SEDATELY, sē-dā'te-lў. ad. Calmly, without diſturbance.

SEDATENESS, sē-dā'te-nĭs. ſ. Calmneſs, tranquillity.

SEDENTARINESS, sĕd"-dĕn-tĕr'-ў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, sĕd'-dĕn-tĕr-ў. a. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, sĕdzh'. ſ. A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, sĕdzh'-ў. a. Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, sĕd'-ў-mĕnt. ſ. That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sē-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. A tumult, an inſurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIOUS, sē-dĭſh'-ŭs. a. Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, sē-dĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Tumultuouſly, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, sē-dĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Turbulence, diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDUCE, sē-dūſe. v. a. To draw aſide from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to miſlead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sē-dūſe-mĕnt. ſ. Practice of ſeduction, art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

SEDUCER, sē-dūſe-ŭr. ſ. One who draws aſide from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sē-dūſe-ĭbl. a. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aſide.

SEDUCTION, sē-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſeducing, the act of drawing aſide.

SEDU-

SEDULITY, sẽ-dū'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Diligent affiduity, laborioufneſs, induſtry, application.

SEDULOUS, sẽd'-dū-lŭs. a. Aſſiduous, induſtrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sẽd'-dū-lŭſ-lў. ad. Aſſiduouſly, induſtriouſly, laborioufly, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sẽd'-dū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Aſſiduity, aſſiduouſneſs, induſtry, diligence.

SEE, sẽ'. ſ. The ſeat of epiſcopal power, the dioceſe of a biſhop.

To SEE, sẽ'. v. a. To perceive by the eye; to obſerve, to find; to diſcover, to deſcry; to converſe with.

To SEE, sẽ'. v. n. To have the power of ſight, to have by the eye perception of things diſtant; to diſcern without deception; to enquire, to diſtinguiſh; to be attentive; to ſcheme, to contrive.

SEE, sẽ'. interj. Lo, look.

SEED, sẽ'd. ſ. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; firſt principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offſpring; race, generation.

To SEED, sẽ'd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

SEEDCAKE, sẽ'd-kā'ke. ſ. A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

SEEDLIP, sẽ'd-lip. } ſ.
SEEDLOP, sẽ'd-lŏp. }
A veſſel in which the ſower carries his ſeed.

SEEDPEARL, sẽ'd-pẽrl'. ſ. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sẽ'd-plŏt. ſ. The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

SEEDTIME, sẽ'd-tīme. ſ. The ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEEDLING, sẽ'd-lĭng. ſ. A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

SEEDSMAN, sẽ'dz-măn. ſ. The ſower, he that ſcatters the ſeed.

SEEDY, sẽ'd-ў. a. Abounding with ſeed.

SEEING, sẽ'-ĭng. ſ. Sight, viſion.

SEEING, sẽ'-ĭng. }
SEEING THAT, sẽ'-ĭng-thăt. } ad.
Since, it being ſo that.

To SEEK, sẽ'k. v. a. pret. Sought; part. paſſ. Sought. To look for, to ſearch for; to ſolicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to purſue by ſecret machinations.

To SEEK, sẽ'k. v. n. To make ſearch, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make purſuit; to apply to, to uſe ſolicit to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sẽ'k-ŭr. ſ. One that ſee inquirer.

To SEEL, sẽ'l. v. a. To cloſe th A term of falconry, the eyes of a haggard hawk being for a time ſeele

To SEEM, sẽ'm. v. n. To appe make a ſhow; to have ſemblance; t the appearance of truth; It Seems is an appearance, though no reality ſometimes a ſlight affirmation; it to be.

SEEMER, sẽ'm-ŭr. ſ. One that an appearance.

SEEMING, sẽ'm-ĭng. ſ. Appearance ſemblance; fair appearance; opinio

SEEMINGLY, sẽ'm-ĭng-lў. ad. pearance, in ſhow, in ſemblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sẽ'm-ĭng-nĭs. ſ. bility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sẽ'm-lў-nĭs. ſ. D handſomeneſs, comelineſs, grace,

SEEMLY, sẽ'm-lў. a. Decent, ing, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sẽ'm-lў. ad. In a dece ner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sẽ'n. a. Skilled, verſed.

SEER, sẽ'r. ſ. One who ſees; a p one who foreſees future events.

SEERWOOD, sẽ'r-wŭd. ſ. Dry See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, sẽ'-ſā. ſ. A reciprocati tion.

To SEESAW, sẽ'-ſā. v. n. T with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, sẽ'th. v. a. To boi coct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, sẽ'th. v. n. To be i of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sẽ'th-ŭr. ſ. A boile

SEGMENT, sẽg'-mĕnt. ſ. A contained between a chord and a the circle, or ſo much of the cir cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, sẽg'-grĕ-gā To ſet apart, to ſeparate from oth

SEGREGATION, sẽg-grĕ-gā'- Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sẽn-nū'-ryăl. a ed with large powers, independen

SEIGNIOR, sẽ'n-nyŏr. ſ. A lor title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sẽ'n-nyŏ-rў. ſ. ſhip, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sẽ'n-nyŏ-rĭdzh. thority, acknowledgment of pow

To SEIGNORISE, sẽ'n-nyŏ-rĭ To lord over.

SEIZE, sēz. v. a. To take poſſeſſion ... graſp, to lay hold on, to faſten on; ... forcible poſſeſſion of by law.

SEIZE, sēz. v. n. To fix the graſp ... power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sē'zn. ſ. The act of taking poſ... the things poſſeſſed.

SEIZURE, sē'-zhŭr. ſ. The act of ſeiz... the thing ſeized; the act of taking ... poſſeſſion; gripe, poſſeſſion; catch.

SELDOM, sĕl'-dŭm. ad. Rarely, not ...

SELDOMNESS, sĕl'-dŭm-nĕs. ſ. Un... rareneſs.

SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. v. a. To chuſe in ... to others rejected.

SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. a. Nicely choſen, ... culled out on account of ſuperior ...

SELECTION, sē-lĕk'-shŭn. ſ. The act ... or chuſing, choice.

SELECTNESS sē-lĕkt'-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate ... ſelect.

SELECTOR, sē-lĕk'-tŭr. ſ. He who ſe...

SELENOGRAPHY, sē-lē-nŏg'-grăf-ў. ſ ... of the moon.

SELF. pronoun. plur. Selves. Its ... ſignification ſeems to be that of ... ive; very, particular, this above ... it is united both to the perſonal ..., and to the neutral pronoun It, ... always added when they are uſed ..., as, I did not hurt Him, he ...ſelf, The people hiſs Me, but I Myſelf; compounded with Him, ...oun ſubſtantive, Self is in appearance ...ſitive; joined to My, Thy, Our, ... pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſub... it is much uſed in compoſition.

SELFISH, sĕlf'-ĭſh. a. Attentive only to ... own intereſt, void of regard for ...

SELFISHNESS, sĕlf'-ĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Atten... his own intereſt, without any regard ...; ſelf-love.

SELFISHLY, sĕlf'-ĭſh-lў. ad. With re... to his own intereſt, without love ...

SELFSAME, sĕlf'-sāme. a. Numerically ...

To SELL, sĕl'. v. a. To give for a ...

To SELL, sĕl'. v. n. To have commerce ... with one.

SELLANDER, sĕl'-lĕn-dŭr. ſ. A dry ... a horſe's hough or paſtern.

SELLER, sĕl'-lŭr. ſ. The perſon that ...

SELVAGE, sĕl'-vĭdzh. ſ. The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sĕlv'z. The plural of Self.

SEMBLABLE, sĕm'-blĕbl. a. Like, re... ſembling.

SEMBLABLY, sĕm'-blĕb-lў. ad. With reſemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sĕm'-blĕns. ſ. Likeneſs, ſimilitude; appearance, ſhow, figure.

SEMBLANT, sĕm'-blĕnt. a. Like, reſembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

SEMBLATIVE, sĕm'-blă-tĭv. a. Reſembling.

To SEMBLE, sĕm'bl. v. n. To repreſent, to make a likeneſs.

SEMI, sĕm'-mў. ſ. A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sĕm-mў-ăn'-nŭ-lĕr. a. Half round.

SEMIBRIEF, sĕm'-mў-brĕf. ſ. A note in muſick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, sĕm'-mў-sĕrkl. ſ. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sĕm-mў-sĕrk'ld. } a.
SEMICIRCULAR, sĕm-mў-sĕr'-kŭ-lĕr. } a.
Half round.

SEMICOLON, sĕm-mў-kō'-lŏn. ſ. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, sĕm-mў-dĭ-ăm'-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIFLUID, sĕm'-mў-flū''-ĭd. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, sĕm'-mў-lū''-nĕr. } a.
SEMILUNARY, sĕm'-mў-lū''-nĕr-ў. } a.
Reſembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sĕm''-mў-mĕt'l. ſ. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sĕm-ĭn-ăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The nature of ſeed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sĕm'-ĭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to ſeed; contained in the ſeed, radical.

SEMINARY, sĕm'-ĭn-ĕr-ў. ſ. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted; the place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought; ſeminal ſtate; original, firſt principles; breeding place, place of education from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

SEMINATION, sĕm-ĭn-ā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſowing.

SEMINIFICAL, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ў-kĕl. } a.
SEMINIFICK, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĭk. } a.
Productive of ſeed.

SEMINIFICATION, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf-ȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sēm-mȳ-ō-pā'-kŭs. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, sēm-mȳ-ā'r-dȳ-nĕt. ſ. A line drawn at right angles to and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sēm-mȳ-pē'-dĕl. a. Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sĕm'-mȳ-pĕl-lū''-sĭd. a. Half clear, imperfectly tranſparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sĕm'-mȳ-pĕr-ſpĭk''-ū-ŭs. a. Half tranſparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sĕm-mȳ-kwā'-drĕt. } ſ.
SEMIQUARTILE, sĕm-mȳ-kwā'r-tile. }

In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sĕm'-mȳ-kwā-vĕr. ſ. In muſick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sĕm-mȳ-kwĭn'-tĭle. ſ. In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, sĕm-mȳ-sĕks'-tĭle. ſ. A ſemiſixth, an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, sĕm-mȳ-sfĕr'-rȳ-kĕl. a. Belonging to half a ſphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, sĕm'-mȳ-sfē-roi'-dĕl. a. Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sĕm-mȳ-tĕr'-shĕn. ſ. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, sĕm'-mȳ-vow-ĭl. ſ. A conſonant which has an imperfect ſound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sĕm-pȳ-tĕr'-nĕl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sĕm-pȳ-tĕr'-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, sĕms'-trĭs. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew, a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, sē'-nĕr-ȳ. a. Belonging to the number ſix, containing ſix.

SENATE, sĕn'-nĕt. ſ. An aſſembly of counſellors, a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, sĕn'-nĕt-hous. ſ. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sĕn'-nĕt-ŭr. ſ. A pu counſellor.

SENATORIAL, sĕn-nā-tō'-ryĕl. }
SENATORIAN, sĕn-nā-tō'-ryĕn. }

Belonging to ſenators, befitting ſenat

To SEND, sĕnd'. v. a. To diſpatch one place to another; to commiſſi authority to go and act; to grant as a diſtant place; to inflict as from tance; to emit, to immit; to diffu propagate.

To SEND, sĕnd'. v. n. To deli diſpatch a meſſage; To Send for, quire by meſſage to come or cauſe brought.

SENDER, sĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. He that ſea

SENESCENCE, sē-nĕs'-sĕns. ſ. ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, sĕn'-nĕs-kĕl. ſ. O had in great houſes the care of fea domeſtick ceremonies.

SENILE, sē'-nīle. a. Belonging age, conſequent on old age.

SENIOR, sē'-nyŭr. ſ. One olde another, one who on account of time has ſome ſuperiority; an aged

SENIORITY, sē-nyŏr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. ſhip, priority of birth.

SENNA, sĕn'-nā. ſ. A phyſical tre

SENNIGHT, sĕn'-nĭt. ſ. The ſp ſeven nights and days, a week.

SENOCULAR, sē-nŏk'-kū-lĕr. a. ſix eyes.

SENSATION, sĕn-sā'-shŭn. ſ. P on by means of the ſenſes.

SENSE, sĕns'. ſ. Faculty or po which external objects are perceived ception by the ſenſes, ſenſation; per of intellect, apprehenſion of mind bility, quickneſs or keenneſs of perc underſtanding, ſoundneſs of fac ſtrength of natural reaſon; reaſon, able meaning; opinion, notion, jud conſciouſneſs, conviction; moral p on; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sĕns'-lĭs. a. Wantin wanting life, void of all life or p on; unfeeling, wanting perceptio reaſonable, ſtupid; contrary to tru ment; wanting ſenſibility, wanting neſs or keenneſs of perception; knowledge, unconſcious.

SENSELESSLY, sĕns'-lĕs-lȳ. ad ſenſeleſs manner, ſtupidly, unreaſon

SENSELESSNESS, sĕns'-lĕs-nĭs. ly, abſurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sĕn-sȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. neſs of ſenſation; quickneſs of per

SENSIBLE, sĕn'-sĭbl. a. Ha power of perceiving by the ſenſes;

by the ſenſes; perceived by the mind; ...ving by either mind or ſenſes; having ...l perception; having quick intellec... feeling, being eaſily or ſtrongly affect... convinced, perſuaded; in low conver... it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſon..., judicious, wiſe.

...SIBLENESS, sĕn'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Poſ...ty to be perceived by the ſenſes; actual ...ption by mind or body; quickneſs of ...ption, ſenſibility; painful conſcious...

...SIBLY, sĕn'-sĭb-lў. ad. Percepti... the ſenſes; with perception of either ...d or body; externally, by impreſſion ...e ſenſes; with quick intellectual per...; in law language, judiciouſly, rea...

...TIVE, sĕn'-sĭ-tĭv. a. Having ſenſe ...ception, but not reaſon.

...TIVELY, sĕn'-sĭ-tĭv-lў. ad. In a ...e manner.

...TORIUM, sĕn-sō'-ryŭm. } ſ.
...TORY, sĕn'-sŏ-rў. }
...part where the ſenſes tranſmit their ...ions to the mind, the ſeat of ſenſe; ...of ſenſation.

...UAL, sĕn'-shŭ-ĕl. a. Conſiſting in ...depending on ſenſe, affecting the ...; pleaſing to the ſenſes, carnal, not ...; devoted to ſenſe, lewd, luxuri...

...UALIST, sĕn'-shŭ-ĕl-ĭſt. ſ. A car...ſon, one devoted to corporal plea...

...UALITY, sĕn-shŭ-ăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Ad...t to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

...NSUALIZE, sĕn'-shŭ-ă-lize. v. a. ...t to ſenſual pleaſures, to degrade the ...nto ſubjection to the ſenſes.

...UALLY, sĕn'-shŭ-ĕl-ў. ad. In a ...manner.

...OUS, sĕn'-shŭ-ŭs. a. Tender, pa...full of paſſion.

...ant. The participle paſſive of ...

...NCE, sĕn'-tĕns. ſ. Determinati...ſion, as of a judge civil or cri...; it is uſually ſpoken of condemna...ounced by the judge; a maxim, ..., generally moral; a ſhort para...period in writing.

...TENCE, sĕn'-tĕns. v. a. To paſs ...judgment on any one; to con...

...NTIOSITY, sĕn-tĕn-shŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. ...enſion in a ſentence.

...NTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭs. a. A... with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and ...rt and energetick.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭſ-lў. ad. In ſhort ſentences, with ſtriking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Pithineſs of ſentences, brevity with ſtrength.

SENTERY, sĕn'-trў. ſ. One who is ſent to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, sĕn'-shĕnt. a. Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sĕn'-shĕnt. ſ. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sĕn'-tў-mĕnt. ſ. Thought, notion, opinion; the ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things, a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SENTINEL, sĕn'-tў-nĕl. ſ. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

SENTRY, sĕn'-trў. ſ. A watch, a ſentinel, one who watches in a garriſon, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a ſentry.

SEPARABILITY, sĕp-pĕr-ă-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

SEPARABLE, sĕp'-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of diſunion, diſcerptible; poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething.

SEPARABLENESS, sĕp-pĕr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being ſeparable.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'-pĕr-ăte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to diſunite, to disjoin; to ſever from the reſt; to ſet apart; to ſegregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'-pĕr-ăte. v. n. To part, to be diſunited.

SEPARATE, sĕp'-pĕr-ĕt. a. Divided from the reſt; diſunited from the body, diſengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sĕp'-pĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. Apart, ſingly, diſtinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sĕp'-pĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARATION, sĕp-pĕr-ă'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſeparating, disjunction; the ſtate of being ſeparate, diſunion; the chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married ſtate.

SEPARATIST, sĕp'-pĕr-ă-tiſt. ſ. One who divides from the church, a ſchiſmatick.

SEPARATOR, sĕp'-pĕr-ă-tŭr. ſ. One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sĕp''-pĕr-ă-tŭr'-ў. a. Uſed in ſeparation.

SEPOSITION, sē'-pŏ-zĭſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting apart, ſegregation.

SEPT, sĕpt'. ſ. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tăng'-gû-lĕr. a. Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTEMBER, sĕp-tĕm'-bŭr. ſ. The ninth month of the year, the ſeventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'-tĕn-ĕr-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of ſeven.

SEPTENARY, sĕp-tĕn'-nĕr-ȳ. ſ. The number ſeven.

SEPTENNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting ſeven years; happening once in ſeven years.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'-tryŭn. ſ. The north.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'-tryŭn.
SEPTENTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'-tryô-nĕl. } a.
Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sĕp-tĕn-tryô-năl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Northerlineſs.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'-tryô-nĕl-ȳ. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'-tryô-năte. v. n. To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sĕp'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sĕp-tȳ-lăt'-tĕr-ĕl. a. Having ſeven ſides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sĕp-tſhû-ădzh'-ĕn-ĕr-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sĕp-tſhû-ă-dzhĕs'-ĭm-ĕl. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'-tſhû-ă-dzhĭnt. ſ. The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called, as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sĕp'-tûpl. a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sê-pŭl'-krĕl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'-pŭl-kŭr. ſ. A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, sê-pŭl'-kŭr. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sĕp'-pŭl-tſhŭr. ſ. Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sê-kwă'-ſhŭs. a. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sê-kwăs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Ductility, toughneſs.

SEQUEL, sê'-kwĕl. ſ. Concluſion, ſucceeding part; conſequence, event; conſequence inferred, conſequentialneſs.

SEQUENCE, sê'-kwĕns. ſ. Order of ſucceſſion; ſeries, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sê'-kwĕnt. a. Following, ceeding; conſequential.

To SEQUESTER, sê-kwĕs'-tŭr. v. a. ſeparate from others for the ſake of cy; to put aſide, to remove; to with to ſegregate; to ſet aſide from the the owner to that of others; to dep poſſeſſions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sê-kwĕs'-trăb Subject to privation; capable of tion.

To SEQUESTRATE, sê-kwĕs'-trăt To ſequeſter, to ſeparate from comp

SEQUESTRATION, sĕk-wĕſ-trā'- Separation, retirement; diſunion, d tion; ſtate of being ſet aſide; dep on of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſi

SEQUESTRATOR, sĕk'-wĕſ-trā- One who takes from a man the p his poſſeſſions.

SERAGLIO, sê-răl'-lyô. ſ. A h women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sĕr'-răf. ſ. One of the of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sê-răf-fȳ-kĕl. }
SERAPHICK, sê-răf'-fĭk. } Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, sĕr'-ră-fim. ſ. A one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, sê'r. a. Dry, withered, n green.

SERENADE, sĕr-ĕn-ā'de. ſ. M ſongs with which ladies are entert their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, sĕr-ĕn-ā'de. v entertain with nocturnal muſick.

SERENE, sê-rê'n. a. Calm, plac ruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sê-rê'n-lȳ. ad. quietly; with unruffled temper,

SERENENESS, sê-rê'n-nĭs. ſ.

SERENITUDE, sê-rĕn'-nȳ-tȳd neſs, coolneſs of mind.

SERENITY, sê-rĕn'-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. temperature; peace, quietneſs; of temper.

SERGE, să'rdzh. ſ. A kind of

SERGEANT, să'r-dzhănt. ſ. whoſe buſineſs is to execute the of magiſtrates; a petty officer in a lawyer of the higheſt rank unde it is a title given to ſome of the vants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, să'r-dzhănt-t peculiar ſervice due to the king nure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, să'r-dzhă The office of a ſerjeant.

IES, sē'-ryēz. ſ. Sequence, order; ...ſion, courſe.

AGUS, sē'-ryŭs. a. Grave, ſolemn; ...rant.

...OUSLY, sē'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. Gravely, ...nly, in earneſt.

...OUSNESS, sē'-ryŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Gravi... ſolemnity, earneſt attention.

...MON, sēr'-mŭn. ſ. A diſcourſe of ...ction pronounced by a divine for the ...on of the people.

...OSITY, sē-rŏs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Thin or ...y part of the blood.

...OUS, sē'-rŭs. a. Thin, watery; ...ed to the ſerum.

...PENT, sēr'-pĕnt. ſ. An animal that ...s by undulation without legs.

...PENTINE, sēr'-pĕn-tĭne. a. Re... ...ing a ſerpent; winding like a ſer...

...PIGINOUS, sēr-pĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Diſ... ...with a ſerpigo.

...PIGO, sēr-pī'-gō. ſ. A kind of tet...

...RATE, sēr'-rāte. } a.
...RATED, sēr'-rā-tĭd. }
...ed with jags or indentures like the ...of a ſaw.

...RATURE, sēr'-rā-tŭre. ſ. Inden... ...like teeth of ſaws.

...RRY, sēr'-rў. v. a. To preſs cloſe, ...e hard together.

...RVANT, sēr'-vĕnt. ſ. One who at... ...another, and acts at his command; ...in a ſtate of ſubjection, Unuſual; a ...of civility uſed to ſuperiours or ...

...SERVE, sērv'. v. a. To attend at ...and; to bring as a menial attendant; ...ſubſervient or ſubordinate to; to ...with any thing; to obey in milita... ...ons; to be ſufficient to; to be of uſe ...aſſiſt; to promote; to comply ...; to ſatisfy, to content; to ſtand in... ...any thing to one; to requite, as he ...me ungratefully; in divinity, to ...the Supreme Being; To Serve a ...t, to ſeize an offender, and carry him ...

...SERVE, sērv'. v. n. To be a ſervant, ...; to be in ſubjection; to attend, to ...act in war; to produce the end ...; to be ſufficient for a purpoſe; to ...be convenient; to conduce, to be ...officiate or miniſter.

...E, sēr'-vĭs. ſ. Menial office, low ...done at the command of a maſter; ...e of a ſervant; place, office of a ...ny thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour; attendance on any ſuperiour; profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent; obedience, ſubmiſſion; act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends; actual duty, office; employment, buſineſs; military duty; a military atchievement; purpoſe, uſe; uſeful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; courſe, order of diſhes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sēr'-vĭs-ĕbl. a. Active, diligent, officious; uſeful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sēr'-vĭs-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Officiouſneſs, activity; uſefulneſs, beneficialneſs.

SERVILE, sēr'-vĭl. a. Slaviſh, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, sēr'-vĭl-lў. ad. Meanly, ſlaviſhly.

SERVILENESS, sēr'-vĭl-nĭs. } ſ.
SERVILITY, sēr-vĭl'-ĭt-ў. }
Slaviſhneſs, involuntary obedience; meanneſs, dependance, baſeneſs; ſlavery, the condition of a ſlave.

SERVING-MAN, sēr'-vĭng-măn. ſ. A menial ſervant.

SERVITOR, sēr'-vў-tŭr. ſ. Servant, attendant; one of the loweſt order in the univerſity.

SERVITUDE, sēr'-vў-tſhŏd. ſ. Slavery, ſtate of a ſlave, dependance; ſervants collectively.

SERUM, sē'-rŭm. ſ. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sĕs-kwў-ăl'-tĕr. } a.
SESQUIALTERAL, sĕs-kwў-ăl'-tĕr-ĕl. }
In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more. as ſix and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, sĕs'-kwў-plў-kāte. a. In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sĕs''-kwў-pē'-dăl. } a.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sĕs'-kwў-pē-dā''-lyĕn. }
Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sĕs-kwў-tĕr'-ſhĕn. ſ. Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between ſix and eight.

SESS, sĕs'. ſ. Rate, ceſs charged, tax.

SESSION, sĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſitting; an aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators; the ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs; a meeting of juſtices, as the Seſſions of the peace.

SES-

SESTERCE, sĕs'-tĕrs. ſ. Among the Romans, a ſum of about eight pounds one ſhilling and five pence half-penny Sterling.

To SET, sĕt'. v. a. preterite I Set, part. paſſ. I am Set. To place, to put in any ſituation or place; to put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture; to make motionleſs; to fix, to ſtate by ſome rule; to regulate, to adjuſt; to fit to muſick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not ſow; to interſperſe or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate; to appoint, to fix; to ſtake at play; to fix in metal; to embarraſs, to diſtreſs; to apply to ſomething; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to ſtation, to place; to oppoſe; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; To Set about, to apply to; To Set againſt, to place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition; To Set apart, to neglect for a ſeaſon; To Set aſide, to omit for the preſent; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To Set by, to regard, to eſteem; to reject or omit for the preſent; To Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To Set forth, to publiſh, to promulgate, to make appear; To Set forward, to advance, to promote; To Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embelliſh; To Set on or upon, to animate, to inſtigate, to incite; to attack, to aſſault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution; To Set out, to aſſign, to allot; to publiſh; to mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace; to adorn, to embelliſh; to raiſe, to equip; To Set up, to erect, to eſtabliſh newly; to raiſe, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repoſe, to fix, to reſt; to raiſe with the voice; to advance; to raiſe to a ſufficient fortune.

To SET, sĕt'. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night; to fit muſick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or paſs, or put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not ſow; to apply one's ſelf; To Set about, to fall to, to begin; To Set in, To fix in a particular ſtate; To Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprize; To Set on, to make an attack; To Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To Set to, to apply himſelf to; To Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sĕt'. part. a. Regular, not made in conſequence of ſome ſ rule.

SET, sĕt'. ſ. A number of things to each other; any thing not ſown put in a ſtate of ſome growth int ground; the fall of the ſun below t rizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sĕ-tā'-shŭs. a. B ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SETON, sē'tn. ſ. A Seton, is made the ſkin is taken up with a needle, a wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or that humours may vent themſelves riers call this operation in cattle R ling.

SETTEE, sĕt-tē'. ſ. A large lon with a back to it.

SETTER, sĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſ dog who beats the field, and points th for the ſportſmen; a man who pe the office of a ſetting dog, or finds ou ſons to be plundered: a bailiff's follo

SETTING DOG, sĕt'-ting-dŏg. dog taught to find game, and point to the ſportſman.

SETTLE, sĕt'l. ſ. A ſeat, a bench.

To SETTLE, sĕt'l. v. a. To place certain ſtate after a time of fluctua diſturbance; to fix in any way of li fix in any place; to eſtabliſh, to co to determine, to affirm, to free fro biguity; to fix, to make certain changeable; to make cloſe or com to fix unalienably by legal ſanction affect ſo as that the dregs or impuriti to the bottom; to compoſe, to put ſtate of calmneſs.

To SETTLE, sĕt'l. v. n. To ſub ſink to the bottom and repoſe the loſe motion or fermentation; to fi ſelf, to eſtabliſh a reſidence; to chuſ thod of life, to eſtabliſh a domeſtic to become fixed ſo as not to chan take any laſting ſtate; to grow ca make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sĕt'ld-nĕs. ſ. T of being ſettled, confirmed ſtate.

SETTLEMENT, sĕt'l-mĕnt. ſ. of ſettling, the ſtate of being ſettle act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſa a jointure granted to a wife; ſub dregs; act of quitting a roving ſor meſtick and methodical life; a co place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SEVEN, sĕv'n. a. Four and thr more than ſix.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'n-fōld. a. R ſeven times, having ſeven doubles.

ENFOLD, sĕv'n-fōld. ad. Seven

ENNIGHT, sĕn'-nit. ſ. A week, the from one day of the week to the next of the ſame denomination preceding or owing. It happened on Monday was ennight, that is, on the Monday before Monday; it will be done on Monday ennight, that is, on the Monday after Monday.

ENSCORE, sĕv'n-ſkōre. a. Seven twenty.

ENTEEN, sĕv'n-tēn. a. Seven and

ENTEENTH, sĕv'n-tēnth. a. The after the tenth.

ENTH, sĕv'nth. a. The ordinal of the firſt after the ſixth; containing part in ſeven.

ENTHLY, sĕv'nth-lў. ad. In the th place.

ENTIETH, sĕv'n-tўth. a. The ſeven times repeated.

NTY, sĕv'n-tў. a. Seven times

VER, sĕv'-vĕr. v. a. To part by ce from the reſt; to force aſunder; ain, to diſunite; to keep diſtinct, to part.

VER, sĕv'-vĕr. v. n. To make a ion, to make a partition.

RAL, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl. a. Different, diſ- alike one another; divers, many; ar, ſingle; diſtinct, appropriate.

RAL, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl. ſ. Each particu- ly taken; any incloſed or ſeparate

RALLY, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl-ў. ad. Diſtinct- icularly, ſeparately.

RALTY, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl-tў. ſ. State of on from the reſt.

RANCE, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕns. ſ. Separati- ition.

RE, sĕ-vē'r. a. Sharp, apt to pu- h, to blame, rigorous; auſtere, mo- ſtrict, inexorable; regulated by ri- ſtrict; grave, ſober, ſedate; ri- ſtrict; painful, afflictive; conciſe, ſignant.

RELY, sĕ-vē'r-lў. ad. Painfully, ly; ferociouſly, horridly.

RITY, sĕ-vĕr'-ĭt-ē. ſ. Cruel treat- ſeverneſs of puniſhment; hardneſs, ſ diſtreſſing; ſtrictneſs, rigid ac- rigour, auſterity, harſhneſs.

W, sō. v. n. To join any thing of the needle.

W, sō. v. a. To join by threads h a needle.

SEWER, sū'-ŭr. ſ. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt; a paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to Shore; he that uſes a needle, pronounced Sō'-ŭr.

SEX, sĕks'. ſ. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphaſis.

SEXAGENARY, sĕks-ădzh'-ĕn-ĕr-ў. a. Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sĕks-ă-dzhĕs'-sў-mă. ſ. The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks-ă-dzhĕs'-sў-măl. a. Sixtieth, numbered by ſixties.

SEXANGLED, sĕks-ăng'-gld. } a.
SEXANGULAR, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lĕr. } Having ſix corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lĕr-lў. ad. With ſix angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting ſix years, happening once in ſix years.

SEXTAIN, sĕks'-tăn. ſ. A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SEXTANT, sĕks'-tănt. ſ. The ſixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sĕks'-tīle. a. Is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when ſixty degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

SEXTON, sĕks'-tŭn. ſ. An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sĕks'-tŭn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſexton.

SEXTUPLE, sĕks'-tŭpl. a. Sixfold, ſix times told.

SHABBILY, ſhăb'-bў-lў. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, deſpicably.

SHABBINESS, ſhăb'-bў-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, paltrineſs.

SHABBY, ſhăb'-bў. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, ſhăk'l. v. a. To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, ſhăk'lz. ſ. wanting the ſingular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, ſhăd'. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SHADE, ſhā'de. ſ. The cloud or darkneſs made by interception of the light; darkneſs, obſcurity; coolneſs made by interception of the ſun; an obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded; ſcreen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, ſhelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſoul ſeparated from the body, ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible

perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch; a ſpirit, a ghoſt, manes.

To SHADE, ſhā'de. v. a. To overſpread with darkneſs; to cover from the light or heat; to ſhelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obſcure colours.

SHADINESS, ſhā'-dȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhady, umbrageouſneſs.

SHADOW, ſhăd'-dō. ſ. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkneſs, ſhade; ſhelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obſcure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the ſight; an imperfect and faint repreſentation, oppoſed to ſubſtance; type, myſtical repreſentation; protection, ſhelter, favour.

To SHADOW, ſhăd'-dō. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to ſcreen; to ſcreen from danger, to ſhroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obſcure colours; to repreſent imperfectly; to repreſent typically.

SHADOWY, ſhăd'-dō-ȳ. a. Full of ſhade, gloomy; faintly repreſentative, typical; unſubſtantial, unreal; dark, opake.

SHADY, ſhā'-dȳ. a. Full of ſhade, mildly gloomy; ſecure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, ſhăft'. ſ. An arrow, a miſſive weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing ſtrait, the ſpire of a church.

SHAG, ſhăg'. ſ. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, ſhăgd'. } a.
SHAGGY, ſhăg'-gȳ. }
Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, ſhă-grē'n. ſ. The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, ſhā'ke. v. a. preterit Shook, part. paſſ. Shaken, or Shook. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from reſolution, to depreſs, to make afraid; To Shake hands, this phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſignifies to Join with, to Take leave of; To Shake off, to rid himſelf of, to free from, to diveſt of.

To SHAKE, ſhā'ke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body ſti… be in terror, to be deprived of firmneſ…

SHAKE, ſhā'ke. ſ. Concuſſion; vi… ry motion; motion given and receiv…

SHAKER, ſhā'-kŭr. ſ. The per… thing that ſhakes.

SHALE, ſhā'le. ſ. A huſk, the c… ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

SHALL, ſhăl'. v. defective. It … tenſes but Shall future, and Should … fect.

SHALLOON, ſhăl-lō'n. ſ. A ſlight… len ſtuff.

SHALLOP, ſhăl'-lŭp. ſ. A ſmall b…

SHALLOW, ſhăl'-lō. a. Not dee… profound, trifling, futile, ſilly; n… of ſound.

SHALLOW, ſhăl'-lō. ſ. A ſhelf, … a flat, a ſhoal, a place where the … not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, ſhăl'-lō… a. Fooliſh, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, ſhăl'-lō-lȳ. ad. … no great depth; ſimply, fooliſhly.

SHALLOWNESS, ſhăl'-lō-nis. … of depth; want of thought, want … derſtanding, futility.

SHALT, ſhălt'. The ſecond pe… ſhall.

To SHAM, ſhăm'. v. n. To … cheat, to fool with a fraud, to del… falſe pretences; to obtrude by … folly.

SHAM, ſhăm'. ſ. Fraud, trick, … tence, impoſture.

SHAM, ſhăm'. a. Falſe, counter… tended.

SHAMBLES, ſhăm'blz. ſ. Th… where butchers kill or ſell their … butchery.

SHAMBLING, ſhăm'-bling. a. … aukwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, ſhā'me. ſ. The paſſion … reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, … detection of a bad action; the cau… ſon of ſhame, diſgrace, ignom… proach.

To SHAME, ſhā'me. v. a. … aſhamed, to fill with ſhame; to d…

To SHAME, ſhā'me. v. n. To … ed.

SHAMEFACED, ſhā'me-fāſt. a. … baſhful, eaſily put out of counten…

SHAMEFACEDLY, ſhā'me-fā… Modeſtly, baſhfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, ſhā'me… Modeſty, baſhfulneſs, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, ſhā'me-fŭl. a. … ignominious, reproachful.

AMEFULLY, shā'me-fūl-ȳ. ad. Diſ-efully, ignominiouſly, infamouſly.
AMELESS, shā'me-lĕs. a. Wanting ame impudent, immodeſt, audacious.
AMELESSLY, shā'me-lĕs-lȳ. ad. Im-ently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.
AMELESSNESS, shā'me-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. dence, want of ſhame, immodeſty.
AMMER, shăm'-mŭr. ſ. A cheat, an ſure.
AMOIS, shăm'-mȳ. ſ. A kind of wild . See CHAMOIS.
AMROCK, shăm'-rŭk. ſ. The Iriſh for three-leaved graſs.
ANK, shănk'. ſ. The middle joint of leg, that part which reaches from the to the knee; the bone of the leg, long part of any inſtrument.
ANKED, shănkt'. a. Having a .
ANKER, shănk'-ŭr. ſ. A venereal ence.
HAPE, shā'pe. v. a. To form, to d with reſpect to external dimenſions; ould, to regulate; to image, to con-
PE, shā'pe. ſ. Form, external ap-nce; make of the trunk of the body; pattern.
PELESS, shā'pe-lĭs. a. Wanting re-ty of form, wanting ſymmetry of ions.
PELINESS, shā'pe-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Beau-proportion of form.
PELY, shā'pe-lȳ. a. Symmetrical, formed.
RD, shā'rd. ſ. A fragment of an n veſſel; a plant; a ſort of fiſh.
RDBORN, shā'rd-bārn. a. Born or ed among broken ſtones or pots.
RDED, shā'rd-ĭd. a. Inhabiting
ARE, shā're. v. a. To divide, to ong many; to partake with others; to ſeparate, to ſheer.
ARE, shā're. v. n. To have part, a dividend.
E, shā're. ſ. Part, allotment, divi-a part; the blade of the plow that ground.
BONE, shā're-bōne. ſ. The os the bone that divides the trunk from .
ER, shā'r-ŭr. ſ. One who divides ions to others, a divider; a par-who participates any thing with
shā'rk. ſ. A voracious ſea-fiſh, artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shā'rk. v. a. To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

To SHARK, shā'rk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shā'rp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of ſight or hearing; ſhrill, piercing the air with a quick noiſe, not flat; ſevere, biting, ſarcaſtick; ſeverely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; ſubtile, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shā'rp. ſ. A ſharp or acute ſound; a pointed weapon, ſmall ſword, rapier.

To SHARP, shā'rp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shā'rp. v. n. To play thieviſh tricks.

To SHARPEN, shā'rpn. v. a. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of ſenſe; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or ſarcaſtick; to make leſs flat, more piercing to the ears; to make ſour.

SHARPER, shā'rp-ŭr. ſ. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a raſcal.

SHARPLY, shā'rp-lȳ. ad. With keenneſs, with good edge or point; ſeverely, rigorouſly; keenly, acutely, vigorouſly; afflictively, painfully; with quickneſs; judiciouſly, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shā'rp-nĭs. ſ. Keenneſs of edge or point; ſeverity of language, ſatirical ſarcaſm; ſourneſs; painfulneſs, afflictiveneſs; intellectual acuteneſs, ingenuity, wit; quickneſs of ſenſes.

SHARP-SET, shā'rp-sĕt'. a. Eager, vehemently deſirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shā"rp-vĭz'-ĭdzhd. a. Having a ſharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shā"rp-sī't-ĭd. a. Having quick ſight.

To SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts; to diſſipate, to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. ſ. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shăt'-tûr-brând. } a.
SHATTERPATED, shăt'-tûr-pât-id. }
Inattentive, not conſiſtent.

SHATTERY, shăt'-tûr-ȳ. a. Diſunited, not compact, eaſily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shā've. v. a. preterit Shaved; part. paſſ. Shaved or Shaven. To pare off with a razor; to pare cloſe to the ſurface; to ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching; to cut in thin ſlices.

SHAVELING, shā've-ling. ſ. A man ſhaved, a friar, or religious.

SHAVER, shā'v-ûr. ſ. A man that practiſes the art of Shaving; a man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

SHAVING, shā'v-ing. ſ. Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shā'm. ſ. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shē'. pronoun. in oblique caſes Her. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shē'f. ſ. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shē'l. v. a. To ſhell.

To SHEAR, shē'r. v. a. preter. Shore, or Sheared; part. paſſ. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shērd'. ſ. A fragment.

SHEARS, shē'rz. ſ. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shē'r-ûr. ſ. One that clips with ſhears, particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

SHEARMAN, shē'r-măn. ſ. He that ſhears.

SHEATH, shē'th. ſ. The caſe of any thing, the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, To SHEATHE, } shē'th. { v. a.
To incloſe in a Sheath or ſcabbard, to incloſe in any caſe; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shē'th-wingd. a. Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shē'th-ȳ. a. Forming a ſheath.

To SHED, shĕd'. v. a. To effuſe, to pour out, to ſpill; to ſcatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shĕd'. v. n. To let fa
parts.

SHED, shĕd'. ſ. A ſlight temporar
vering; in compoſition, effuſion, as b
Shed.

SHEDDER, shĕd'-dûr. ſ. A ſpiller
who ſheds.

SHEEN, shē'n.
SHEENY, shē'n-ȳ. } a.
Bright, glittering, ſhewy.

SHEEN, shē'n. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplen

SHEEP, shē'p. ſ. The animal, that
wool; a fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shē'p-bite. v. n.
uſe petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, shē'p-bîte-ûr. ſ. A
ty thief.

SHEEPCOT, shē'p kŏt. ſ. A lit
cloſure for Sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shē'p-fōld. ſ. The
where ſheep are incloſed.

SHEEPHOOK, shē'p-hŏk. ſ. A
faſtened to a pole by which ſhepher
hold on the legs of their ſheep.

SHEEPISH, shē'p-ish. a. Baſhful,
modeſt, timorouſly and meanly
dent.

SHEEPISHNESS, shē'p-ish-nis. ſ.
fulneſs, mean and timorous diffidenc

SHEEPMASTER, shē'p-măſ-tûr. ſ.
owner of Sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shē'p-shēr-in
The time of ſhearing ſheep, the feaſt
when ſheep are ſhorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shē'ps-ī'. ſ. A
diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt a
miſtreſſes.

SHEEPWALK, shē'p-wâk. ſ. P
for ſheep.

SHEER, shē'r. a. Pure, clear, u
gled.

SHEER, shē'r. ad. Clean, quic
once.

SHEERS, shē'rz. ſ. See SHEARS

SHEET, shē't. ſ. A broad and
piece of linen; the linen of a bed
ſhip, ropes bent to the clews of the
as much paper as is made in one b
ſingle complication or fold of pap
book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shē't-ăngk'-kûr.
a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor.

To SHEET, shē't. v. a. To furni
Sheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to c
with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shē'kl. ſ. An ancient
coin, in value about two ſhillings a
pence.

SH

LF, ſhĕlf. ſ. A board fixed againſt a
orter, ſo that any thing may be placed
nd; a ſand bank in the ſea, a rock un-
ſhallow water.

LFY, ſhĕlf-ȳ. a. Full of hidden
ks or banks, full of dangerous ſhal-
.

LL, ſhĕl'. ſ. The hard covering of
thing, the external cruſt; the cover-
of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal;
overing of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants;
overing of kernels; the covering of
g; the outer part of an houſe; it is
a muſical inſtrument in poetry; the
rficial part.

SHELL, ſhĕl'. v. a. To take out of
ſhell, to ſtrip of the ſhell.

SHELL, ſhĕl'. v. n. To fall off as
rn ſhells; to caſt the ſhell.

LDUCK, ſhĕl'-dŭk. ſ. A kind of
duck.

LFISH, ſhĕl'-fiſh. ſ. Fiſh inveſted
a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as
, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

LLY, ſhĕl'-lȳ. a. Abounding with
; conſiſting of ſhells.

LTER, ſhĕl'-tŭr. ſ. A cover from
xternal injury or violence; a protec-
defender, one that gives ſecurity; the
of being covered, protection, ſe-
.

HELTER, ſhĕl'-tŭr. v. a. To co-
m external violence; to defend, to
ect, to ſuccour with refuge, to har-
; to betake to cover; to cover from
.

HELTER, ſhĕl'-tŭr. v. n. To take
r; to give ſhelter.

LTERLESS, ſhĕl'-tŭr-lĭs. a. Har-
ſs, without home or refuge.

LVING, ſhĕlv'-ing. a. Sloping, in-
g, having declivity.

LVY, ſhĕlv'-ȳ. a. Shallow, rocky,
banks.

END, ſhĕnd'. v. a. preter. and part.
ſhent. To ruin, to diſgrace; to
. Obſolete.

EPHERD, ſhĕp'-pŭrd. ſ. One who
heep in the paſture; a ſwain; a ru-
er; one who tends the congregation,
or.

EPHERDESS, ſhĕp'-pĕr-dĭs. ſ. A
n that tends ſheep, a rural laſs.

EPHERDISH, ſhĕp'-pĕr-dĭſh. a. Re-
ng a ſhepherd, ſuiting a ſhepherd,
l, ruſtick.

ERBET, ſhĕr-bĕt'. ſ. The juice of le-
or oranges mixed with water an-

SHERD, ſhĕrd'. ſ. The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, ſhĕr'-ĭf. ſ. An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFSHIP, ſhĕr'-ĭf-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHERRIS, ſhĕr'-rĭs. } ſ.
SHERRY, ſhĕr'-rȳ. }
A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

SHEW, ſhō'. See SHOW.

SHEWBREAD. See SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, ſhēld. ſ. A buckler, a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or ſecurity.

To SHIELD, ſhēld. v. a. To cover with a ſhield; to defend, to protect, to ſecure; to keep off, to defend againſt.

To SHIFT, ſhĭft'. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change cloaths, particularly the linen; to find ſome expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practiſe indirect methods; to take ſome method for ſafety.

To SHIFT, ſhĭft'. v. a. To change, to alter; to tranſfer from place to place; to change in poſition; to change, as cloaths; to dreſs in freſh clothes; To Shift off, to defer, to put away by ſome expedient.

SHIFT, ſhĭft'. ſ. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, laſt recourſe; fraud, artifice; evaſion, eluſory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, ſhĭft'-tŭr. ſ. One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, ſhĭft'-lĭs. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, ſhĭl'-ling. ſ. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, ſhĭl'-lȳ-ſhăl'-ȳ. A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? To ſtand Shill-I-ſhall-I, is to continue heſitating.

SHILY, ſhī'-lȳ. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, ſhĭn'. ſ. The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, ſhīne. v. n. preterite, I Shone, I have Shone; ſometimes I Shined, I have Shined. To glitter, to gliſten; to be gloſſy; to be gay, to be ſplendid; to be eminent or conſpicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, ſhīne. ſ. Fair weather; brightneſs, ſplendour, luſtre. Little uſed.

SHINESS, ſhī'-nĭs. ſ. Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, shing'l. ſ. A thin board to cover houſes.

SHINGLES, shing'-glz. ſ. A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

SHINY, shi'n-ỹ. a. Bright, luminous.

SHIP, ſhip'. ſ. A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

To SHIP, ſhip'. v. a. To put into a ſhip; to tranſport in a ſhip.

SHIPBOARD, ſhip'-bŏrd. ſ. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes, as Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ſhip; the plank of a ſhip.

SHIPBOY, ſhip'-boy. ſ. Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

SHIPMAN, ſhip'-măn. ſ. Sailor, ſeaman.

SHIPMASTER, ſhip'-măſ-tŭr. ſ. Maſter of the ſhip.

SHIPPING, ſhip'-ping. ſ. Veſſels of navigation; paſſage in a ſhip.

SHIPWRECK, ſhip'-răk. ſ. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves; the parts of a ſhattered ſhip; deſtruction, miſcarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, ſhip'-răk. v. a. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows; to make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ſhip'-rite. ſ. A builder of ſhips.

SHIRE, ſhi're. ſ. A diviſion of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, ſhŭrt'. ſ. The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, ſhŭrt'. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a ſhirt.

SHIRTLESS, ſhŭrt'-lis. a. Wanting a ſhirt.

SHITTAH, ſhit'-tă. } ſ.
SHITTIM, ſhit'-tim. }
A ſort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, ſhit'l-kŏk. ſ. A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, ſhi've. ſ. A ſlice of bread; a thick ſplinter or lamina cut off from the main ſubſtance.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. v. n. To quake, to tremble, to ſhudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. v. n. To fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to ſhatter.

SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. ſ. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, ſhiv'-ĕr-ỹ. a. Looſe of texture, eaſily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, ſhō'le. ſ. A croud, a multitude, a throng; a ſhallow, a ſand bank.

To SHOAL, ſhō'le. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be ſhallow, to grow ſhallow.

SHOAL, ſhō'le. a. Shallow, obſtructed, incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, ſhō'l-ỹ-nis. ſ. Shallowneſs, frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOALY, ſhō'l-ỹ. a. Full of ſhoals, of ſhallow places.

SHOCK, ſhŏk'. ſ. Conflict, mutual preſſion of violence, violent concuſſion, concuſſion, external violence; the onſet of enemies; offence; impreſſion of guilt; a pile of ſheaves of corn; a dog.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk'. v. a. To ſhake by violence; to offend, to diſguſt.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk'. v. n. To be offenſive.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk'. v. n. To build piles of ſheaves.

SHOD, ſhŏd'. For Shoed, the preterite and participle paſſive of To ſhoe.

SHOE, ſhō'. ſ. The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, ſhō'. v. a. preterit, I ſhod; participle paſſive Shod. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, ſhō'-boy. ſ. A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, ſhō'-ing-hărn. ſ. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, ſhō'-măk-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

SHOETYE, ſhō'-tỹ. ſ. The ribband with which women tye Shoes.

SHOG, ſhŏg'. ſ. Violent concuſſion.

To SHOG, ſhŏg'. v. a. To ſhake, to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

SHONE, ſhŏn'. The preterite of Shine.

SHOOK, ſhŭ'k. The preterite, and obſolete participle paſſive, of Shake.

To SHOOT, ſhō't. v. a. preterite, I ſhot; participle, Shot or Shotten. To dart any thing ſo as to make it fly with violence; to diſcharge from a bow or gun, to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thruſt forward; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

To SHOOT, ſhō't. v. n. To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth; to ſprout.

any ſhape; to be emitted; to protu-
, to ſet out; to paſs as an arrow; to
e any thing ſuddenly; to move
ly along; to feel a quick pain.
OT, ſhŏt. ſ. The act of ſtriking, or
ſcouring to ſtrike with a miſſive wea-
diſcharged by any inſtrument, Obſo-
; branches iſſuing from the main

OTER, ſhŏt-ŭr. ſ. One that ſhoots,
ſman, a gunner.
, ſhŏp. ſ. A place where any thing
d; a room in which manufactures are
ld on.
BOARD, ſhŏp'-bŏrd. ſ. Bench on
any work is done.
BOOK, ſhŏp'-bŏk. ſ. Book in
a tradeſman keeps his accounts.
KEEPER, ſhŏp'-kēp-ŭr. ſ. A
who ſells in a ſhop, not a merchant
ly deals by wholeſale.
MAN, ſhŏp'-măn. ſ. A petty tra-
one who ſerves in a ſhop.
E, ſhō're. The preterite of Shear.
E, ſhō're. ſ. The coaſt of the ſea;
nk of a river; a drain, properly
; the ſupport of a building, a but-

ORE, ſhō're. v. a. To prop, to ſup-
to ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.
ELESS, ſhō're-lis. a. Having no

N, ſhā'rn. The participle paſſive of

T, ſhā'rt. a. Not long, commonly
g enough; repeated by quick itera-
not reaching the purpoſed point,
quare; not far diſtant in time; de-
; ſcanty; not going ſo far as was
d; narrow, contracted; brittle.
T, ſhā'rt. ſ. A ſummary account.
T, ſhā'rt. ad. Not long.
RTEN, ſhā'rtn. v. a. To make
to contract, to abbreviate; to con-
hinder from progreſſion; to cut
lop.
THAND, ſhā'rt-hănd. ſ. A me-
writing in compendious charac-

LIVED, ſhā"rt-liv'd. a. Not liv-
ding long.
TLY, ſhā'rt-lў. ad. Quickly, ſoon,
e time; in a few words, briefly.
NESS, ſhā'rt-nis. ſ. The quali-
ng ſhort; fewneſs of words, bre-
ciſeneſs; want of retention; defi-
perfection.
RIBS, ſhā'rt-rĭbz. ſ. The baſtard

SHORTSIGHTED, ſhā'rt-sī't-id. a. Unable to ſee far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, ſhā"rt-sī't-id-nis. ſ. Defect of ſight; defect of intellectual ſight.

SHORTWAISTED, ſhā"rt-wā'ſt-id. a. Having a ſhort body.

SHORTWINDED, ſhā"rt-wind'-id. a. Shortbreathed, aſthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, ſhā'rt-wingd'. a. Having ſhort wings. So hawks are divided into long and ſhort-winged.

SHORY, ſhō'r-ў. a. Lying near the coaſt.

SHOT, ſhŏt'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Shoot.

SHOT, ſhŏt'. ſ. The act of ſhooting; the flight of a ſhot; the charge of a gun; bullets or ſmall pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing diſcharged from a gun, or other inſtrument; a ſum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, ſhŏt"-frē'. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, ſhŏt'n. a. Having ejected the ſpawn.

To SHOVE, ſhŭv'. v. a. To puſh by main ſtrength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to puſh, to ruſh againſt.

To SHOVE, ſhŭv'. v. n. To puſh forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, ſhŭv'. ſ. The act of ſhoving, a puſh.

SHOVEL, ſhŭv'l. ſ. An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

To SHOVEL, ſhŭv'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a ſhovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, ſhŭv'l-bŏrd. ſ. A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, ſhŏk'. ſ. A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog, a ſhock.

SHOULD, ſhŭd'. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHOULDER, ſhō'l-dŭr. ſ. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beaſt; the upper part of the back; the ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength; a riſing part, a prominence.

To SHOULDER, ſhō'l-dŭr. v. a. To puſh

puſh with inſolence and violence; to put upon the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, ſhŏl-dĕr-bĕlt. ſ. A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, ſhŏl-dĕr-klăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who affects familiarity. Not in uſe.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, ſhŏl-dĕr-ſhŏt-n. a. Strained in the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, ſhŏl-dĕr-ſlĭp. ſ. Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT, ſhout'. v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHOUT, ſhout'. ſ. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHOUTER, ſhŏut'-ŭr. ſ. He who ſhouts.

To SHOW, ſhō'. v. a. pret. Showed and Shown; part. paſſ. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound, to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, ſhō'. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, ſhō'. ſ. A ſpectacle, ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money; ſuperficial appearance; oſtentatious diſplay; object attracting notice; ſplendid appearance; ſemblance; ſpeciouſneſs; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent ſpectacle; phantoms, not realities; repreſentative action.

SHOWBREAD, or Shewbread, ſhō'-brĕd ſ. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. ſ. Rain either moderate or violent; ſtorm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal diſtribution.

To SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, ſhow'-ŭr-ȳ. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or Showy, ſhō'-ĭſh. a. Splendid, gaudy; oſtentatious.

SHOWN, ſhō'n. pret. and part. paſſ. of To ſhow. Exhibited.

SHRANK, ſhrănk'. The preterite of Shrunk.

To SHRED, ſhrĕd'. v. a. pret. Shred. To cut into ſmall pieces.

SHRED, ſhrĕd'. ſ. A ſmall piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, ſhrō'. ſ. A peeviſh, mal clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, ſhrō'd. a. Having the ties of a ſhrew, malicious, trouble maliciouſly ſly, cunning; ill-betok miſchievous.

SHREWDLY, ſhrō'd-lȳ. ad. M ouſly; vexatiouſly; cunningly; ſli

SHREWDNESS, ſhrō'd-nĕs. ſ. S ning, archneſs; miſchievouſneſs, lance.

SHREWISH, ſhrō'-ĭſh. a. Havi qualities of a ſhrew, froward, pe clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, ſhrō'-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. lantly, peeviſhly, clamorouſly.

SHREWISHNESS, ſhrō'-ĭſh-nĕs. qualities of a ſhrew, frowardneſs, lance, clamorouſneſs.

SHREWMOUSE, ſhrō'-mous. mouſe of which the bite was gener poſed venomous.

To SHRIEK, ſhrēk. v. n. To inarticulately with anguiſh or hor ſcream.

SHRIEK, ſhrēk. ſ. An inartic of anguiſh or horrour.

SHRIFT, ſhrĭft'. ſ. Confeſſion m prieſt.

SHRILL, ſhrĭl'. a. Sounding piercing, tremulous, or vibratory

To SHRILL, ſhrĭl'. v. n. To p ear with quick vibrations of ſound.

SHRILLY, ſhrĭl'-lȳ. ad. With noiſe.

SHRILLNESS, ſhrĭl'-nĕs. ſ. Th of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP, ſhrĭmp'. ſ. A ſmall ous vermiculated fiſh; a little man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, ſhrī'ne. ſ. A caſe in wh thing ſacred is repoſited.

To SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. v. n. pr Shrunk, or Shrank; participle S To contract itſelf into leſs room, t to withdraw as from danger; t fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhruggi tracting the body; to fall back danger.

To SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. v. a. parti Shrunk, Shrank, or Shrunken. to ſhrink.

SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. ſ. Contrac leſs compaſs; contraction of the fear or horror.

SHRINKER, ſhrĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE, ſhrīve. v. a. T confeſſion.

SRIVEL, shrĭv'l. v. n. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVEL, shrĭv'l. v. a. To contract wrinkles.

VER, shrī'v-ŭr. ſ. A confeſſor.

OUD, shrou'd. ſ. A ſhelter, a cover; ſ of the dead, a winding-ſheet; the

SHROUD, shrou'd. v. a. To ſhelter, er from danger; to dreſs for the ; to cover or conceal; to defend, to

SHROUD, shrou'd. v. n. To har- to take ſhelter.

VETIDE, shrŏ've-tīde. VETUESDAY, shrŏ've-tŭz-dā. } ſ.

me of confeſſion, the day before Aſh- day or Lent.

B, shrŭb'. ſ. A buſh, a ſmall tree; acid, and ſugar mixed.

BBY, shrŭb'-bў. a. Reſembling a ; full of ſhrubs, buſhy.

RUG, shrŭg'. v. n. To expreſs or diſſatisfaction by motion of the m or whole body.

RUG, shrŭg'. v. a. To contract or

g, shrŭg'. ſ. A motion of the s uſually expreſſing diſlike or aver-

NK, shrŭnk'. The preterite and ſ. of Shrink.

UNKEN, shrŭnk'n. The part. paſ- Shrink.

UDDER, shŭd'-dŭr. v. a. To with fear, or with averſion.

UFFLE, shŭf'l. v. a. To throw der, to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as e thing takes the place of another; ge, or put by with ſome artifice or to change the poſition of cards with to each other; to form fraudulently

UFFLE, shŭf'l. v. n. To throw into a new order; to play mean practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſ- ſtruggle, to ſhift; to move with ular gait.

E, shŭf'l. ſ. The act of diſor- ings, or making them take con- e place of each other; a trick, an

CAP, shŭf'l-kăp. ſ. A play money is ſhaken in a hat.

ER, shŭf'-flŭr. ſ. He who plays ſhuffles.

INGLY, shŭf'-fling-lў. ad. With ular gait.

N, shŭn'. v. a. To avoid, to de- endeavour to eſcape.

SHUNLESS, shŭn'-lĭs. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shŭt'. v. a. preterite, I Shut; part. paſſive, Shut. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to incloſe, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To Shut out, to exclude, to deny admiſſion; To Shut up, to cloſe, to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, shŭt'. v. n. To be cloſed, to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT, shŭt'. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shŭt'. ſ. Cloſe, act of ſhutting; ſmall door or cover.

SHUTTER, shŭt'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſhuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shŭt'l. ſ. The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shŭt'l-kŏk. ſ. A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHITTLECOCK.

SHY, shў'. a. Reſerved; cautious; keeping at a diſtance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sĭb'-ў-lĕnt. a. Hiſſing.

SIBILATION, sĭb'-ў-lā'-shŭn. ſ. A hiſſing ſound.

SICAMORE, sĭk'-ă-môre. ſ. A tree.

SICCITY, sĭk'-sĭ-tў. ſ. Dryneſs, aridity, want of moiſture.

SICE, sīze. ſ. The number ſix at dice.

SICK, sĭk'. a. Afflicted with diſeaſe; ill in the ſtomach; corrupted; diſguſted.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. a. To make ſick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. n. To grow ſick; to be ſatiated; to be diſguſted or diſordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languiſh.

SICKLE, sĭk'l. ſ. The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sĭk'l-măn. SICKLER, sĭk'-lŭr. } ſ. A reaper.

SICKLINESS, sĭk'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition to ſickneſs, habitual diſeaſe.

SICKLY, sĭk'-lў. a. Not healthy, ſomewhat diſordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sĭk'-lў. v. a. To make diſeaſed, to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

SICKNESS, sĭk'-nĭs. ſ. State of being diſeaſed; diſeaſe, malady; diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE, sīde. ſ. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body oppoſed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge any kind of local reſpect;

party,

party, faction, ſect; any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another.

SIDE, sī'de. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either ſide.

To SIDE, sīde. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, sī'de-bŏrd. ſ. The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, sī'de-bŏks. ſ. Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, sī'de-flī. ſ. An inſect.

To SIDLE, sī'dl. v. n. To go with the body the narroweſt way.

SIDELONG, sī'de-lŏng. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, sī'de-lŏng. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in purſuit, not in oppoſition; on the ſide.

SIDER, sī'dŭr. ſ. See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sĭd'-dĕr-ĕl. a. Starry, aſtral.

SIDERATION, sĭd-dĕr-ā'-shŭn. ſ. A ſudden mortification, a blaſt, or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe.

SIDESADDLE, sī'de-sădl. ſ. A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SIDESMAN, sīdz-măn. ſ. An aſſiſtant to the church-warden.

SIDEWAYS, sī'de-wāz. } ad.
SIDEWISE, sī'de-wīze. }
Laterally, on one ſide.

SIEGE, sēdzh. ſ. The act of beſetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion; place, claſs, rank. Obſolete.

SIEVE, sĭv'. ſ. Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran; a boulter, a ſearce.

To SIFT, sĭft. v. a. To ſeparate by a ſieve; to ſeparate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sĭft'-ŭr. ſ. He who ſifts.

To SIGH, sī'h. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sī'h. ſ. A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained.

SIGHT, sī'te. ſ. Perception by the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing; open view, a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye; act of ſeeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, inſtrument of ſeeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; ſpectacle, ſhow, thing wonderful to be ſeen.

SIGHTLESS, sī'te-lis. a. Wanting ſight, blind; not ſightly.

SIGHTLY, sī'te-lȳ. a. Pleaſing to the eye, ſtriking to the view.

SIGIL, sĭdzh'-ĭl. ſ. Seal.

SIGN, sī'ne. ſ. A token of any thi
by which any thing is ſhown; a w
miracle; a picture hung at a door,
notice what is ſold within; a conſ
in the Zodiack; typical repreſe
ſymbol; a ſubſcription of one's n
a Sign manual.

To SIGN, sī'ne. v. a. To mark
tify by hand or ſeal; to betoken, to
to repreſent typically.

SIGNAL, sĭg'-nĕl. ſ. Notice gi
ſignal, a ſign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sĭg'-nĕl. a. Eminent,
able, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sĭg-năl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ.
of ſomething remarkable or memo

To SIGNALIZE, sĭg'-nă-līze. v
make eminent, to make remarkabl

SIGNALLY, sĭg'-nĕl-ȳ. ad. E
remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sĭg-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Si
act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sĭg'-nă-tshŭr. ſ.
or mark impreſſed upon any thing;
a mark upon any matter, particul
plants, by which their nature or
uſe is pointed out; proof, evidenc
printers, ſome letter or figure to
different ſheets.

SIGNET, sĭg'-nĕt. ſ. A ſeal
uſed for the ſeal-manual of a kin

SIGNIFICANCE, sĭg-nĭf-fȳ-kă
SIGNIFICANCY, sĭg-nĭf-fȳ-kă
sȳ.
Power of ſignifying, meaning
power of impreſſing the mind; i
moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sĭg-nĭf-fȳ-kă
preſſive of ſomething beyond th
mark; betokening, ſtanding a
ſomething; expreſſive or repre
an eminent degree; important,
ous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf-f
ad. With force of expreſſion.

SIGNIFICATION, sĭg-nĭf-fȳ-k
The act of making known by ſig
ing expreſſed by a ſign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf-fȳ
Betokening by an external ſign
ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sĭg-nĭf-f
ſ. That which ſignifies or be

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'-nȳ-fȳ. v.
clare by ſome token or ſign; t
expreſs; to import, to weigh
known.

SIGNIFY, sig'-nȳ-fȳ. v. n. To ex- is meaning with force.

SIGNORY, sin'-nyô-rȳ. ſ. Lordſhip, ominion.

SIGNPOST, sȋne-pôſt. ſ. That upon ich a ſign hangs.

SILENCE, sȋ'-lens. ſ. The ſtate of hold- peace; habitual taciturnity, not lo- acy; ſecrecy; ſtillneſs.

SILENCE, sȋ'-lens. interj. An authori- ve reſtraint of ſpeech.

SILENCE, sȋ'-lens. v. a. To ſtill, to ge to hold peace.

SILENT, sȋ'-lent. a. Not ſpeaking; not ative; ſtill; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sȋ'-lent-lȳ. ad. Without ce; without noiſe; without men-

SILICIOUS, sȋ-lȳſh'-ûs. a. Made of

SILIQUA, sil'-lȳ-kwȧ. ſ. A carat of ſix make a ſcruple; the ſeed-veſſel, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of like kind.

SILIQUOSE, sil-lȳ-kwô'ſe. } a.
SILIQUOUS, sil'-lȳ-kwûs. }
ing a pod or capſula.

SILK. ſ. The thread of the worm urns afterwards to a butterfly; the ade of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, silk'n. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft, ; dreſſed in ſilk.

SILKMERCER, silk'-mêr-ſêr. ſ. A in ſilk.

SILKWEAVER, silk'-wêv-ûr. ſ. One made is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

SILKWORM, silk'-wûrm. ſ. The worm ins ſilk.

SILKY, silk'-ȳ. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft,

SILL. ſ. The timber or ſtone at the the door.

SILLABUB, sil'-lă-bûb. ſ. A mixture warm from the cow with wine, ſu- c.

SILLILY, sil'-lil-ȳ. ad. In a ſilly man- ply, fooliſhly.

SILLINESS, sil'-lȳ-nis. ſ. Simplicity, s, harmleſs folly.

SILLY, sil'-lȳ. a. Harmleſs, innocent, fooliſh, witleſs.

SILLYHOW, sil'-lȳ-how. ſ. The mem- at covers the head of the fœtus.

SILLYVEN, sil'-vên. a. Woody, full of

SILVER, sil'-vûr. ſ. Silver is a white and al, next in weight to gold; any ſoft ſplendour; money made of

SILVER, sil'-vûr. a. Made of ſilver; white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre; ſoft of voice.

To SILVER, sil'-vûr. v. a. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver; to adorn with mild luſtre.

SILVERBEATER, sil'-vûr-bê't-ûr. ſ. One that foliates ſilver.

SILVERLY, sil'-vûr-lȳ. ad. With the appearance of ſilver.

SILVERSMITH, sil'-vûr-ſmith. ſ. One that works in ſilver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sil'-vûr-thiſl. }
SILVERWEED, sil'-vûr-wêd. } ſ.
Plants.

SILVERY, sil'-vûr-ȳ. a. Beſprinkled with ſilver, ſhining like ſilver.

SIMAR, sȳ-mâr'. ſ. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sim'-il-êr. }
SIMILARY, sim'-il-êr-ȳ. } a.
Homogeneous, having one part like another; reſembling, having reſemblance.

SIMILARITY, sim-il-âr'-it-ȳ. ſ. Likeneſs.

SIMILE, sim'-il-ê. ſ. A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated.

SIMILITUDE, sim-il'-ȳ-tûd. ſ. Likeneſs, reſemblance; compariſon, ſimile.

SIMITAR, sim'-it-êr. ſ. A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sim'-mûr. v. n. To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

SIMONY, sim'-ûn-ȳ. ſ. The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

To SIMPER, simp'-ûr. v. n. To ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

SIMPER, simp'-ûr. ſ. Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.

SIMPLE, simp'l. a. Plain, artleſs; harmleſs, uncompounded, unmingled; ſilly, not wiſe, not cunning.

SIMPLE, simp'l. ſ. A ſimple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, simp'l. v. n. To gather ſimples.

SIMPLENESS, simp'l-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſimple.

SIMPLER, simp'-lûr. ſ. A ſimpliſt, an herbaliſt.

SIMPLETON, simp'l-tûn. ſ. A ſilly mortal, a trifler, a fooliſh fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sim-plis'-it-ȳ. ſ. Plainneſs, artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty, not abſtruſeneſs; not finery; ſtate of being uncompounded; weakneſs, fillineſs.

SIMPLIST, simp'-liſt. ſ. One ſkilled in ſimples.

SIMPLY, simp'-lȳ. ad. Without art,

without ſubtilty; of itſelf, without addition; merely, ſolely; fooliſhly, ſillily.

SIMULAR, sĭm'-ū-lĕr. ſ. One that counterfeits. Not in uſe.

SIMULATION, sĭm-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sī-mŭl-tā'-nyŭs. a. Acting together, exiſting at the ſame time.

SIN, sĭn'. ſ. An act againſt the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sĭn'. v. n. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend againſt right.

SINCE, sĭns'e. ad. Becauſe that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sĭns'e. preposition. After, reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

SINCERE, sĭn-sē'r. a. Pure, unmingled; honeſt, undiſſembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sĭn-sē'r-lў. ad. Honeſtly, without hypocriſy.

SINCERENESS, sĭn-sē'r-nĭs. } ſ.
SINCERITY, sĭn-sĕr'-ĭt-ў. }
Honeſty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocriſy.

SINDON, sĭn'-dŏn. ſ. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sī'ne ſ. A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sī'-nē-kūr. ſ. A office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sĭn'-nū. ſ. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs, as money is the Sinews of war; muſcle or nerve.

To SINEW, sĭn'-nū. v. a. To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

SINEWED, sĭn'-nūd. a. Furniſhed with ſinews; ſtrong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sĭn'-nū-ў. a. Conſiſting of a ſinew, nervous; ſtrong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sĭn'-fŭl. a. Alien from God, unſanctified; wicked, not obſervant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sĭn'-fŭl-ў. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sĭn'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sĭng'. v. n. preterite, I Sang, or Sung; participle paſſ. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate muſically; to utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately; to make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe; to in poetry.

To SING, sĭng'. v. a. To relate or r tion in poetry; to celebrate, to give pr to; to utter harmoniouſly.

To SINGE, sĭndzh'. v. a. To ſcorch burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

SINGER, sĭng'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſings whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SINGINGMASTER, sĭng'-ĭng-mă ſ. One who teaches to ſing.

SINGLE, sĭng'-gl. a. One, not do particular, individual; not compoun alone, having no companion, havin aſſiſtant; unmarried; not complicate duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, A ſcr ral ſenſe; that in which one is oppo one.

To SINGLE, sĭng'-gl. v. a. To out from among others; to ſequeſt withdraw; to take alone; to ſepara

SINGLENESS, sĭng'-gl-nĭs. ſ. S city, ſincerity, honeſt plainneſs.

SINGLY, sĭng'-glў. ad. Indivi particularly; without partners or ates; honeſtly, ſimply, ſincerely.

SINGULAR, sĭng'-gū lĕr. a. Sing complex, not compound; in gramm preſſing only one; not plural; parti unexampled; having ſomething no mon to others; alone, that of whic is but one.

SINGULARITY, sĭng-gū-lăr'-ĭt- Some character or quality by which diſtinguiſhed from others; any thi markable, a curioſity.

SINGULARLY, sĭng'-gū-lĕr-lў. ad ticularly, in a manner not comm others.

SINISTER, sĭn'-nĭs-tŭr. a. Be the left hand, left, not right; bad, ing from honeſty, unfair; unlucky ſpicious.

SINISTROUS, sĭn'-nĭs-trŭs. a. perverſe, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sĭn'-nĭs-trŭs-lў With a tendency to the left; per abſurdly.

To SINK, sĭnk'. v. n. pret. I Sun ciently Sank; part. Sunk or Sunke fall down through any medium, ſwim, to go to the bottom; to f dually; to enter or penetrate in body; to loſe height, to fall to a le loſe or want prominence; to b whelmed or depreſſed; to be rece be impreſſed; to decline, to decr decay; to fall into reſt or indole

ll into any ſtate worſe than the former, ſend to ruin.

SINK, sĭnk'. v. a. To put under ter, to diſable from ſwimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to degrade; to plunge into deſtruction; make to fall; to bring low, to diminiſh quantity; to cruſh; to diminiſh; to make to decline; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

NK, sĭnk'. ſ. A drain, a jakes; any ace where corruption is gathered.

NLESS, sĭn'-lĕs. a. Exempt from n.

NLESSNESS, sĭn'-lĕs-nĕs. ſ. Exemption from ſin.

NNER, sĭn'-nŭr. ſ. One at enmity with od; one not truly or religiouſly good; offender, a criminal.

NOFFERING, sĭn'-ŏf-frĭng. ſ. An ation or ſacrifice for ſin.

NOPER, sĭn'-ō-pĕr. ſ. A ſpecies of ſh, raddle.

NSINUATE, sĭn'-nŭ-ăte. v. a. To ſh in and out.

NUATION, sĭn-nŭ-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ding in and out.

NUOUS, sĭn'-nŭ-ŭs. a. Bending in and

US, sī'-nŭs. ſ. A bay of the ſea, an ing of the land; any fold or open-

P, slp'. v. a. To take a ſmall quan- of liquid in at the mouth.

P. ſ. A ſmall quantity of liquid n in at the mouth.

ON, sĭp'-ſŭn. ſ. A pipe through h liquors are conveyed.

ER, sĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One that ſips.

T, sĭp'-pĭt. ſ. A ſmall ſop.

R. The word of reſpect in com- ion; the title of a knight or baronet; ſometimes uſed for Man; a title given e loin of beef, which one of our kings iced in a fit of good humour.

, sī're. ſ. A father, in poetry; it is of beaſts, as the horſe had a good it is uſed in compoſition, as grand-

N, sī'-rĕn. ſ. A goddeſs who entic- en by ſinging, and devoured them.

ASIS, sĭ-rī'-ă-sĭs. ſ. An inflammati- the brain and its membrane, through reſſive heat of the ſun.

S, sī'-ryŭs. ſ. The dogſtar.

CCO, sy-rŏk'-kō. ſ. The ſouth-eaſt ica wind.

AH, sŭr'-ră. ſ. A compellation of ch and inſult.

P, } sŭr'-rŭp. { ſ. The juice of vegetables boiled with ſugar.

SIRUPED, sŭr'-rŭpt. a. Sweet, like ſirup, bedewed with ſweets.

SIRUPY, sŭr'-rŭp-y. a. Reſembling ſirup.

SISTER, sĭs'-tŭr. ſ. A woman born of the ſame parents, correlative to brother; one of the ſame faith, a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature, human being; one of the ſame kind, one of the ſame office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sĭs'-tŭr-ĭn-lă. ſ. A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

SISTERHOOD, sĭs'-tŭr-hŭd. ſ. The office or duty of a ſiſter; a ſet of ſiſters; a number of women of the ſame order.

SISTERLY, sĭs'-tŭr-ly. a. Like a ſiſter, becoming a ſiſter.

To SIT, sĭt'. v. n. preterite, I Sat. To reſt upon the buttocks; to be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs; to be in any local poſition; to reſt as a weight or burthen; to ſettle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any ſituation or condition; to be fixed, as an aſſembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member; To Sit down, to begin a ſiege; to reſt, to ceaſe ſatisfied; to ſettle, to fix abode; To Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To Sit up, to riſe from lying to ſitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sĭt'. v. a. To keep the ſeat upon; to be ſettled to do buſineſs.

SITE, sī'te. ſ. Situation, local poſition.

SITH, sĭth. ad. Since, ſeeing that. Obſolete.

SITHE, sī'the. ſ. The inſtrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sĭt'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sĭt'-tĭng. ſ. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat; the act of reſting on a ſeat; a time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter; a meeting of an aſſembly; a courſe of ſtudy unintermitted; a time for which one ſits without riſing; incubation.

SITUATE, sĭt'-tſhŭ-ăte. part. a. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

SITUATION, sĭt-tſhŭ-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Local reſpect, poſition; condition, ſtate.

SIX, sĭk's. ſ. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sĭks'-pĕnſe. ſ. A coin, half a ſhilling.

SIXSCORE, sĭks'-ſkō're. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, siks'-tēn. a. Six and ten.
SIXTEENTH, siks'-tēnth. a. The ſixth from the tenth.
SIXTH, siksth'. a. The firſt after the fifth, the ordinal of ſix.
SIXTH, siksth'. ſ. A ſixth part.
SIXTHLY, siksth'-lў. ad. In the ſixth place.
SIXTIETH, siks'-tўth. a. The tenth ſix times repeated.
SIXTY, siks'-tў. a. Six times ten.
SIZE, sī'ze. ſ. Bulk, quantity of ſuperficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.
To SIZE, sī'ze. v. a. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize; to ſettle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to beſmear with ſize.
SIZED, sī'zd. a. Having a particular magnitude.
SIZEABLE, sī'z-ĕbl. a. Reaſonably bulky.
SIZER, sī'z-ŭr. ſ. A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.
SIZINESS, sī'-zў-nis. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity.
SIZY, sī'-zў. a. Viſcous, glutinous.
SKAINSMATE, skā'nz-māte. ſ. A meſſmate. Obſolete.
SKATE, skā'te. ſ. A flat ſea fiſh; a ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.
SKEAN, skē'n. ſ. A ſhort ſword, a knife.
SKEG, skĕg'. ſ. A wild plum.
SKEGGER, skĕg'-gŭr. ſ. Skeggers, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea.
SKEIN, skē'n. ſ. A knot of thread or ſilk wound.
SKELETON, skĕl'-lĕ-tŭn. ſ. The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation; the compages of the principal parts.
SKEPTICK, skĕp'-tik. ſ. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.
SKEPTICAL, skĕp'-tў-kĕl. a. Doubtful, pretending to univerſal doubt.
SKEPTICISM, skĕp'-tў-sizm. ſ. Univerſal doubt, pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.
SKETCH, skĕtsh'. ſ. An outline, a rough draught, a firſt plan.
To SKETCH, skĕtsh'. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.
SKEWER, skū'r. ſ. A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.
To SKEWER, skū'r. v. a. To [illegible] with ſkewers.
SKIFF, skĭf'. ſ. A ſmall light boat.
SKILFUL, skĭl'-fŭl. a. Knowing, [illegible] lified with ſkill.
SKILFULLY, skĭl'-fŭl-ў. ad. With with art, with uncommon ability, [illegible] ouſly.
SKILFULNESS, skĭl'-fŭl-nis. ſ. ability, dexterouſneſs.
SKILL, skĭl'. ſ. Knowledge of any tice or art, readineſs in any practice.
To SKILL, skĭl'. v. n. To be kn in, to be dextrous at.
SKILLED, skĭld'. a. Knowing, trous, acquainted with.
SKILLESS, skĭl'-lĕs. a. Wanti Not in uſe.
SKILLET, skĭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall k boiler.
To SKIM, skĭm'. v. a. To clear off f upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a li low the ſurface; to take by ſkimmi bruſh the ſurface lightly, to paſs ve the ſurface.
To SKIM, skĭm'. v. n. To paſs to glide along.
SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skĭm'bl-ſ a. Wandering wild. A cant wo
SKIMMER, skĭm'-mŭr. ſ. A veſſel with which the ſcum is taken
SKIMMILK, skĭm'-milk. ſ. M which the cream has been taken.
SKIN, skĭn'. ſ. The natural cov the fleſh; hide, pelt, that which i from animals to make parchmen ther.
To SKIN, skĭn. v. a. To flay, or diveſt of the ſkin; to cover ſkin; to cover ſuperficially.
SKINK, skĭnk'. ſ. Drink, any thi able; pottage.
To SKINK, ſhĭnk'. v. n. T drink.
SKINKER, skĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. One th drink.
SKINNED, skĭnd'. a. Having th of ſkin or leather.
SKINNER, skĭn'-nŭr. ſ. A ſkins.
SKINNINESS, skĭn'-nў-nis. quality of being ſkinny.
SKINNY, skĭn'-nў. a. Conſiſti of ſkin, wanting fleſh.
To SKIP, skĭp'. v. n. To fet bounds, to paſs by quick leaps, lightly and joyfully; to paſs wit tice.

SKIP, ſkĭp'. v. a. To miſs, to

IP, ſkĭp'. ſ. A light leap or bound.

IPJACK, ſkĭp'-dzhăk. ſ. An up-

IPKENNEL, ſkĭp'-kĕn-nĭl. ſ. A lac-, a footboy.

IPPER, ſkĭp'-pŭr. ſ. A ſhipmaſter or

IRMISH, ſkĕr'-miſh. ſ. A ſlight fight, than a ſet battle; a conteſt, a conten-

KIRMISH, ſkĕr'-miſh. v. n. To ſcouſely, to fight in parties before or the ſhock of the main battle.

IRMISHER, ſkĕr'-miſh-ŭr. ſ. He kirmiſhes.

KIRRE, ſkĕr'. v. a. To ſcour, to per in order to clear.

KIRRE, ſkĕr'. v. n. To ſcour, to , to run in haſte.

RRET, ſkĕr'-rĭt. ſ. A plant.

RT, ſkĕrt'. ſ. The looſe edge of a ent, a part which hangs looſe below ; the edge of any part of the dreſs; margin, border, extreme part.

KIRT, ſkĕrt'. v. a. To border, to long the edge.

TTISH, ſkĭt'-tiſh. a. Shy, eaſily ted; wanton, volatile; changeable,

TTISHLY, ſkĭt'-tiſh-lў. ad. Wan-, uncertainly, fickly.

TTISHNESS, ſkĭt'-tiſh-nĭs. ſ. Wan-eſs, fickleneſs, ſhyneſs.

NCE, ſkŏns'e. ſ. See SCONCE.

EEN, ſkrē'n. ſ. Riddle or coarſe ; any thing by which the ſun or wea- is kept off; ſhelter, concealment.

KREEN, ſkrē'n. v. a. To riddle, to ; to ſhade from ſun or light, or wea- ; to ſhelter, to protect.

E, ſkū'. a Oblique, ſidelong.

KULK, ſkŭlk'. v. n. To hide, to in fear or malice.

LL, ſkŭl'. ſ. The bone that incloſes ead; a ſhoal.

LLCAP, ſkŭl'-kăp. ſ. A head-

, ſkў'. ſ. The region which ſur- s this earth beyond the atmoſphere; taken for the whole region without the ; the heavens; the weather.

EY, ſkў'-ў. a. Ethereal.

COLOUR, ſkў'-kŭl-ŭr. ſ. An colour, the colour of the ſky.

COLOURED, ſkў'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Blue, like the ſky.

OVED, ſkў'-dĭde. a. Coloured like y.

SKYED, ſkў'd. a. Enveloped by the ſkies.

SKYISH, ſkў'-iſh. a. Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, ſkў'-lărk. ſ. A lark that mounts and ſings.

SKYLIGHT, ſkў'-lĭte. ſ. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

SKYROCKET, ſkў'-rŏk-ĭt. ſ. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, ſlăb'. ſ. A puddle; a plane of ſtone, as a marble Slab.

SLAB, ſlăb'. a. Thick, viſcous, glutinous.

To SLABBER, ſlŏb'-bŭr. v. n. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to ſhed or pour any thing.

SLABBERER, ſlŏb'-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. He who ſlabbers.

SLABBY, ſlăb'-bў. a. Thick, viſcous; wet, floody.

SLACK, ſlăk'. a. Looſe; remiſs; relaxed.

To SLACK, ſlăk'.
To SLACKEN, ſlăk'n. } v. n.
To be remiſs, to neglect; to loſe the power of coheſion; to abate; to languiſh, to flag.

To SLACK, ſlăk'.
To SLACKEN, ſlăk'n. } v. a.
To looſen, to make leſs tight; to relax, to remit; to eaſe, to mitigate; to cauſe to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repreſs, to make leſs quick and forcible.

SLACK, ſlăk'. ſ. Small coal, coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLACKLY, ſlăk'-lў. ad. Looſely, negligently, remiſsly.

SLACKNESS, ſlăk'-nĭs. ſ. Looſeneſs, not tightneſs; negligence, remiſſneſs; want of tendency; weakneſs.

SLAG, ſlăg'. ſ. The droſs or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, ſlā'. ſ. A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, ſlā'ne. The participle paſſive of Slay.

To SLAKE, ſlā'ke. v. a. To quench, to extinguiſh.

To SLAM, ſlăm'. v. a. To ſlaughter, to cruſh; to win all the tricks in a hand at whiſt.

SLAM, ſlăm'. ſ. A term at whiſt, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To SLANDER, ſlăn'-dŭr. v. a. To cenſure falſely, to belie.

SLANDER, ſlăn'-dŭr. ſ. Falſe invective; diſgrace, reproach; diſreputation, ill name.

SLAN-

SLANDERER, slăn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who belies another, one who lays falſe imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, slăn'-dĕr-ŭs. a. Uttering reproachful falſehoods; containing reproachful falſehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slăn'-dĕr-ŭs-lў. ad. Calumniouſly, with falſe reproach.

SLANG, slăng'. The preterite of Sling.

SLANK, slănk'. ſ. An herb.

SLANT, slănt'.
SLANTING, slănt'-ĭng. } a.
Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, slănt'-lў.
SLANTWISE, slănt'-wīze. } ad.
Obliquely, not perpendicularly, ſlope.

SLAP, slăp'. ſ. A ſmart blow.

SLAP, slăp'. ad. With a ſudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, slăp'. v. a. To ſtrike with a ſlap.

SLAPDASH, slăp'-dăſh". interj. All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, slăſh'. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to laſh. Slaſh is improper.

To SLASH, slăſh'. v. n. To ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, slăſh'. ſ. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, slătſh'. ſ. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe.

SLATE, slā'te. ſ. A grey foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

To SLATE, slā'te. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, slā't-ŭr. ſ. One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLATTERN, slăt'-tĕrn. ſ. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATY, slā't-ў. a. Having the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE, slāve. ſ. One mancipated to a maſter, not a freeman, a dependant.

To SLAVE, slāve. v. n. To drudge, to moil, to toil.

SLAVER, slăv'-ŭr. ſ. Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To SLAVER, slăv'-ŭr. v. n. To be ſmeared with ſpittle; to emit ſpittle.

To SLAVER, slăv'-ŭr. v. a. To ſmear with drivel.

SLAVERER, slăv'-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who cannot hold his ſpittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, slā've-ĕr-ў. ſ. Servitude, the condition of a ſlave, the offices of a ſlave.

SLAUGHTER, slă'-tŭr. ſ. Ma
deſtruction by the ſword.

To SLAUGHTER, slă'-tŭr. v. a.
maſſacre, to ſlay, to kill with the ſwo

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slă'-tŭr-ho
Houſe in which beaſts are killed f
butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slă'-tŭr-ma
One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slă'-tĕr-ŭs. a.
ſtructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, slā'v-ĭſh. a. Servile,
baſe, dependant.

SLAVISHLY, slā'v-ĭſh-lў. ad. Ser
meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, slā'v-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ.
lity, meanneſs.

To SLAY, slā'. v. a. preter. Slew
paſſ. Slain. To kill, to butcher, to
death.

SLAYER, slā'-ŭr. ſ. Killer, mu
deſtroyer.

SLEAZY, slē'-zў. a. Weak, w
ſubſtance.

SLED, slĕd'. ſ. A carriage drawn w
wheels.

SLEDDED, slĕd'-dĭd. a. Mounte
ſled.

SLEDGE, slĕdzh'. ſ. A large heav
mer; a carriage without wheels, o
very low wheels.

SLEEK, slē'k. a. Smooth, gloſſy.

To SLEEK, slē'k. v. a. To comb
and even; to render ſoft, ſmoo
gloſſy.

SLEEKLY, slē'k-lў. ad. Smoothl
ſily.

To SLEEP, slē'p. v. n. To take
ſuſpenſion of the mental powers;
to be motionleſs; to live thoughtle
be dead, death being a ſtate from
man will ſometimes awake; to be
tive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed,
attended.

SLEEP, slē'p. ſ. Repoſe, reſt, ſuſ
of the mental powers, ſlumber.

SLEEPER, slē'p-ŭr. ſ. One who
a lazy inactive drone; that which
mant, or without effect; a fiſh.

SLEEPILY, slē'p-ў-lў. ad. D
with deſire to ſleep; dully, lazi
pidly.

SLEEPINESS, slē'-pў-nĭs. ſ.
neſs, diſpoſition to ſleep, inability
awake.

SLEEPLESS, slē'p-lĭs. a. Wantin

SLEEPY, slē'p-ў. a. Drowſy, di
ſleep; ſoporiferous, cauſing ſleep.

SLEET, slē't. ſ. A kind of ſn

...ail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, ...ingle particles.

SLEET, ſlē't. v. n. To ſnow in ſmall ...icles, intermixed with rain.

...ETY, ſlē't-ȳ. a. Bringing ſleet.

...EVE, ſlēv. ſ. The part of a garment ...overs the arms; a fiſh.

...EVED, ſlēvd. a. Having ſleeves.

...EVELESS, ſlēv-lis. a. Wanting ...s; wanting reaſonableneſs, wanting ...ency.

...IGHT, ſlī'te. ſ. Artful trick, cunning ..., dexterous practice.

...DER, ſlēn'-dŭr. a. Thin, ſmall in ...ference compared with the length; ...n the waiſt, having a fine ſhape; ...; ſmall, weak; ſparing; not am...plified.

...DERLY, ſlēn'-dĕr-lȳ. ad. Without ...; ſlightly, meanly.

...DERNESS, ſlēn'-dĕr-nis. ſ. Thin...ſmallneſs of circumference; want of ... or ſtrength; ſlightneſs; want of ...

...T, ſlēpt'. The preterite of Sleep.

...T, ſlă'. The preterite of Slay.

...LY, ſlā'. v. n. To part or twiſt in...ards.

...CE, ſlī'ſe. v. n. To cut into flat ...; to cut into parts; to cut off; to ...o divide.

...E, ſlīſe. ſ. A broad piece cut off; ...d piece; a broad head fixed in a ..., a peel, a ſpatula.

..., ſlīd'. The preterite of Slide.

...DEN, ſlīd'n. The participle paſſive ...de.

...DDER, ſlĭd'-dŭr. v. n. To ſlide ...nterruption.

...DE, ſlī'de. v. n. Slid, preterite; ..., participle paſſ. To paſs along ...ly, to glide; to move without ...g of the foot; to paſs along by ſilent ...unobſerved progreſſion; to paſs ſilently ...gradually from good to bad; to paſs ...t difficulty or obſtruction; to move ...the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without ...of feet; to fall by error; to be not ...to paſs with a free and gentle courſe ...e.

...IDE, ſlī'de. v. a. To paſs imper...ibly.

...E, ſlī'de. ſ. Smooth and eaſy paſ...ge, even courſe.

...ER, ſlī'd-ŭr. ſ. He who ſlides.

...HT, ſlī'te. a. Small, inconſiderable; ...negligent; fooliſh, weak of mind; ...ong, thin, as a Slight ſilk.

...HT, ſlī'te. ſ. Neglect, contempt; ..., cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, ſlī'te. v. a. To neglect, to diſregard; to throw careleſsly; To Slight over, to treat or perform careleſsly.

SLIGHTER, ſlī't-ŭr. ſ. One who diſregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, ſlī't-ing-lȳ. ad. Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, ſlī't-lȳ. ad. Negligently, contemptuouſly; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, ſlī't-nis. ſ. Weakneſs, want of ſtrength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, ſlĭm'. ad. Slender, thin of ſhape.

SLIME, ſlī'me. ſ. Viſcous mire, any glutinous ſubſtance.

SLIMINESS, ſlī'm-ȳ-nis. ſ. Viſcoſity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, ſlī'm-ȳ. a. Overſpread with ſlime; viſcous, glutinous.

SLINESS, ſlī'-nis. ſ. Deſigning artifice.

SLING, ſlĭng'. ſ. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap; a throw, a ſtroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, ſlĭng'. v. a. To throw by a ſling; to throw, to caſt; to hang looſely by a ſtring; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, ſlĭng'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

To SLINK, ſlĭnk'. v. n. preter. Slunk. To ſneak, to ſteal out of the way.

To SLINK, ſlĭnk'. v. a. To caſt, to miſcarry of.

To SLIP, ſlĭp'. v. n. To ſlide, not to tread firm; to move or ſly out of place; to ſneak, to ſlink; to glide, to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to eſcape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, ſlĭp'. v. a. To convey ſecretly; to loſe by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to eſcape from, to leave ſlily; to let looſe; to throw off any thing that holds one; to paſs over negligently.

SLIP, ſlĭp'. ſ. The act of ſlipping, a falſe ſtep; error, miſtake, fault; a twig torn from the main ſtock; a leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held; an eſcape, a deſertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, ſlĭp'-bŏrd. ſ. A board ſliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, ſlĭp'-nŏt. ſ. A bow-knot, a knot eaſily untied.

SLIPPER, ſlĭp'-pŭr. ſ. A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

SLIPPERINESS, ſlĭp'-pĕr-ȳ-nis. ſ. State or quality of being ſlippery, ſmoothneſs, glibneſs;

glibneſs; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slĭp'-pĕr-ў. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not ſtanding firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaſte.

SLIPPY, slĭp'-pў. ad. Slippery, eaſily ſliding.

SLIPSHOD, slĭp'-ſhŏd. a. Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slĭp'-ſlŏp. ſ. Bad liquor.

To SLIT, slĭt'. v. a. pret. and part. Slit and Slitted. To cut longwiſe.

SLIT, slĭt'. ſ. A long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slī've. } v. a.
To SLIVER, slī'-vŭr. }
To ſplit, to divide longwiſe, to tear off longwiſe.

SLIVER, slī'-vŭr. ſ. A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slŏ'ts. ſ. Sloats of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slŏb'-bŭr. ſ. Slaver.

SLOE, slŏ'. ſ. The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slōp. ſ. A ſmall ſhip.

SLOP, slŏp'. ſ. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slŏp'. ſ. Trowſers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slō'pe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slō'pe. ſ. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slō'pe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slō'pe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slō'pe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slō'pe-nĭs. ſ. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slō'pe-wīze. a. Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slō'p-ĭng-lў. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slŏp'-pў. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, slŏt'. ſ. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slō'th. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs; an animal of very ſlow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slō'th-fŭl. a. Lazy, ſluggiſh, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slō'th-fŭl-ў. ad. With ſloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slō'th-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slou'tſh. ſ. A downcaſt a depreſſion of the head; a man who heavy and clowniſh.

To SLOUCH, slou'tſh. v. n. To downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLOVEN, slŭv'n. ſ. A man inde negligent of cleanlineſs, a man dreſſed.

SLOVENLINESS, slŭv'n-lў-nĭs. decent negligence of dreſs, neglect of lineſs.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'n-lў. a. Negli dreſs, negligent of neatneſs, not clea

SLOVENLY, slŭv'n-lў. ad. In a inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slŭv'n-rў. ſ. D want of neatneſs.

SLOUGH, slou'. ſ. A deep miry the ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at riodical renovation; the part that ſe from a foul ſore.

SLOUGHY, slou'-ў. a. Miry, muddy.

SLOW, slō'. a. Not ſwift, not motion; late, not happening in time; not ready, not quick; acti deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, in wit.

SLOW, slō'. In compoſition, is verb. Slowly.

To SLOW, slō'. v. a. To delay, craſtinate. Not in uſe.

SLOWLY, slō'-lў. ad. Not ſp not ſoon; not haſtily; not pro tardily, ſluggiſhly.

SLOWNESS, slō'-nĭs. ſ. Sma motion; want of velocity; length in which any thing acts or is br paſs; dulneſs to admit convictio fection; want of promptneſs; de on, cool delay; dilatorineſs, pro tion.

SLOWWORM, slō'-wŭrm. ſ. T worm, a ſmall viper.

To SLUBBER, slŭb'-bĕr. v. a. any thing lazily, imperfectly, or hurry; to ſtain, to daub; to cov ly or careleſsly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slŭb gŭl'-lyŭn. ſ. A paltry, dirty, ſorry A cant word.

SLUDGE, slŭdzh'. ſ. Mire, di with water.

SLUG, slŭg'. ſ. An idler, a kind of ſlow creeping ſnail; a c or oval piece of metal ſhot from

SLUGGARD, slŭg'-gĕrd. ſ. tive lazy fellow.

SLUGGARDISE, slŭg'-gĕr-dize. v. a. To make idle, to make droniſh.

SLUGGISH, slŭg'-gĭſh. a. Lazy, ſlothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slŭg'-gĭſh-lў. ad. Lazily, idly, ſlowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slŭg'-gĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Sloth, lazineſs, idleneſs.

SLUICE, slū's. ſ. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slū's. v. a. To emit by ſluicegates.

SLUICY, slū's-ў. a. Falling in ſtreams from a ſluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slŭm'-bŭr. v. n. To ſleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound ſleep; to ſleep, to repoſe; Sleep and ſlumber are often confounded; to be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

SLUMBER, slŭm'-bŭr. ſ. Light ſleep; ſleep, repoſe.

SLUMBEROUS, slŭm'-bĕr-ŭs. } SLUMBERY, slŭm'-bĕr-ў. } a. Inclining to ſlumber, cauſing ſleep; ſleepy.

SLUNG, slŭng'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Sling.

SLUNK, slŭnk'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Slink.

To SLUR, slŭr'. v. a. To ſully, to ſoil; to paſs lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slŭr'. ſ. Slight diſgrace.

SLUT, slŭt'. ſ. A dirty woman; a word of light contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slŭt'-tĕr-ў. ſ. The quality or practice of a ſlut.

SLUTTISH, slŭt'-tĭſh. a. Naſty, dirty, habitually negligent of cleanlineſs.

SLUTTISHLY, slŭt'-tĭſh-lў. ad. In a ſluttiſh manner, naſtily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slŭt'-tĭſh-nĭs. ſ. The habit or practice of a ſlut, naſtineſs, uncleanneſs.

SLY, slў'. a. Meanly artful, ſecretly in deceit.

SLYLY, slў'-lў. ad. With ſecret artifice, craftily.

To SMACK, ſmăk'. v. n. To be tinctured with any particular taſte; to have a tincture or quality infuſed; to make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte; to kiſs with a ſtrong compreſſion of the lips.

To SMACK, ſmăk'. v. a. To kiſs; to make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, ſmăk'. ſ. Taſte, flavour; tincture, quality from ſomething mixed; a ſmall quantity, a taſte; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte; a kiſs; a ſmall ſhip.

SMALL, ſmâ'l. a. Little in quantity; ſlender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not ſtrong, weak.

SMALL, ſmâ'l. ſ. The ſmall or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, ſmâ'l-kôl. ſ. Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, ſmâ'l-krâft. ſ. A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

SMALLPOX, ſmâl-pŏks'. ſ. An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, ſmâ'l-nĭs. ſ. Littleneſs, not greatneſs; want of bulk, minuteneſs; weakneſs.

SMALLY, ſmâ'l-ў. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteneſs, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, ſmă-răg'-dĭn. a. Made of emerald, reſembling emerald.

SMART, ſmâ'rt. ſ. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, ſmâ'rt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, ſmâ'rt. a. Pungent, ſharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; briſk, lively.

SMART, ſmâ'rt. ſ. A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity.

SMARTLY, ſmâ'rt-lў. ad. After a ſmart manner, ſharply, briſkly.

SMARTNESS, ſmâ'rt-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſmart, quickneſs, vigour; livelineſs, briſkneſs, wittineſs.

SMATCH, ſmătſh'. ſ. Taſte, tincture, twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, ſmăt'-tŭr. v. n. To have a ſlight, ſuperficial knowledge; to talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, ſmăt'-tŭr. ſ. Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

SMATTERER, ſmăt'-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, ſmē'r. v. a. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive, to beſmear; to ſoil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, ſmē'r-ў. a. Dawby, adheſive.

To SMELL ſmĕl'. v. a. To perceive by the noſe; to find out by mental ſagacity.

To SMELL, ſmĕl'. v. n. To ſtrike the noſtrils; to have any particular ſcent; to have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality; to practiſe the act of ſmelling.

SMELL, ſmĕl'. ſ. Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ; ſcent, power of affecting the noſe.
SMELLER, ſmĕl'-lŭr. ſ. He who ſmells.
SMELLFEAST, ſmĕl'-fēſt. ſ. A paraſite, one who haunts good tables.
SMELT, ſmĕlt'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Smell.
SMELT, ſmĕlt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.
To SMELT, ſmĕlt'. v. a. To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.
SMELTER, ſmĕlt'-ŭr. ſ. One who melts ore.
To SMERK, ſmĕrk'. v. a. To ſmile wantonly.
SMIRK, ſmĕrk'. a. Nice, ſmart, jaunty.
SMERLIN, ſmĕr'-lĭn. ſ. A fiſh.
SMICKET, ſmĭk'-kĭt. ſ. The under garment of a woman.
To SMILE, ſmī'le. v. n. To expreſs pleaſure by the countenance; to expreſs ſlight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.
SMILE, ſmī'le. ſ. A look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.
SMILINGLY, ſmī'l-ĭng-lў.. ad. With a look of pleaſure.
To SMIRCH, ſmĕrtſh'. v. a. To cloud, to duſk, to ſoil.
SMIT, ſmĭt'. The participle paſſive of Smite.
To SMITE, ſmī'te. v. a. preterite Smote; participle paſſ. Smit, Smitten. To ſtrike; to kill, to deſtroy; to afflict, to chaſten; to affect with any paſſion.
To SMITE, ſmī'te. v. n. To ſtrike, to collide.
SMITER, ſmī't-ŭr. ſ. He who ſmites.
SMITH, ſmĭth'. ſ. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.
SMITHCRAFT, ſmĭth'-krăft. ſ. The art of a ſmith.
SMITHERY, ſmĭth'-ĕr-ў. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.
SMITHY, ſmĭth'-ў. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.
SMITTEN, ſmĭt'n. The participle paſſive of Smite.
SMOCK, ſmŏk'. ſ. The under garment of a woman, a ſhift.
SMOCKFACED, ſmŏk'-fāſt. a. Pale-faced, maidenly.
SMOKE, ſmō'ke. ſ. The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.
To SMOKE, ſmō'ke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to ſmell, or hunt out; to uſe tobacco in a pipe.
To SMOKE, ſmō'ke. v. a. To ſce ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke; to ſmoke a to ſmell out, to find out.
SMOKER, ſmō'k-ŭr. ſ. One that or perfumes by ſmoke; one that u bacco in a pipe.
SMOKELESS, ſmō'ke-lĭs. a. Hav ſmoke.
SMOKY, ſmō'k-ў. a. Emitting ſ fumid; having the appearance or na ſmoke; noiſome with ſmoke.
SMOOTH, ſmō'th. a. Even on th face, level; evenly ſpread, gloſſy; in pace, without ſtarts or obſtruction ing, ſoft; mild, adulatory.
To SMOOTH, ſmō'th. v. a. To to make even on the ſurface; to wor a ſoft uniform maſs; to make eaſy, from obſtructions; to make flowi free from harſhneſs; to palliate, to to calm, to mollify; to eaſe; to fla ſoften with blandiſhments.
SMOOTHFACED, ſmō'th-fāſt. a. looking, having a ſoft air.
SMOOTHLY, ſmō'th-lў. ad. E with even glide; without obſtr eaſily, readily; with ſoft and language.
SMOOTHNESS, ſmō'th-nĭs. ſ. neſs on the ſurface; ſofineſs or n on the palate; ſweetneſs and ſoft numbers; blandneſs and gentle ſpeech.
SMOTE, ſmō'te. The preterite of
To SMOTHER, ſmŭth'-ŭr. v. a ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſio air; to ſuppreſs.
SMOTHER, ſmŭth'-ŭr. ſ. A ſuppreſſion; ſmoke, thick duſk.
To SMOTHER, ſmŭth'-ŭr. v. ſmoke without vent; to be ſupp kept cloſe.
SMOULDERING, ſmōl'-dĕr-ĭng
SMOULDRY, ſmōl'-drў.
Burning and ſmoking without ve
SMUG, ſmŭg'. a. Nice, ſpruce, with affectation of niceneſs.
To SMUGGLE, ſmŭg'l. v. a. port or export goods without pay the cuſtoms.
SMUGGLER, ſmŭg'-glŭr. ſ. A who imports or exports goods payment of the cuſtoms.
SMUGLY, ſmŭg'-lў. ad. Neatly,
SMUGNESS, ſmŭg'-nĭs. ſ. Sp neatneſs.
SMUT, ſmŭt'. ſ. A ſpot made or coal; muſt or blackneſs ga corn, mildew; obſcenity.

SMUT, ſmŭt'. v. a. To ſtain, to ſoot or coal; to taint with
SMUT, ſmŭt'. v. n. To gather
SMUTCH, ſmŭtſh'. v. a. To black
TTILY, ſmŭt'-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Blackly, ; obſcenely.
TTINESS, ſmŭt'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Soil ſmoke; obſceneneſs.
TTY, ſmŭt'-tȳ. a. Black with or coal; tainted with mildew; ob-
X, ſnăk'. ſ. A ſhare, a part taken
FLE, ſnăfl. ſ. A bridle which the noſe; a kind of bit for a bri-
FFLE, ſnăfl. v. a. To bridle, a bridle, to manage.
ſnăg'. ſ. A jag or ſharp protube- a tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding the reſt.
GED, ſnăg'-gĕd. } a.
GY, ſnăg'-gȳ. }
ſnags, full of ſharp protuberances; into ſharp points.
, ſnā'le. ſ. A ſlimy animal which on plants, ſome with ſhells on their a name given to a drone from motion of a ſnail.
E, ſnā'ke. ſ. A ſerpent of the ovi- kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. ake's bite is harmleſs.
EROOT, ſnā'ke-rōt. ſ. A ſpecies wort growing in Virginia and Ca-
ESHEAD, ſnā'ks-hĕd. ſ. A
EWEED, ſnā'ke-wēd. ſ. A
EWOOD, ſnā'ke-wŭd. ſ. A kind uſed in medicine.
Y, ſnā'k-ȳ. a. Serpentine, belong- ſnake, reſembling a ſnake; having
AP, ſnăp'. v. a. To break at once, ſhort; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſhort to bite; to catch ſuddenly and un- ly; to treat with ſharp language.
AP, ſnăp'. v. n. To break ſhort, aſunder; to make an effort to bite erneſs.
ſnăp'. ſ. The act of breaking with motion; a greedy fellow; a quick ze; a catch, a theft.
RAGON, ſnăp'-drăg-ŭn. ſ. A a kind of play.

SNAPPER, ſnăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who ſnaps.
SNAPPISH, ſnăp'-pĭſh. a. Eager to bite; peeviſh, ſharp in reply.
SNAPPISHLY, ſnăp'-pĭſh-lȳ. ad. Peeviſhly, tartly.
SNAPPISHNESS, ſnăp'-pĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, tartneſs.
SNAPSACK, năp'-săk. ſ. A ſoldier's bag.
SNARE, ſnā're. ſ. Any thing ſet to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.
To SNARE, ſnā're. v. a. To intrap, to intangle.
To SNARL, ſnā'rl. v. n. To growl as an angry animal; to ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms.
SNARLER, ſnā'r-lŭr. ſ. One who ſnarls, a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome fellow.
SNARY, ſnā'r-ȳ. a. Intangling, inſidious.
To SNATCH, ſnătſh'. v. a. To ſeize any thing haſtily; to tranſport or carry ſuddenly.
SNATCH, ſnătſh'. ſ. A haſty catch; a ſhort fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a ſhort fit.
SNATCHER, ſnătſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſnatches.
SNATCHINGLY, ſnătſh'-ĭng-lȳ. ad. Haſtily, with interruption.
To SNEAK, ſnē'k. v. n. To creep ſlily, to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen; to behave with meanneſs and ſervility, to crouch.
SNEAKER, ſnē'k-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall bowl of punch.
SNEAKING, ſnē'k-ĭng. participial a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.
SNEAKINGLY, ſnē'k-ĭng-lȳ. ad. Meanly, ſervilely.
SNEAKUP, ſnē'k-ŭp. ſ. A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel.
To SNEAP, ſnē'p. v. a. To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in uſe.
To SNEER, ſnē'r. v. n. To ſhow contempt by looks; to inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions; to utter with grimace; to ſhow aukward mirth.
SNEER, ſnē'r. ſ. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.
To SNEEZE, ſnē'z. v. n. To emit wind audibly by the noſe.
SNEEZE, ſnē'z. ſ. Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.
SNEEZEWORT, ſnē'z-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

SNET, ſnĕt'. ſ. The fat of a deer.
SNICK AND SNEE, ſnik'-ănd-ſnē'. ſ. A combat with knives.
To SNIFF, ſnĭf. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the noſe.
To SNIP, ſnĭp'. v. a. To cut at once with ſciſſars.
SNIP, ſnĭp'. ſ. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars; a ſmall ſhred.
SNIPE, ſnī'pe. ſ. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.
SNIPPER, ſnĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One that ſnips.
SNIPPET, ſnĭp'-pĭt. ſ. A ſmall part, a ſhare.
SNIPSNAP, ſnĭp'-ſnăp'. ſ. Tart dialogue.
SNIVEL, ſnĭv'l. ſ. Snot, the running of the noſe.
To SNIVEL, ſnĭv'l. v. n. To run at the noſe; to cry as children.
SNIVELLER, ſnĭv'-lŭr. ſ. A weeper, a weak lamenter.
To SNORE, ſnō're. v. n. To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.
SNORE, ſnō're. ſ. Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.
To SNORT, ſnōrt'. v. n. To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.
SNOT, ſnŏt'. ſ. The mucus of the noſe.
SNOTTY, ſnŏt'-tў. a. Full of ſnot.
SNOUT, ſnou't. ſ. The noſe of a beaſt; the noſe of a man, in contempt; the noſel or end of any hollow pipe.
SNOUTED, ſnou't-ĭd. a. Having a ſnout.
SNOW, ſnō'. ſ. The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.
To SNOW, ſnō. v. n. To have ſnow fall.
To SNOW, ſnō'. v. a. To ſcatter like ſnow.
SNOWBALL, ſnō'-bâl. ſ. A round lump of congelated ſnow.
SNOWBROTH, ſnō'-brŏth. ſ. Very cold liquor.
SNOWDROP, ſnō'-drŏp. ſ. An early flower.
SNOW-WHITE, ſnō'-hwī'te. a. White as ſnow.
SNOWY, ſnō'-ў. a. White like ſnow; abounding with ſnow.
To SNUB, ſnŭb'. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.
SNUFF, ſnŭf'. ſ. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle; a candle almoſt burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; reſentment expreſſed by ſnifling, perverſe reſentment; powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.
To SNUFF, ſnŭf'. v. a. To draw i the breath; to ſcent; to crop the
To SNUFF, ſnŭf'. v. n. To ſnort, t breath by the noſe; to ſniff in conte
SNUFFBOX, ſnŭf'-bŏks. ſ. The which ſnuff is carried.
SNUFFERS, ſnŭf'-fŭrz. ſ. The ment with which the candle is clipp
To SNUFFLE, ſnŭf'l. v. n. To through the noſe, to breathe hard t the noſe.
To SNUG, ſnŭg'. v. n. To lie clo
SNUG, ſnŭg'. a. Cloſe, free from convenience; cloſe, out of notice; inſidiouſly cloſe.
To SNUGGLE, ſnŭg'l. v. n. cloſe, to lie warm.
SO, sō'. ad. In like manner; it to As either preceding or followi ſuch a degree; in ſuch a manner; ſame manner; thus, in this manner fore, for this reaſon, in conſequence on theſe terms, noting a conditiona on; provided that, on condition like manner, noting conceſſion of o poſition and aſſumption of another, ing to As; it notes a kind of abr ginning, Well; a word of aſſu thus be it; a form of petition; S exclamation after ſomething d known; indifferently, not much well; So then, thus then it is tha fore.
To SOAK, sō'k. v. n. To lie moiſture; to enter by degrees int to drink gluttonouſly and intemper
To SOAK, sō'k. v. a. To mac any moiſture, to ſteep, to keep moiſture is imbibed, to drench; t to exhauſt.
SOAP, sō'p. ſ. A ſubſtance uſed ing.
SOAPBOILER, sō'p-boil-ŭr. whoſe trade is to make ſoap.
SOAPWORT, sō'p-wŭrt. ſ. Is of campion.
To SOAR, sō'r. v. n. To fly tower, to mount, properly to fly viſible action of the wings; to m tellectually, to towet with the riſe high.
SOAR, sō'r. ſ. Towering flight.
To SOB, sŏb'. v. n. To heave with convulſive ſorrow, to ſigh vulſion.
SOB, sŏb'. ſ. A convulſive ſigh, ſive act of reſpiration obſtructed row
SOBER, sō'-bŭr. a. Temperate, larly in liquors; not overpo

; not mad, right in the underſtand-
; regular, calm, free from inordinate
; ſerious, ſolemn, grave.
SOBER, sō'-bŭr. v. a. To make
ERLY, sō'-bŭr-lў. ad. Without
erance; without madneſs; tempe-
, moderately; coolly, calmly.
RNESS, sō'-bŭr-nĭs. ſ. Temper-
in drink; calmneſs, freedom from
ſion, coolneſs.
RIETY, sō-brī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Temper-
in drink; general temperance; free-
from inordinate paſſion; calmneſs,
ſs; ſeriouſneſs, gravity.
EAGE, sōk'-kĕdzh. ſ. A tenure of
for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſer-
to be performed to the lord of the
ABLE, sō'-ſhĕbl. a. Fit to be con-
; ready to unite in a general intereſt;
, familiar; inclined to company.
ABLENESS, sō'-ſhĕbl-nĭs. ſ. In-
ion to company and converſe; free-
of converſation, good fellowſhip.
ABLY, sō'-ſhĕb-lў. ad. Converſi-
a companion.
AL, sō'-ſhĕl. a. Relating to a gene-
publick intereſt; eaſy to mix in
gaiety; conſiſting in union or con-
with another.
ALNESS, sō'-ſhĕl-nĭs. ſ. The qua-
being ſocial.
ETY, sō-sī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Union of
in one general intereſt; numbers
in one intereſt, community; com-
converſe; partnerſhip, union on
terms.
, sŏk'. ſ. Something put between
t and ſhoe; the ſhoe of the ancient
actors.
ET, sŏk'-ĕt. ſ. Any hollow pipe,
the hollow of a candleſtick; the
ket of the eye; any hollow that re-
ſomething inſerted.
, sŏk'l. ſ. With architects, a flat
member, under the baſes of pedeſ-
ſtatues and vaſes.
d. ſ. A turf, a clod.
LITY, sō-dăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. A fellow-
fraternity.
N, sŏd'n. the participle paſſive of
Boiled, ſeethed.
ER, sŏd'-dŭr. v. a. To cement
metallick matter.
, sŏd'-dŭr. ſ. Metallick ce-
, sō-ĕv'-ŭr. ad. A word pro-
ed with a pronoun or adverb, as
, whatſoever, howſoever.

SOFA, sō'-fă. ſ. A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

SOFT, să'ft. a. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciouſly nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, ſimple; ſmooth, flowing.

SOFT, să'ft. interject. Hold, ſtop, not ſo faſt.

To SOFTEN, să'fn. v. a. To make ſoft, to make leſs hard; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to make eaſy, to compoſe; to make leſs harſh.

To SOFTEN, să'fn. v. n. To grow leſs hard; to grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

SOFTLY, să'f-lў. ad. Without hardneſs; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTNER, să'f-nŭr. ſ. That which makes ſoft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, să'f-nĭs. ſ. Quality contrary to hardneſs; mildneſs; gentleneſs; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorouſneſs, puſillanimity; quality contrary to harſhneſs; eaſineſs to be affected; meekneſs.

SOHO, sō-hō'. interject. A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL, soi'l. v. a. To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to ſtain, to ſully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, soi'l. ſ. Dirt, ſpot, pollution, foulneſs; ground, earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compoſt; cut graſs given to cattle.

SOILINESS, soi'l-ў-nĭs. ſ. Stain, foulneſs.

SOILURE, soi'l-yŭr. ſ. Stain, pollution. Not in uſe.

To SOJOURN, sō'-dzhŭrn. v. n. To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation.

SOJOURN, sō'-dzhŭrn. ſ. A temporary reſidence, a caſual and no ſettled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sō'-dzhŭr-nŭr. ſ. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. v. a. To comfort, to cheer, to amuſe.

To SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. ſ. Comfort, pleaſure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleaſure.

SOLAR, sō'-lĕr. } a.
SOLARY, sō'-lĕr-ў. }
Being of the ſun; belonging to the ſun; meaſured by the ſun.

SOLD,

SOLD, sōld. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Sell.

SOLD, sōld. ſ. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sŏl'-dăn. ſ. The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sŏd'-dŭr. v. a. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

SOLDER, sŏd'-dŭr. ſ. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sŏd'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ſolders or mends

SOLDIER, sōl'-dzhĕr. ſ. A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, sōl-dzhĕr-like. } a.
SOLDIERLY, sōl-dzhĕr-lў. }
Martial, military, becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sōl-dzhĕr-ſhip. ſ. Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERY, sōl-dzhĕr-ў. ſ. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively; ſoldierſhip, martial ſkill.

SOLE, sōle. ſ. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the ſhoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To SOLE, sōle. v. a. To furniſh with ſoles, as to Sole a pair of ſhoes.

SOLE, sōle. a. Single, only; in law, not married.

SOLECISM, sŏl'-ĕ-sizm. ſ. Unfitneſs of one word to another.

SOLELY, sōle-lў. ad. Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sŏl'-lĕm. a. Anniverſary, obſerved once a year; religiouſly grave; awful, ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs; grave, affectedly ſerious.

SOLEMNESS, sŏl'-lĕm-nis. }
SOLEMNITY, sō lĕm'-nit-ў. } ſ.
Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or proceſſion; manner of acting awfully ſerious; gravity, ſteady ſeriouſneſs; awful grandeur, ſober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sŏl-lĕm-nĭ-zā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſolemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, sŏl'-lĕm-nize. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiouſly once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sŏl'-lĕm-lў. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity; with religious ſeriouſneſs.

To SOLICIT, sō-lis'-sit. v. a. To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to aſk; to attempt, try to obtain; to diſturb, to diſquiet.

SOLICITATION, sŏl-lis-ў-tā'-shŭn. Importunity; act of importuning; incitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sō-lis'-it-ŭr. ſ. One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sō-lis-sit-ŭs. a. Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sō-lis'-sit-ŭs-lў. ad. Anxiouſly; carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sō-lis'-sў-tūde. ſ. Anxiety, carefulneſs.

SOLICITRESS, sō-lis'-it-trĭs. ſ. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sŏl'-id. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, denſe; having all the metrical dimenſions; ſtrong, firm; ſound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not ſuperficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, sŏl'-id. ſ. In phyſick, the parts containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sō-lid'-it-ў. ſ. Fulneſs of matter, not hollowneſs; firmneſs, hardneſs, compactneſs; denſity; truth, not fallaciouſneſs, intellectual ſtrength, ſolidity.

SOLIDLY, sŏl'-lid-lў. ad. Firmly, ſtrongly, compactly; truly, on good grounds.

SOLIDNESS, sŏl'-lid-nis. ſ. Firmneſs, denſity.

SOLILOQUY, sō-lil'-lō-kwў. ſ. A courſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

SOLITAIRE, sŏl-lў-tā're. ſ. A recluſe, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sŏl'-lў-tĕr-il-ў. ad. In ſolitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sŏl'-lў-tĕr-ў-nis. Solitude, forbearance of company, habit of retirement.

SOLITARY, sŏl'-lў-tĕr-ў. a. Lonely, alone; retired, gloomy, diſmal; ſingle.

SOLITARY, sŏl'-lў-tĕr-ў. ſ. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sŏl'-lў-tūd. ſ. Loneſome ſtate of being alone; a lonely place, deſert.

SO-LO, sō'-lō. ſ. A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SOLSTICE, sŏl'-ſtis. ſ. The point beyond which the ſun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the ſun is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter.

is taken of itſelf commonly for the
mmer ſolſtice.
LSTITIAL, sŏl-ſtĭſh'-ĕl. a. Belong-
g to the ſolſtice; happening at the
ſtice.
LVIBLE, sŏl'-vĭbl. a. Poſſible to be
ved by reaſon or enquiry.
LUBLE, sŏl'-ûbl. a. Capable of diſ-
ution of ſeparation of parts.
LUBILITY, sŏl-û-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Suſ-
ibleneſs of ſeparation of parts.
SOLVE, sŏlv'. v. a. To clear, to ex-
in, to untie an intellectual knot.
VENCY, sŏl'-vĕn-sў. ſ. Ability to
y.
LVENT, sŏl'-vĕnt. a. Having the
wer to cauſe diſſolution; able to pay
ll contracted.
LAND-GOOSE, sŏ"-lănd-gōs. ſ. A
d in bigneſs and feather very like a
me gooſe, but his bill longer, his
gs alſo much longer.
LUTION, sŏ-lû'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſjunc-
, ſeparation; matter diſſolved, that
ich contains any thing diſſolved; reſo
ion of a doubt, removal of an intel-
ual difficulty.
LUTIVE, sŏl-û-tĭv. a. Laxative,
ving relaxation.
ME, sŭm'. a. More or leſs, noting
indeterminate quantity; more or few
noting an indeterminate number; cer-
in perſons; Some is often uſed abſolute-
for ſome people; Some is oppoſed to
ll, or to Others; one, any, without
ermining which.
MEBODY, sŭm'-bŏd-ў. ſ. One, a
rſon indiſcriminate and undetermined;
ſome conſideration.
MERSET, sŭm'-mĕr-sĕt. ſ. A leap
which a jumper throws himſelf from a
ce, and turns over his head.
MEHOW, sŭm'-how. a. One way or
ther.
METHING, sŭm'-thĭng. ſ. A thing
determinate; more or leſs; part; diſt-
on not great.
METHING, sŭm-thĭng. ad. In ſome
gree.
METIME, sŭm'-tĭme. ad. Once, for-
rly.
METIMES, sŭm'-tĭmz. ad. Now and
en, at one time or other; at one time,
oppoſed to Sometimes, or to Another
me.
MEWHAT, sŭm'-hwŏt. ſ. Some-
ing, not nothing, though it be uncer-
n degree; more or leſs; part greater or

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'-hwŏt. ad. In ſome degree.
SOMEWHERE, sŭm'-hwĕre. ad. In one place or other.
SOMEWHILE, sŭm'-hwile. ſ. Once, for a time.
SOMNIFEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Cauſing ſleep, procuring ſleep.
SOMNIFICK, sŏm-nĭf'-fĭk. a. Cauſing ſleep.
SOMNOLENCY, sŏm'-nō-lĕn-ſў. ſ. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.
SON, sŭn'. ſ. A male child, correlative to father or mother; deſcendant however diſtant; compellation, of an old to a young man; native of a country; the ſecond perſon of the Trinity; product of any thing.
SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'-ĭn-lâ. ſ. One married to one's daughter.
SONSHIP, sŭn'-ſhĭp. ſ. Filiation.
SONATA, sō-nâ'-tâ. ſ. A tune.
SONG, sŏng'. ſ. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, ſtrain; poetry, poeſy; notes of birds; An old Song, a trifle.
SONGISH, sŏng'-ĭſh. a. Containing ſongs, conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.
SONGSTER, sŏng'-ſtŭr. ſ. A ſinger.
SONGSTRESS, sŏng'-ſtrĭs. ſ. A female ſinger.
SONNET, sŏn'-nĭt. ſ. A ſmall poem.
SONNETTEER, sŏn-nĕt-tē'r. ſ. A ſmall poet in contempt.
SONIFEROUS, sō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving or bringing ſound.
SONORIFICK, sō-nō-rĭf'-fĭk. a. Producing ſound.
SONOROUS, sō-nō'-rŭs. a. Loud ſounding, giving loud or ſhrill ſound; high ſounding, magnificent of ſound.
SONOROUSLY, sō-nō'-rŭs-lў. ad. With high ſound, with magnificence of ſound.
SONOROUSNESS, sō-nō'-rŭs nĭs. ſ. The quality of giving ſound; magnificence of ſound.
SOON sō'n. ad. Before long time be paſt, ſhortly after any time aſſigned; early oppoſed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.
SOOPBERRY, sō'p-bĕr-rў. ſ. A plant.
SOOT, sŭt'. ſ. Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.
SOOTED, sŭt'-tĭd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.
SOOTERKIN, sō'-tĕr-kĭn. ſ. A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch

Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

SOOTH, sȯ́th. ſ. Truth, reality. Obſolete.

SOOTH, sȯ́th. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sȯ́th. v. a. To flatter, to pleaſe; to calm, to ſoften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sȯ́th-ŭr. ſ. A flatterer, one who gains by blandiſhments.

To SOOTHSAY, sȯ́th-sā. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sȯ́th-sā-ŭr. ſ. A foreteller, a prognoſticator.

SOOTINESS, sŭt'-ȳ-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſooty.

SOOTY, sȯ́t-ȳ. a. Breeding ſoot; conſiſting of ſoot; black, dark, duſky.

SOP, sȯp'. ſ. Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sȯp'. v. a. To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE, sȯ́pe. ſ. See SOAP.

SOPH, sȯf'. ſ. A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

SOPHI, sȯ́-fȳ. ſ. The emperor of Perſia.

SOPHISM, sȯf'-fizm. ſ. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sȯf'-fiſt. ſ. A profeſſor of philoſophy.

SOPHISTER, sȯf'-fis-tŭr. ſ. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle, an artful but inſidious logician; a name given to thoſe of a certain claſs in the univerſity between Freſhmen and Batchelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sȯ-fis'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Fallaciouſly ſubtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sȯ-fis'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. With fallacious ſubtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sȯ-fis'-tȳ-kāte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sȯ-fis'-tȳ-kĕt. part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sȯ-fis-tȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Adulteration, not genuineneſs.

SOPHISTICATOR, sȯ-fis'-tȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sȯf'-fis-trȳ. ſ. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sȯ-pȯ-rif'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Productive of ſleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sȯ-pȯ-rif'-fĕr-ŭs-nis. ſ. The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORIFICK, sȯ-pȯ-rif'-fik. a. Cauſing ſleep, opiate.

SORBS, sȧ'rbz. ſ. The berries of the ſorb or ſervicetree.

SORCERER, sȧ'r-sĕr-ŭr. ſ. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sȧ'rs-ris. ſ. A ſ magician, an enchantreſs.

SORCERY, sȧ'r-sĕr-ȳ. ſ. Magick chantment, conjuration.

SORD, sȯd'. ſ. Turf, graſſy ground.

SORDID, sȧ'r-did. a. Foul, filthy; vile, baſe; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sȧ'r-did-lȳ. ad. M poorly, covetouſly.

SORDIDNESS, sȧ'r-did-nis. ſ. Mea baſeneſs; naſtineſs.

SORE, sȯ́re. ſ. A place tender and ful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sȯ́re. a. Tender to the t tender in the mind, eaſily vexed; with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sȯ́re. ad. With painful or rous vehemence.

SOREL, sȯ́-rĕl. ſ. The buck is cal firſt year a fawn, the ſecond a prick third a Sorel.

SORELY, sȯ́re-lȳ. ad. With a degree of pain or diſtreſs; with vehe dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sȯ́re-nis. ſ. Tende a hurt.

SORITES, sȯ-rī'-tēz. ſ. An ar where one propoſition is accumul another.

SORORICIDE, sȯ-rȯ́'-rȳ-ſide. ſ. murder of a ſiſter.

SORREL, sȯr'-rll. ſ. A plant lik but having an acid taſte.

SORRILY, sȯr'-rȳ-lȳ. ad. Mean ſpicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sȯr'-rȳ-nis. ſ. M deſpicableneſs.

SORROW, sȯr'-rȯ. ſ. Grief, p ſomething paſt; ſadneſs, mourning.

To SORROW, sȯr'-rȯ. v. n. T to be ſad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sȯr'-rȯd. a. Acco with ſorrow. Obſolete.

SORROWFUL, sȯr'-rȯ-fŭl. a. ſomething paſt, mournful, grievi preſſing grief, accompanied with g

SORRY, sȯr'-rȳ. a. Grieved fo thing paſt; vile, worthleſs, vexati

SORT, sȯrt'. ſ. A kind, a ſpecies ner, a form of being or acting; of any quality; a claſs, or order ſons; rank, condition above the a lot. In this laſt ſenſe cut of uſe

To SORT, sȯrt'. v. a. To ſepa diſtinct and proper claſſes; to r order from a ſtate of confuſion; t to put together in diſtribution; t cluſe, to ſelect.

SORT, sôrt'. v. n. To be joined with ers of the ſame ſpecies; to conſort, to ; to ſuit, to fit; to fall out.
RTANCE, sâ'r-têns. ſ. Suitableneſs, rement. Not in uſe.
RTILEGE, sâ'r-tŷ-lêdzh. ſ. The act drawing lots.
RTMENT, sôrt'-mênt. ſ. The act of ing, diſtribution; a parcel ſorted or ributed.
SOSS, sôs'. v. n. To fall at once in- chair.
, sôt' ſ. A blockhead, a dull igno- ſtupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch ſtupi- by drinking.
UT, sôt'. v. a. To ſtupify, to .
OT, sôt'. v. n. To tipple to ſtu- y.
TISH, sôt'-tîſh. a. Dull, ſtupid, ſh; dull with intemperance.
TISHLY, sôt'-tîſh-lŷ. ad. Stupid- dully, ſenſeleſsly.
TISHNESS, sôt'-tîſh-nîs. ſ. Dul- ſtupidity, inſenſibility.
EREIGN, sûv'-êr-ên. a. Supreme wer, having no ſuperior; ſupremely ious.
EREIGN, sûv'-êr-ên. ſ. Supreme lord.
EREIGNLY, sûv'-êr-ên-lŷ. ad. Su- ely, in the higheſt degree.
EREIGNTY, sûv'-êr-ên-tŷ. ſ. Su- acy, higheſt place, higheſt degree of ence.
HT, sâ't. The preterite and parti- paſſ. of Seek.
, sôle. ſ. The immaterial and immor- rit of man; vital principle; ſpirit, , principal part; interiour power; a ar appellation joined to words ex- g the qualities of the mind; human ; active power; ſpirit, fire, gran- of mind; intelligent being in l.
ED, sôld. a. Furniſhed with
LESS, sôl-lîs. a. Mean, low, ſpi-
D, sou'nd. a. Healthy, hearty; not erroneous; ſtout, luſty; valid; arty.
D, sou'nd. ad. Soundly, heartily, ely faſt.
D, sou'nd. ſ. A ſhallow ſea, ſuch be ſounded.
D, sou'nd. ſ. A probe, an inſtru- ed by chirurgeons to feel what is reach of the fingers.
UND, sou'nd. v. a. To ſearch plummet, to try depth; to try, to ne.

To SOUND, sou'nd. v. n. To try with the ſounding line.
SOUND, sou'nd. ſ. Any thing audible, a noiſe, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.
To SOUND, sou'nd. v. n. To make a noiſe, to emit a noiſe; to exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.
To SOUND, sou'nd. v. a. To cauſe to make a noiſe, to play on; to betoken or direct by a ſound; to celebrate by ſound.
SOUNDBOARD, sou'nd-bôrd. ſ. Board which propagates the ſound in organs.
SOUNDING, sou'nd-îng. a. Sonorous, having a magnificent ſound.
SOUNDING-BOARD, sou'nd-îng-bôrd. ſ. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the ſtage.
SOUNDLY, sou'nd-lŷ. ad. Healthily, heartily; luſtily, ſtoutly, ſtrongly; truly, rightly; faſt, cloſely.
SOUNDNESS, sou'nd-nîs. ſ. Health, heartineſs; truth, rectitude, incorrupt ſtate; ſtrength, ſolidity.
SOUP, sôp. ſ. Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.
SOUR, sou'r. a. Acid, auſtere; harſh of temper, crabbed, peeviſh; afflictive, painful; expreſſing diſcontent.
SOUR, sou'r. ſ. Acid ſubſtance.
To SOUR, sou'r. v. a. To make acid; to make harſh; to make uneaſy, to make leſs pleaſing; to make diſcontented.
To SOUR, sou'r. v. n. To become acid; to grow peeviſh or crabbed.
SOURCE, sôrſe. ſ. Spring, fountain, head; original, firſt producer.
SOURISH, sou'r-îſh. a. Somewhat ſour.
SOURLY, sou'r-lŷ. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.
SOURNESS, sou'r-nîs. ſ. Acidity, auſtereneſs of taſte; aſperity, harſhneſs of temper.
SOUS, sô'. ſ. A ſmall denomination of money.
SOUSE, sou'ſe. ſ. Pickle made of ſalt; any thing kept parboiled in a ſalt pickle.
To SOUSE, sou'ſe. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.
To SOUSE, sou'ſe. v. a. To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.
SOUSE, sou'ſe. ad. With ſudden violence. A low word.
SOUTERRAIN, sô'-têr-rân. ſ. A grotto or cavern in the ground.
SOUTH, sou'th. ſ. The part where the

ſun is to us at noon; the ſouthern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, ſou'th. a. Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, ſou'th. ad. Towards the ſouth; from the ſouth.

SOUTHING, ſou'th-ing. a. Going towards the ſouth.

SOUTHEAST, ſouth-ē'ſt. ſ. The point between the eaſt and ſouth.

SOUTHERLY, ſůth'-ėr-lў. a. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth, not abſolutely ſouthern; lying towards the ſouth; coming from about the ſouth.

SOUTHERN, ſůth'-ėrn. a. Belonging to the ſouth, meridional; lying towards the ſouth; coming from the ſouth.

SOUTHERNWOOD, ſůth'-ėrn-wůd. ſ. A plant.

SOUTHMOST, ſou'th-můſt. a. Fartheſt towards the ſouth.

SOUTHSAY, ſŏ'th-ſā. ſ. Prediction.

To SOUTHSAY, ſŏ'th-ſā. v. n. To predict. See SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHSAYER, ſŏ'th-ſā-ůr. ſ. A predicter.

SOUTHWARD, ſůth'-ėrd. ad. Towards the ſouth.

SOUTHWEST, ſouth-wĕſt'. ſ. Point between the ſouth and weſt.

SOW, ſow'. ſ. A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong maſs of lead; an inſect, a millepede.

To SOW, ſŏ'. v. n. To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

To SOW, ſŏ'. v. a. part. paſſ. Sown. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to ſpread, to propagate; to impregnate or ſtock with ſeed; to beſprinkle.

To SOW, ſŏ'. v. a. For Sew; which ſee.

To SOWCE, ſows'e. v. a. To throw into the water.

SOWER, ſŏ'-ůr. ſ. He that ſprinkles the ſeed; a ſcatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, ſou'-inz. ſ. Flummery, ſomewhat ſoured and made of oatmeal.

To SOWL, ſow'l. v. a. To pull by the ears. Obſolete.

SOWN, ſŏ'ne. The participle of Sow.

SOWTHISTLE, ſou'-thiſſ. ſ. A weed.

SPACE, ſpā'ſe. ſ. Room, local extenſion; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a ſmall time, a while.

SPACIOUS, ſpā'-ſhůs. a. Wide, extenſive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, ſpā'-ſhůſ-nis. ſ. Roneſs, wide extenſion.

SPADDLE, ſpăd'l. ſ. A little ſpad

SPADE, ſpā'de. ſ. The inſtrumen digging; a ſuit of cards.

SPADILLE, ſpă-dil'. ſ. The ace of ſ at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, ſpā'ke. The old preteri Speak.

SPALT, ſpălt'. ſ. A white, ſcaly, ing ſtone, frequently uſed to promo fuſion of metals.

SPAN, ſpăn'. ſ. The ſpace from th of the thumb to the end of the finger extended; any ſhort duration.

To SPAN, ſpăn'. v. a. To meaſure t hand extended; to meaſure.

SPANCOUNTER, ſpăn'-koun-tůr.

SPANFARTHING, ſpăn'-fār-thing. A play at which money is thrown a ſpan or mark.

SPANGLE, ſpăng'l. ſ. A ſmall p boſs of ſhining metal; any thing ſpa and ſhining.

To SPANGLE, ſpăng'l. v. a. ſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining

SPANIEL, ſpăn'-nyĕl. ſ. A do for ſport in the field, remarkable fo city and obedience; a low, mean, fa fellow.

SPANKER, ſpănk'-ůr. ſ. A coin.

SPAR, ſpā'r. ſ. Marcaſite; a beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, ſpā'r. v. n. To fig cocks, with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR, ſpā'r. v. a. To ſhut, t to bar. Obſolete.

To SPARE, ſpā're. v. a. To gally; to ſave for any particular uſe without, to loſe willingly; to omit bear; to uſe tenderly, to treat wi to grant, to allow.

To SPARE, ſpā're. v. n. To gally, to be parſimonious; to fo be ſcrupulous; to uſe mercy, to fo be tender.

SPARE, ſpā're. a. Scanty, parſim ſuperfluous, unwanted; lean, wanti

SPARER, ſpā'r-ůr. ſ. One wh expence.

SPARERIB, ſpā're-rib. ſ. So cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, ſpăr-dzhē- ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

SPARING, ſpā'r-ing. a. Scarce parſimonious.

SPARINGLY, ſpā'r-ing-lў. a gally, parſimoniouſly; with ab

nt with great frequency; cautiouſly, nderly.

PARK, ſpā'rk. ſ. A ſmall particle of re, or kindled matter; any thing ſhining; y thing vivid or active; a lively, ſhowy, ſtandid, gay man.

To SPARK, ſpā'rk. v. n. To emit parti- es of fire, to ſparkle.

PARKFUL, ſpā'rk-fūl. a. Lively, briſk, ay.

PARKISH, ſpā'rk-iſh. a. Airy, gay; howy, well-dreſſed, fine.

PARKLE, ſpā'rkl. ſ. A ſpark, a ſmall rticle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, ſpā'rkl. v. n. To emit arks; to iſſue in ſparks; to ſhine, to tter.

PARKLINGLY, ſpā'rk-ling-lȳ. ad. ith vivid and twinkling luſtre.

PARKLINGNESS, ſpā'rk-ling-nĕs. ſ. vid and twinkling luſtre.

PARROW, ſpăr'-rō. ſ. A ſmall bird.

PARROWHAWK, ſpăr'-rō-hăk. ſ. e female of the muſket hawk.

PARROWGRASS, ſpăr'-rō-grăs. ſ. Cor- upted from Aſparagus.

PARRY, ſpăr'-rȳ. a. Conſiſting of rs.

PASM, ſpăz'm. ſ. Convulſion, violent d involuntary contraction.

PASMODICK, ſpăz-mŏd'-ĭk. a. Con- ulſive.

PAT, ſpăt'. The preterite of Spit.

To SPATIATE, ſpā'-ſhāte. v. n. To ge, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, ſpăt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſprin- with dirt, or any thing offenſive; to w out any thing offenſive; to aſperſe, defame.

To SPATTER, ſpăt'-tŭr. v. n. To ſpit, utter as at any thing nauſeous taken the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, ſpăt'-tĕr-dăſh-ĭz. ſ. erings for the legs by which the wet ept off.

SPATTLING POPPY, ſpăt'-ling-pŏp'- ſ. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, ſpăt'-tſhŭ-lă. ſ. A ſpattle or , uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons preading plaiſters or ſtirring medi- s.

SPAVIN, ſpăv'-in. ſ. This diſeaſe in rſe is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as ge as a bone, that grows on the inſide of ough.

SPA, ſpā'. ſ. A place famous for mine- al waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, ſpā'l. v. n. To throw moi- ture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, ſpā'l. ſ. Spittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, ſpā'n. ſ. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, ſpā'n. v. a. To produce as fiſhes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, ſpā'n. v. n. To iſſue, as eggs from fiſh; to iſſue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, ſpā'n-ŭr. ſ. The female fiſh.

To SPAY, ſpā'. v. a. To caſtrate female animals.

To SPEAK, ſpē'k. v. n. preterite Spake or Spoke; participle paſſive Spoken. To utter articulate ſounds, to expreſs thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a ſpeech; to talk for or againſt, to diſpute; to diſcourſe, to make mention; to give ſound; To Speak with, to addreſs, to converſe with.

To SPEAK, ſpē'k. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to addreſs, to accoſt; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, ſpē'k-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be ſpoken; having the power of ſpeech.

SPEAKER, ſpē'k-ŭr. ſ. One that ſpeaks; one that ſpeaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, ſpē'k-ing-trŭmp'-ĭt. ſ. Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

SPEAR, ſpē'r. ſ. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fiſh.

To SPEAR, ſpē'r. v. a. To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR, ſpē'r. v. n. To ſhoot or ſprout.

SPEARGRASS, ſpē'r-grăs. ſ. Long ſtiff graſs.

SPEARMAN, ſpē'r-măn. ſ. One who uſes a launce in fight.

SPEARMINT, ſpē'r-mĭnt. ſ. A plant, a ſpecies of mint.

SPEARWORT, ſpē'r-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

SPECIAL, ſpĕſh'-ĕl. a. Noting a ſort or ſpecies; particular, peculiar; appropriate, deſigned for a particular purpoſe; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, ſpĕſh'-ĕl-ȳ. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spĕsh'-ĕl-tў. } f. Particu-
SPECIALITY, spĕ-shăl'-ĭt-ў. } larity.
SPECIES, spē'-shēz. f. A ſort, a ſubdiviſion of a general term; claſs of nature, ſingle order of beings; appearance to the ſenſes; repreſentation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced spē'-shē; ſimples that have place in a compound.
SPECIFICAL, spĕ-sĭf'-fў-kĕl. } a.
SPECIFICK, spĕ-sĭf'-fĭk. }
That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is; appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.
SPECIFICALLY, spĕ-sĭf'-fў-kĕl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies, according to the nature of the ſpecies.
To SPECIFICATE, spĕ-sĭf'-fў-kāte. v.a. To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.
SPECIFICATION, spĕs-sĭf-fў-kā'-shŭn. f. Diſtinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.
To SPECIFY, spĕs'-sў-fў. v. a. To mention, to ſhew by ſome particular mark of diſtinction.
SPECIMEN, spĕs'-sў-mĕn. f. A ſample, a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.
SPECIOUS, spē'-shŭs. a. Showy, pleaſing to the view; plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right.
SPECIOUSLY, spē'-shŭs-lў. ad. With fair appearance.
SPECK, spĕk'. f. A ſmall diſcoloration, a ſpot.
To SPECK, spĕk'. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtain in drops.
SPECKLE, spĕk'l. f. Small ſpeck, little ſpot.
To SPECKLE, spĕk'l. v. a. To mark with ſmall ſpots.
SPECTACLE, spĕk'-tĕkl. f. A ſhow, a gazing-ſtock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the ſight; in the plural, glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.
SPECTACLED, spĕk'-tĕkld. a. Furniſhed with ſpectacles.
SPECTATOR, spĕk-tā'-tŭr. f. A looker on, a beholder.
SPECTATORSHIP, spĕk-tā'-tŭr-shĭp. f. Act of beholding.
SPECTRE, spĕk'-tŭr. f. Apparition, appearance of perſons dead.
SPECTRUM, spĕk'-trŭm. f. An image, a viſible form.
SPECULAR, spĕk'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glaſs; aſſiſting ſight.
To SPECULATE, spĕk'-kŭ-lāte. To meditate, to contemplate; to t view of any thing with the mind.
To SPECULATE, spĕk'-kŭ-lāte. v. a conſider attentively, to look through the mind.
SPECULATION, spĕk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. f amination by the eye, view; mental intellectual examination, contempla a train of thoughts formed by medit mental ſcheme not reduced to pra power of ſight.
SPECULATIVE, spĕk'-kŭ-lā-tĭv. a en to ſpeculation, contemplative; th cal, not practical.
SPECULATIVELY, spĕk''-kŭ-lā-tĭ ad. Contemplatively, with medit ideally, theoretically, not practically
SPECULATOR, spĕk'-kŭ-lā-tŭr. who forms theories; an obſerver, templator; a ſpy, a watcher.
SPECULATORY, spĕk''-kŭ-lā-tŭr Exerciſing ſpeculation.
SPECULUM, spĕk'-kŭ-lŭm. f. A rour, a looking-glaſs.
SPED, spĕd'. The preterite and pa ſive of Speed.
SPEECH, spē tsh. f. The power ticulate utterance, the power of exp thoughts by vocal words; language conſidered as expreſſing thoughts; cular language as diſtinct from any thing ſpoken; talk, mention; harangue.
SPEECHLESS, spē'tsh-lĭs. a. Dep the power of ſpeaking, made m dumb; mute, dumb.
To SPEED, spē'd. v. n. pret. an paſſ. Sped and Speeded. To mak to move with celerity; to have ſucc have any condition good or bad.
To SPEED, spē'd. v. a. To diſ haſte; to diſpatch, to deſtroy, to haſten, to put into quick motion; cute, to diſpatch; to aſſiſt, to help to make proſperous.
SPEED, spē'd. f. Quickneſs, haſte, hurry, diſpatch; the courſe of a horſe; ſucceſs, event.
SPEEDILY, spē'd-ĭl-ў. ad. Wit quickly.
SPEEDINESS, spē'd-ў-nĭs. f. lity of being ſpeedy.
SPEEDWELL, spē'd-wĕl. f. A p
SPEEDY, spē'd-ў. a. Quick nimble, quick of diſpatch.
SPELL, spĕl'. f. A charm con ſome words of occult power; a work.

SPELL, ſpĕl'. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters ...ly; to charm.

SPELL, ſpĕl'. v. n. To form words of ...ers; to read.

...LTER, ſpĕlt'-ŭr. ſ. A kind of ſe- ...metal.

SPEND, ſpĕnd'. v. a. To conſume, ...ay out; to beſtow as expence, to ex- ...d; to effuſe; to ſquander, to laviſh; to ...; to waſte, to wear out; to fatigue, to ...ſs.

SPEND, ſpĕnd'. v. n. To make ex- ...ce; to prove in the uſe; to be loſt or ...ed.

...NDER, ſpĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſpends; ...rodigal, a laviſher.

...NDTHRIFT, ſpĕnd'-thrĭft. ſ. A ...digal, a laviſher.

...RM, ſpĕrm'. ſ. Seed; that by which ...pecies is continued.

...RMACETI, ſpĕr-mă-sĕt'-tĭ. ſ. Cor- ...rectly pronounced Parmaſitty.

...RMATICAL, ſpĕr-măt'-tĭ-kĕl. } a.
...RMATICK, ſpĕr-măt'-tĭk. }
...inal, conſiſting of ſeed; belonging to ...ſperm.

...RMATIZE, ſpĕr'-mă-tīze. v. n. To ...ſeed.

...PERSE, ſpĕrſe'. v. a. To diſperſe, ...atter.

...PET, ſpĕt'. v. a. To bring or pour ...ſkantly. Not in uſe.

...PEW, ſpū'. v. a. To vomit, to ...from the ſtomach; to eject, to caſt ...; to eject with loathing.

...PEW, ſpū'. v. n. To vomit, to eaſe ...ſtomach.

...PHACELATE, ſfăs'-sē-lāte. v. a. ...affect with a gangrene.

...CELUS, ſfăs'-sē-lŭs. ſ. A gangrene, ...rtification.

...RE, ſfē'r. ſ. A globe, an orbicular ...a body of which the center is at ...me diſtance from every point of the ...ference; any globe of the mundane ...; a globe repreſenting the earth or ...orb, circuit of motion; province, ...ſs of knowledge or action.

...HERE, ſfē'r. v. a. To place in a ...; to form into roundneſs.

...RICAL, ſfĕr'-rĭ-kĕl. } a.
...RICK, ſfĕr'-rĭk. }
...r, orbicular, globular; planetary, ...g to orbs of the planets.

...RICALLY, ſfĕr'-rĭ-kĕl-ĭ. ad. In ...a ſphere.

...RICALNESS, ſfĕr'-rĭ-kĕl-nĭs. } ſ.
...RICITY, ſfē-rĭs'-ĭt-ĭ. }
...neſs, rotundity.

SPHEROID, ſfē'-roid. ſ. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, ſfē-roĭd'-ĭ-kĕl. a. Having the form of a ſpheroid.

SPHERULE, ſfĕr'-ūl. ſ. A little globe.

SPHINX, ſfĭnks'. ſ. The Sphinx was a famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, ſpīſe. ſ. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces; a ſmall quantity.

To SPICE, ſpīſe. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpice.

SPICER, ſpī's-ŭr. ſ. One who deals in ſpice.

SPICERY, ſpī's-ĕr-ĭ. ſ. The commodity of ſpices; a repoſitory of ſpices.

SPICK AND SPAN, ſpĭk'-ănd-ſpăn'. Quite new, now firſt uſed.

SPICKNEL, ſpĭk'-nĕl. ſ. The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPICY, ſpī's-ĭ. a. Producing ſpice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of ſpice.

SPIDER, ſpī'-dŭr. ſ. The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, ſpī'-dĕr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals.

SPIGNEL, ſpĭg'-nĕl. ſ. A plant.

SPIGOT, ſpĭg'-ŭt. ſ. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, ſpīke. ſ. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron ſharpened; a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

To SPIKE, ſpīke. v. a. To faſten with long nails; to ſet with ſpikes.

SPIKENARD, ſpī'k-nărd. ſ. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPILL, ſpĭl'. ſ. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a ſmall quantity of money.

To SPILL, ſpĭl'. v. a. To ſhed, to loſe by ſhedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, ſpĭl'. v. n. To waſte, to be laviſh; to be ſhed, to be loſt by being ſhed.

SPILTH, ſpĭlth'. ſ. Any thing poured out or waſted. Not in uſe.

To SPIN, ſpĭn'. v. a. preter. Spun or Span; part. Spun. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediouſly.

To SPIN, ſpĭn'. v. n. To exerciſe the art

art of ſpinning; to ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current; to move round as a ſpindle.

SPINAGE, ſpĭn'-nĭdzh. ſ. A plant.

SPINAL, ſpī'n-ĕl. a. Belonging to the back-bone.

SPINDLE, ſpĭn'dl. ſ. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long ſlender ſtalk; any thing ſlender.

SPINDLESHANKED, ſpĭn'dl-ſhăŋkt. a. Having ſmall legs,

SPINDLETREE, ſpĭn'dl-trē. ſ. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, ſpī'ne. ſ. The back-bone.

SPINEL, ſpĭn'-nĭl. ſ. A ſort of mineral.

SPINET, ſpĭn-nĕt'. ſ. A ſmall harpſichord; an inſtrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, ſpī-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing thorns.

SPINNER, ſpĭn'-nŭr. ſ. One ſkilled in ſpinning; a garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, ſpĭn'-nĭng-hwēl. ſ. The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, ſpī-nŏs'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Crabbedneſs, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, ſpī'-nŭs. a. Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, ſpĭns'-tŭr. ſ. A woman that ſpins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, ſpĭns'-trȳ. ſ. The work of ſpinning.

SPINY, ſpī'n-ȳ. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, ſpī'-rĕkl. ſ. A breathing hole, a vent, a ſmall aperture.

SPIRAL, ſpī'r-ĕl. a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, ſpī'r-ĕl-ȳ. ad. In a ſpiral form.

SPIRE, ſpī're. ſ. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twiſt, a wreath, any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a ſteeple; the top or uppermoſt point.

To SPIRE, ſpī're. v. n. To ſhoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, ſpĕr'-ĭt. ſ. Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial ſubſtance; the ſoul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers diſtinct from the body; ſentiment; eagerneſs, deſire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which power of energy; an inflammable raiſed by diſtillation.

To SPIRIT, ſpĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To or actuate as a ſpirit; to excite, mate, to encourage; to draw, to

SPIRITED, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Lively, fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd-nĭs. poſition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-fŭl-n Sprightlineſs, livelineſs.

SPIRITLESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-lĭs. a. D low, deprived of vigour, depreſſed.

SPIRITOUS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ŭs. a. Refi vanced near to ſpirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ŭs-nĭs. neſs and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ĕl. a. from matter, immaterial, incor mental, intellectual; not groſs, from external things, relative onl mind; not temporal, relating to t of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, ſpĕr-ĭt-tſhŭ- ſ. Immateriality, eſſence diſtinct fr ter; intellectual nature; acts ind of the body, pure acts of the ſoul refinement; that which belongs to as an eccleſiaſtick.

SPIRITUALTY, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-l Eccleſiaſtical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, ſpĕr-ĭt- ĭ-zā"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſp ing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſh v. a. To refine the intellect, from the feculencies of the world

SPIRITUALLY, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-l Without corporeal groſſneſs, wit on to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ŭs. ing the quality of ſpirit, tenuity a ty of parts; lively, gay, vivid, a

SPIRITUOSITY, ſpĕr-ĭt-tſhŭ-ŏ ȳ.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſh nĭs.

The quality of being ſpirituou and activity.

To SPIRT, ſpŭrt'. v. n. To in a ſudden ſtream, to ſtream ou vals.

To SPIRT, ſpŭrt'. v. a. To in a jet.

To SPIRTLE, ſpŭrt'l. v. a. pate.

SPIRY, ſpī'r-ȳ. a. Pyramid ed, curled.

NITUDE, ſpĭs'-sў-tſhŭd. ſ. Groſſ- thickneſs.

T, ſpĭt'. ſ. A long prong, on which is driven to be turned before the fire; a depth of earth as is pierced by one of the ſpade.

PIT, ſpĭt'. v. a. preterite Spat; particiſſ. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a to thruſt through.

PIT, ſpĭt'. v. n. To eject from the to throw out ſpittle or moiſture of outh.

PITCHCOCK, ſpĭtſh'-kŏk. v. a. an eel in pieces and roaſt him.

E ſpī'te. ſ. Malice, rancour, hate; of, or In Spite of, notwithſtanding, ance of.

ITE, ſpī'te. v. a. To vex, to thwart rantly; to fill with ſpite, to of-

EFUL, ſpī'te-fŭl. a. Malicious, ant.

EFULLY, ſpī'te-fŭl-ў. ad. Malici- malignantly.

EFULNESS, ſpī'te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Ma- , deſire of vexing.

TED, ſpĭt'-tĭd. a. Shot out into .

TER, ſpĭt'-tŭr. ſ. One who puts on a ſpit; one who ſpits with his ; a young deer.

TLE, ſpĭt'l. ſ. Corrupted from al. Not in uſe.

TLE, ſpĭt'l. ſ. Moiſture of the

TENOM, ſpĭt'-vĕn-ŭm. ſ. Poiſon from the mouth.

TLASH, ſplăſh'. v. a. To daub t in great quantities.

TTHY, ſplăſh'-ў. a. Full of dirty pt to daub.

TFOOT, ſplă'-fŭt. a. Having the ned inward.

TMOUTH, ſplă'-mouth. ſ. Mouth d by deſign.

EN, ſplē'n. ſ. The milt, one of ers; it is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger ancholy; anger, ſpite, ill-humour; anger; melancholy, hypochondria- ours.

ENED, ſplē'nd. a. Deprived of the

EFUL, ſplē'n-fŭl. a. Angry, fretful.

ELESS, ſplē'n-lĭs. a. Kind, gen-

EWORT, ſplē'n-wŭrt. ſ. Milt- plant.

EY, ſplē'n-ў. a. Angry, peev-

SPLENDENT, ſplĕn'-dĕnt. a. Shining, gloſſy.

SPLENDID, ſplĕn'-dĭd. a. Showy, magnificent, ſumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, ſplĕn'-dĭd-lў. ad. Magnificently, ſumptuouſly.

SPLENDOUR, ſplĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Luſtre, power of ſhining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, ſplĕn'-ĕ-tĭk. a. Troubled with the ſpleen, fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENICK, ſplĕn'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLENISH, ſplĕ'n-ĭſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENITIVE, ſplĕn'-ĭt-tĭv. a. Hot, fiery, paſſionate. Not in uſe.

SPLENT, ſplĕnt'. ſ. Splent is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg.

To SPLICE, ſplī'ſe. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, ſplĭnt'. ſ. A thin piece of wood or other matters uſed by chirurgeons, to hold the bone newly ſet.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſecure by ſplints; to ſhiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-tŭr. ſ. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-tŭr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt'. v. a. pret. Split. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to daſh and break on a rock; to divide, to break into diſcord.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt'. v. n. To burſt in ſunder, to crack; to be broken againſt rocks.

SPLITTER, ſplĭt'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſplits.

SPLUTTER, ſplŭt'-tŭr. ſ. Buſtle, tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. a. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make uſeleſs.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. n. To practiſe robbery or plunder; to grow uſeleſs, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, ſpoi'l. ſ. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cauſe of corruption; the ſlough, the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

SPOILER, ſpoi'-lŭr. ſ. A robber, a plunderer,

plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, ſpoïl-fûl. a. Waſteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, ſpō'ke. ſ. The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, ſpō'ke The preterite of Speak.

SPOKEN, ſpō'kn. Participle paſſive of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, ſpō'kz-mān. ſ. One who ſpeaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, ſpō'-lyāte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, ſpō-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, ſpŏn'-dȳ. ſ. A foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONDYLE, ſpŏn'-dĭle. ſ. A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. ſ. A ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a ſponge.

To SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. v. n. To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPONGER, ſpŭndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, ſpŭndzh'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGIOUS, ſpŭndzh'-ŭs. a. Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGY, ſpŭndzh'-ȳ. a. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes; wet, drenched, ſoaked.

SPONK, ſpŭnk'. ſ. Touchwood.

SPONSAL, ſpŏn'-sĕl. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, ſpŏn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPONSOR, ſpŏn'-ſŭr. ſ. A ſurety, one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANEITY, ſpŏn-tā-nē'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, ſpŏn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Voluntary, acting without compulſion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, ſpŏn-tā-nyŭſ-lȳ. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, ſpŏn-tā-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord unforced.

SPOOL, ſpōl. ſ. A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM, ſpō'm. v. n. To paſs ſwiftly. Not in uſe.

SPOON, ſpō'n. ſ. A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, ſpō'n-bĭl. ſ. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, ſpō'n-fûl. ſ. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon; ſmall quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, ſpō'n-mēt. ſ. Li food, nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

SPOONWORT, ſpō'n-wŭrt. ſ. Scu graſs.

SPORT, ſpō'rt. ſ. Play, diverſion, g frolick, and tumultuous merriment; m contemptuous mirth; that with which plays; play, idle gingle; diverſion o field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

To SPORT, ſpō'rt. v. a. To diver make merry; to repreſent by any ki play.

To SPORT, ſpō'rt. v. n. To play frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, ſpō'rt-fûl. a. Merry, lick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jeſt.

SPORTFULLY, ſpō'rt-fûl-ȳ. ad. W tonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, ſpō'rt-fûl-nĭs. ſ. W tonneſs, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, ſpō'r-tĭv. a. Gay, m frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, ſpō'r-tĭv-nĭs. Gaiety, play.

SPORTSMAN, ſpō'rts-mān. ſ. On purſues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, ſpōr'-tſhûl. ſ. An a dole.

SPOT, ſpŏt'. ſ. A blot, a mark ma diſcoloration; a taint, a diſgrace, proach; a ſmall extent of place; a ticular place.

To SPOT, ſpŏt'. v. a. To mark wi colorations; to corrupt, to diſgra taint.

SPOTLESS, ſpŏt'-lĭs. a. Free from immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, ſpŏt'-tŭr. ſ. One ſpots.

SPOTTY, ſpŏt'-tȳ. a. Full of ſpot

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-ĕl. a. Nuptial, monial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-ĕl. ſ. Marriage tials.

SPOUSE, ſpou'z. ſ. One joined in ma a huſband or wife.

SPOUSED, ſpou'zd. a. Wedded, ed, joined together as in matrimony

SPOUSELESS, ſpou'z-lĭs. a. Wa huſband or wife.

SPOUT, ſpout'. ſ. A pipe, or m a pipe or veſſel out of which an is poured; water falling in a bod taract.

To SPOUT, ſpout'. v. a. To pour olence, or in a collected body, as ſpout.

o SPOUT, ſpout'. v. n. To iſſue as from ſpout.

o SPRAIN, ſprā'n. v. a. To ſtretch e ligaments of a joint without diſlocation f the joint.

PRAIN, ſprā'n. ſ. Extenſion of liga-ents without diſlocation of the joint.

PRANG, ſprāng'. The preterite of ring.

PRAT, ſprāt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.

o SPRAWL, ſprā'l. v. n. To ſtruggle n the convulſions of death; to tumble ith agitation.

PRAY, ſprā'. ſ. The extremity of a anch; the foam of the ſea, commonly itten Spry.

SPREAD, ſprēd'. v. a. To extend, expand, to make to cover or fill a large ace; to cover by extenſion; to cover er; to ſtretch, to extend; to publiſh, to ulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

SPREAD, ſprēd'. v. n. To extend expand itſelf.

READ, ſprēd'. ſ. Extent, compaſs; anſion of parts.

READER, ſprēd'-ūr. ſ. One that ads, publiſher, divulger.

RENT, ſprēnt'. part. Sprinkled.

RIG, ſprig'. ſ. A ſmall branch, a ew.

RIGGY, ſprig'-gȳ. a. Full of ſmall anches.

RIGHT, ſprī'te. ſ. Spirit, ſhade, ſoul, in-oreal agent; walking ſpirit, apparition.

RIGHTFUL, ſprī'te-fūl. a. Lively, ſ, gay, vigorous.

RITEFULLY, ſprī'te-fūl-ȳ. ad. Briſk-igorouſly.

RIGHTLINESS, ſprī'te-lȳ-nis. ſ. inefs, briſkneſs, vigour, gaiety, viva-

RIGHTLY, ſprī'te-lȳ. a. Gay, briſk, y, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

SPRING, ſpring'. v. n. preterite ng or Sprang; anciently Sprong. ariſe out of the ground and grow by ative power; to begin to grow; to ed as from ſeed; to come into exiſt-; to iſſue forth; to ariſe, to appear; e with effect or force; to proceed as anceſtors; to proceed as from a d, cauſe, or reaſon; to grow, to ; to bound, to leap, to jump; to th elaſtick power; to riſe from a co-; to iſſue from a fountain; to proceed m a ſource; to ſhoot, to iſſue with and violence.

RING, ſpring'. v. a. To ſtart, to game; to produce to light; to cauſe ring a plank; to diſcharge a mine; to contrive a ſudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce haſtily.

SPRING, ſpring'. ſ. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; an elaſtic body, a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf; elaſtick force; any active power, any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a ſudden ſtruggle; a fountain, an iſſue of water from the earth; a ſource, that by which any thing is ſupplied; riſe, beginning; courſe, original.

SPRINGE, ſprindzh'. ſ. A gin, a nooſe which catches by a ſpring or jerk.

SPRINGER, ſpring'-ūr. ſ. One who rouſes game.

SPRINGHALT, ſpring'-hălt. ſ. A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, ſprin'-jȳ-nis. ſ. Elaſticity, power of reſtoring itſelf.

SPRINGLE, ſpring'l. ſ. A ſpringe, an elaſtic nooſe.

SPRINGTIDE, ſpring'-tīde. ſ. Tide at the new moon, high-tide.

SPRINGY, ſprin'-jȳ. a. Elaſtick, having the power of reſtoring itſelf; full of ſprings or fountains.

To SPRINKLE, ſprink'l. v. a. To ſcatter, to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes; to ſcatter in drops; to beſpringle, to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

To SPRINKLE, ſprink'l. v. n. To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

To SPRIT, ſprit'. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To SPRIT, ſprit'. v. n. To ſhoot, to germinate, to ſprout.

SPRIT, ſprit'. ſ. Shoot, ſprout.

SPRITSAIL, ſprit'-ſāl. ſ. The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit maſt.

SPRITE, ſprī'te. ſ. A ſpirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, ſprī'te-fūl-ȳ. ad. Vigorouſly, with life and ardour.

To SPROUT, ſprout'. v. n. To ſhoot by vegetation, to germinate; to ſhoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, ſprout'. ſ. A ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, ſprō's. a. Nice, trim, neat.

To SPRUCE, ſprō's. v. n. To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCEBEER, ſprō's-bē'r. ſ. Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, ſprō's-lēth'-ūr. ſ. Pruſſian leather.

SPRUCENESS, ſprō's-nis. ſ. Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG, ſprŭng'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Spring.
SPUD, ſpŭd'. ſ. A ſhort knife.
SPUME, ſpū'me. ſ. Foam, froth.
To SPUME, ſpū'me. v. n. To foam, to froth.
SPUMOUS, ſpū'm-ŭs. } a. Frothy, foamy.
SPUMY, ſpū'm-ȳ. }
SPUN, ſpŭn'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Spin.
SPUNGE, ſpŭndzh'. ſ. A ſponge.
To SPUNGE, ſpŭndzh'. v. n. To hang on others for maintenance.
SPUNGINGHOUSE, ſpŭndzh'-ing-hous. ſ. A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon.
SPUNGY, ſpŭndzh'-ȳ. a. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſponge; wet, moiſt, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.
SPUNK, ſpŭnk'. ſ. Rotten wood, touchwood.
SPUR, ſpûr'. ſ. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, inſtigation; a ſtimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the ſharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing ſtanding out, a ſnag.
To SPUR, ſpûr'. v. a. To prick with the ſpur, to drive with the ſpur; to inſtigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.
To SPUR, ſpûr'. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to preſs forward.
SPURGALLED, ſpûr'-gâld. a. Hurt with the ſpur.
SPURGE, ſpûrdzh'. ſ. A plant violently purgative.
SPURIOUS, ſpū'-ryŭs. a. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, baſtard.
SPURLING, ſpûr'-ling. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.
To SPURN, ſpûrn'. v. a. To kick, to ſtrike or drive with the foot; to reject, to ſcorn, to put away with contempt, to diſdain; to treat with contempt.
To SPURN, ſpûrn'. v. n. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to toſs up the heels, to kick or ſtruggle.
SPURN, ſpûrn'. ſ. Kick, inſolent and contemptuous treatment.
SPURNEY, ſpū'r-nȳ. ſ. A plant.
SPURRER, ſpûr'-rûr. ſ. One who uſes ſpurs.
SPURRIER, ſpûr'-ryûr. ſ. One who makes ſpurs.
SPURRY, ſpûr'-rȳ. ſ. A plant.
To SPURT, ſpûrt'. v. n. To fly out with a quick ſtream. See to SPIRT.
SPUTATION, ſpū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpitting.
To SPUTTER, ſpŭt'-tûr. v. n. To mit moiſture in ſmall flying drops; to out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe; ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely.
To SPUTTER, ſpŭt'-tûr. v. a. To th out with noiſe.
SPUTTERER, ſpŭt'-tĕr-ûr. ſ. One ſputters.
SPY, ſpȳ'. ſ. One ſent to watch the duct or motions of others.
To SPY, ſpȳ'. v. a. To diſcover by eye at a diſtance; to diſcover by cloſe mination; to ſearch or diſcover by fice.
To SPY, ſpȳ'. v. n. To ſearch rowly.
SPYBOAT, ſpȳ'-bôt. ſ. A boat out for intelligence.
SQUAB, ſkwŏb'. a. Unfeathered, n hatched; fat, thick and ſtout, awkw bulkly.
SQUAB, ſkwŏb'. ſ. A kind of ſof couch, a ſtuffed cuſhion.
SQUAB, ſkwŏb'. ad. With a heavy den fall.
SQUABPIE, ſkwŏb'-pȳ'. ſ. A pie of many ingredients.
SQUABBISH, ſkwŏb'-bĭſh. a. T heavy, fleſhy.
To SQUABBLE, ſkwŏb'l. v. n. To rel, to debate peeviſhly, to wrangle.
SQUABBLE, ſkwŏb'l. ſ. A low b a petty quarrel.
SQUABBLER, ſkwŏb'-lûr. ſ. A relſome fellow, a brawler.
SQUADRON, ſkwâ'-drŭn. ſ. A bo men drawn up ſquare; a part of an a troop; part of a fleet, a certain n of ſhips.
SQUADRONED, ſkwâ'-drŭnd. a. ed into ſquadrons.
SQUALID, ſkwŏl'-lĭd. a. Foul, filthy.
To SQUALL, ſkwâ'l. v. n. To out as a child or woman frighted.
SQUALL, ſkwâ'l. ſ. Loud ſcream den guſt of wind.
SQUALLER, ſkwâ'l-lûr. ſ. Scr one that ſcreams.
SQUALLY, ſkwâ'l-lȳ. a. gufty.
SQUAMOUS, ſkwâ'-mŭs. a. Sca vered with ſcales.
To SQUANDER, ſkwŏn'-dûr. v. a ſcatter laviſhly, to ſpend profuſ ſcatter, to diſſipate, to diſperſe.
SQUANDERER, ſkwŏn'-dĕr-ûr. ſpendthrift, a prodigal, a waſter.
SQUARE, ſkwâre. a. Cornered right angles; forming a right angle

ered, having angles of whatever content, parallel, exactly ſuitable; ſtrong, well ſet; exact, honeſt, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of ſixteen.

SQUARE, ſkwâ're. ſ. A figure with right angles and equal ſides; an area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide; content of an angle; a rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles; rule, regularity; ſquadron, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile, the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; as matters go, the game proceeds.

To SQUARE, ſkwâ're. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to meaſure, to reduce to a meaſure; to adjuſt, to regulate, to mould, to ſhape; to accommodate, to fit.

To SQUARE, ſkwâ're. v. n. To ſuit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to oppoſite ſides.

SQUARENESS, ſkwâ're-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſquare.

SQUASH, ſqwŏſh'. ſ. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing ſoft; a ſudden fall; a ſtock of ſoft bodies.

To SQUASH, ſkwŏſh'. v. a. To cruſh to pulp.

To SQUAT, ſkwŏt'. v. n. To ſit cowering, to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, ſkwŏt'. a. Cowering, cloſe to the ground; ſhort and thick, having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, ſkwŏt'. ſ. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe; a ſudden fall.

To SQUEAK, ſkwē'k. v. n. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry with a ſhrill voice tone; to break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, ſkwē'k. ſ. A ſhrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, ſkwē'l. v. n. To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, ſkwē'm-iſh. a. Nice, ridiculous, eaſily diſguſted, having the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, ſkwē'm-iſh-nĭs. ſ. Nicetneſs, delicacy, faſtidiouſneſs.

To SQUEEZE, ſkwē'z. v. a. To preſs, to cruſh between two bodies; to oppreſs, to harraſs by extortion; to force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE, ſkwē'z. v. n. To act or paſs in conſequence of compreſſion; to make way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, ſkwē'z. ſ. Compreſſion, preſſure.

SQUELCH, ſkwĕltſh'. ſ. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, ſkwĭb'. ſ. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, ſkwĭl'. ſ. A plant; a fiſh; an inſect.

SQUINT, ſkwĭnt'. a. Looking obliquely, looking ſuſpiciouſly.

To SQUINT, ſkwĭn't. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of viſion.

To SQUINT, ſkwĭnt'. v. a. To form the eye to oblique viſion; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, ſkwĭnt'-ide. a. Having the ſight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, ſkwĭn'-nȳ. v. n. To look aſquint. Obſolete cant word.

SQUIRE, ſkwī're. ſ. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

SQUIRREL, ſkwĕr'-ril. ſ. A ſmall animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, ſkwĕrt'. v. a. To throw out in a quick ſtream.

To SQUIRT, ſkwĕrt'. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, ſkwĕrt'. ſ. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected; a ſmall quick ſtream.

SQUIRTER, ſkwĕrt'-ûr. ſ. One that plies a ſquirt.

To STAB, ſtăb'. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

STAB, ſtăb'. ſ. A wound with a ſharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a ſly miſchief; a ſtroke, a blow.

STABBER, ſtăb'-bûr. ſ. One who ſtabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, ſtă-bĭl'-lȳ-mĕnt. ſ. Support, firmneſs, act of making firm.

STABILITY, ſtă-bĭl'-it-ȳ. ſ. Steadineſs, ſtrength to ſtand; fixedneſs; firmneſs of reſolution.

STABLE, ſtâ'bl. a. Fixed, able to ſtand; ſteady, conſtant.

STABLE, ſtâ'bl. ſ. A houſe for beaſts.

To STABLE, ſtâ'bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beaſts.

STABLEBOY, ſtâ'bl-boy. } ſ.
STABLEMAN, ſtâ'bl-măn. }
One who attends in the ſtable.

STABLENESS, ſtâ'bl-nĭs. ſ. Power to ſtand; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, ſtability.

To STABLISH, ſtăb'-liſh. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to fix, to ſettle.

STACK, ſtăk'. ſ. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimnies or funnels.

To STACK, ſtăk'. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, ſtăkt'. ſ. An aromatick, the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, ſtăt'-hŏl-dŭr. ſ. The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, ſtăf'. ſ. plur. Staves. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking; a prop, a ſupport; a ſtick uſed as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an enſign of an office; a ſtanza, a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

STAFFTREE, ſtăf'-trē. ſ. A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG, ſtăg'. ſ. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, ſtā'dzh. ſ. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited; the theatre, the place of ſcenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed; a place in which reſt is taken on a journey; a ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

To STAGE, ſtā'dzh. v. a. To exhibit publickly. Not in uſe.

STAGECOACH, ſtā'dzh-kō'tſh. ſ. A coach that keeps its ſtages, a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

STAGEPLAY, ſtā'dzh-plā. ſ. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, ſtā'dzh-ŭr. ſ. A player; one who has long acted on the ſtage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, ſtăg'-gĕrd. ſ. A four year old ſtag.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'-gŭr. v. n. To reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to heſitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'-gŭr. v. a. To make to ſtagger, to make to reel; to ſhock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, ſtăg'-gŭrz. ſ. A kind of horſe apoplexy; madneſs, wild conduct. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

STAGNANCY, ſtăg'-nĕn-ſy. ſ. The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, ſtăg'-nĕnt. a. Motionleſs, ſtill.

To STAGNATE, ſtăg'-nāte. v. n. To lie motionleſs, to have no courſe or ſtream.

STAGNATION, ſtăg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of courſe, ceſſation of motion.

STAID, ſtā'd. part. adj. Sober, grave, regular.

STAIDNESS, ſtā'd-nĕs. ſ. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, ſtā'ne. v. a. To bl ſpot, to diſgrace, to ſpot with g infamy.

STAIN, ſtā'ne. ſ. Blot, ſpot, diſco on; taint of guilt or infamy; cauſe proach, ſhame.

STAINER, ſtā'n-ŭr. ſ. One who one who blots.

STAINLESS, ſtā'n-lĕs. a. Fre blots or ſpots; free from ſin or repr

STAIR, ſtā're. ſ. Steps by which in an aſcent from the lower part of ing to the upper.

STAIRCASE, ſtā're-kāſe. ſ. T of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, ſtā'ke. ſ. A poſt or ſtro fixed in the ground; a piece of any thing placed as a paliſade or the poſt to which a beaſt is tied to ed; any thing pledged or wager ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or w

To STAKE, ſtā'ke. v. a. To faſt port, or defend with poſts ſet upri wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, ſtā'le. a. Old, long k tered by time; uſed till it is of l eſteem.

STALE, ſtā'le. ſ. Something exh offered as an allurement to draw any place or purpoſe. In this ſe uſed; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to proſtitute.

To STALE, ſtā'le. v. a. To w to make old. Not in uſe.

To STALE, ſtā'le. v. n. To ma

STALELY, ſtā'le-lỳ. ad. Of old, l

STALENESS, ſtā'le-nĕs. ſ. Old of being long kept, ſtate of being by time.

To STALK, ſtā'k. v. n. To high and ſuperb ſteps; to walk ſtalking horſe or cover.

STALK, ſtā'k. ſ. High, pro and ſtately ſtep; the ſtem on w ers or fruits grow; the ſtem of a

STALKINGHORSE, ſtā'k-ĭng- A horſe either real or fictitious b fowler ſhelters himſelf from the game; a maſk.

STALKY, ſtā'k-ỳ. a. Hard li

STALL, ſtā'l. ſ. A crib in w is fed, or where any horſe is ſtable; a bench or form where

…ſet to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed in …ich certain trades are practiſed; the ſeat …a dignified clergyman in the choir.

…STALL, ſtâ'l. v. a. To keep in a ſtall …table; to inveſt.

…ALLFED, ſtâ'l-fĕd. a. Fed not with …but dry feed.

…ALLION, ſtâl'-lyŭn. ſ. A horſe kept …mares.

…AMINA, ſtăm'-în-â. ſ. The firſt …ciples of any thing; the ſolids of a …an body; thoſe little fine threads or …ilaments which grow up within the …ers of plants.

…AMINEOUS, ſtâ-mĭn'-yŭs. a. Con…ing of threads.

…TAMMER, ſtăm'-mŭr. v. n. To …k with unnatural heſitation, to utter …ds with difficulty.

…MMERER, ſtăm'-mĕr-ŭr. ſ. One …peaks with heſitation.

…TAMP, ſtămp'. v. a. To ſtrike by …ing the foot haſtily downwards; to …k with ſome mark or figure; to …, to form, to coin.

…TAMP, ſtămp'. v. n. To ſtrike the …ddenly downward.

…MP, ſtămp'. ſ. Any inſtrument by …a hollow impreſſion is made; a …t on any thing, impreſſion; a …marked or ſtamped; a picture cut in …or metal; a mark ſet upon things …y cuſtoms to the government; a …ter of reputation good or bad; au…y, currency, value; make, caſt, form.

…PER, ſtămp'-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument …nding.

…TANCH, ſtântſh'. v. a. To ſtop …to hinder from running.

…ANCH, ſtântſh'. v. n. To ſtop.

…CH, ſtânſh'. a. Sound, ſuch as will …n out; firm, ſound of principle, …hearty, determined; ſtrong, not to …ken.

…CHION, ſtân'-tſhŭn. ſ. A prop, a …

…HLESS, ſtântſh'-lĭs. a. Not to …ed.

…ND, ſtând'. v. n. pret. I Stood; part. …ne Stood. To be upon the feet, not …lie down; to be not demoliſhed or …wn; to be placed as an edifice; to …reſt, not to fall; to become erect; …to halt, not to go forward; to …a ſtationary point without pro… or regreſſion; to be in a …firmneſs; to be in any poſture …ce or defence; to be in a ſtate of …; not to yield, not to fly, not to …; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the preſent ſtate; to be in any particular ſtate; not to become void, to remain in force; to conſiſt, to have its being or eſſence; to be with reſpect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any ſtate at the time preſent; to be in a permanent ſtate; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular reſpect; to depend, to reſt, to be ſupported; to be with regard to ſtate of mind; to be reſolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be repreſentative; to hold a courſe; to offer as a candidate; to place himſelf, to be placed; to ſtagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to inſiſt, to dwell with many words; to perſiſt, to perſevere; to adhere, to abide; to be conſiſtent; To Stand by, to ſupport, to defend, not to deſert; to be preſent without being an actor; to repoſe on, to reſt in; To Stand for, to propoſe one's ſelf a candidate; to maintain, to profeſs to ſupp…; To Stand off, to keep at a diſtance; not to comply; to forbear friendſhip or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To Stand out, to hold reſolution, to hold a poſt; not to comply, to ſecede; to be prominent or protuberant; To Stand to, to ply, to perſevere; to remain fixed in a purpoſe; To Stand under, to undergo, to ſuſtain; To Stand up, to ariſe in order to gain notice; To Stand upon, to concern, to intereſt; to value, to take pride; to inſiſt.

To STAND, ſtând'. v. a. To endure, to reſiſt without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to ſuffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, ſtând'. ſ. A ſtation, a place where one waits ſtanding; rank, poſt, ſtation; a ſtop, a halt; ſtop, interruption; the act of oppoſing; higheſt mark, ſtationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarraſſment, heſitation; a frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

STANDARD, ſtân'-dĕrd. ſ. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind; that which has been tried by the proper teſt; a ſettled rate; a ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, ſtân'-dĕrd-bâr-ŭr. ſ. One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

STANDER, ſtând'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſtands; a tree that has ſtood long; Stander by, one preſent, a mere ſpectator.

STANDING, ſtând'-ing. part. a. Settled,

tled, eſtabliſhed; laſting, not tranſitory; ſtagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, ſtănd'-ing. ſ. Continuance, long poſſeſſion of an office; ſtation, place to ſtand in; power to ſtand; rank condition; competition, candidateſhip.

STANDISH, ſtăn'-diſh. ſ. A caſe for pen and ink.

STANG, ſtăng'. ſ. A perch, a meaſure of five yards and a half.

STANK, ſtănk'. The preterite of Stink.

STANNARY, ſtăn'-nĕr-ỳ. a. Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, ſtăn'-zȧ. ſ. A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other, ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. ſ. A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. a. Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. ſ. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, ſtă'r. ſ. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky; the pole ſtar; configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, ſtă'r-ăpl. ſ. A plant.

STARBOARD, ſtă'r-bôrd. ſ. Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, ſtă'rtſh. ſ. A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened.

To STARCH, ſtă'rtſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STARCHAMBER, ſtă'r-tſhăm-bŭr. ſ. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, ſtă'rtſht. a. Stiffened with ſtarch; ſtiff, preciſe, formal.

STARCHER, ſtă'rtſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STARCHLY, ſtă'rtſh-lỳ. ad. Stiffly, preciſely.

STARCHNESS, ſtă'rtſh-nis. ſ. Stiffneſs, preciſeneſs.

To STARE, ſtā're. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, horror; To Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to ſtand out.

STARE, ſtā're. ſ. Fixed look; ſtarling.

STARER, ſtā'r-ŭr. ſ. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, ſtă'r-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

STARGAZER, ſtă'r-gāz-ŭr. ſ. A tronomer, or Aſtrologer.

STARHAWK, ſtă'r-hăk. ſ. A hawk.

STARK, ſtă'rk. a. Stiff, ſtrong, ged; deep, full; mere, ſimple, groſs.

STARK, ſtă'rk. ad. Is uſed to or augment the ſignification of a wo Stark mad, mad in the higheſt degree

STARKLY, ſtă'rk-lỳ. ad. Stiffly, ly.

STARLESS, ſtă'r-lis. a. Having no of ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtă'r-lite. ſ. Luſt the ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtă'r-lite. a. Ligh the ſtars.

STARLIKE, ſtă'r-like. a. Havin rious points reſembling a ſtar in bright, illuſtrious.

STARLING, ſtă'r-ling. ſ. A bi is one of thoſe that may be tau whiſtle, and articulate words.

STARPAVED, ſtă'r-pāvd. a. S with ſtars.

STARPROOF, ſtă'r-prôf. a. Impe to ſtarlight.

STARRED, ſtă'rd. a. Influenced ſtars with reſpect to fortune; dec with ſtars.

STARRY, ſtă'r-rỳ. a. Decorate ſtars; conſiſting of ſtars, ſtellar; bling ſtars.

STARRING, ſtă'r-ring. a. S with ſtellar light.

STARSHOOT, ſtă'r-ſhôt. ſ. An ſion from a ſtar.

To START, ſtărt'. v. n. To feel den and involuntary twitch or mo the animal frame; to riſe ſudden move with ſudden quickneſs; to ſh winch; to deviate; to ſet out fr barrier at a race; to ſet out on an ſuit.

To START, ſtărt'. v. a. To al diſturb ſuddenly; to make to ſtar haſtily from a hiding place; to br motion; to produce to view or to diſcover, to bring within purſ put ſuddenly out of place.

START, ſtărt'. ſ. A motion of a ſudden twitch or contraction frame; a ſudden rouſing to action, ment; ſally, vehement eruption; effuſion; ſudden fit; intermitted a quick ſpring or motion; firſt from the barrier, act of ſetting o

the Start, to begin before another, to
in advantage over another.
ARTER, ſtärt'-ür. ſ. One that ſhrinks
n his purpoſe.
RTINGLY, ſtärt'-ing-lÿ. ad. By
ches fits, with frequent intermiſſion.
STARTLE, ſtärt'l. v. n. To ſhrink,
move on feeling a ſudden impreſſi-

STARTLE, ſtärt'l. v. a. To fright,
ſhock, to impreſs with ſudden ter-

RTLE, ſtärt'l. ſ. Sudden alarm,
t, ſudden impreſſion of terror.
RTUP, ſtärt'-üp. ſ. One that comes
ddenly into notice.
STARVE, ſtärv. v. n. To periſh,
be deſtroyed; to periſh with hunger;
killed with cold; to ſuffer extreme
ry; to be deſtroyed with cold.
STARVE, ſtärv. v. a. To kill
hunger; to ſubdue by famine; to
with cold; to deprive of force or vi-

RVLING, ſtärv'-ling. ſ. An ani-
tion and weak for want of nouriſh-

RWORT, ſtär-würt. ſ. Elecam-

TARY, ſtä-tër-ÿ. a. Fixed, ſet-

TE, ſtäte. ſ. Condition, circum-
s of nature or fortune; modification
y thing; eſtate, ſignory, poſſeſſion;
ommunity, the publick, the common-
h; a republick, a government not
archical; rank, condition, quality;
a pomp, appearance of greatneſs;
ity, grandeur; a ſeat of dignity;
incipal perſons in the government.
TATE, ſtäte. v. a. To ſettle, to
ate; to repreſent in all the circum-
s of modification.
TELINESS, ſtäte-lÿ-nïs. ſ. Gran-
, majeſtick appearance, auguſt man-
dignity; appearance of pride, affect-
ivity.
TELY, ſtäte-lÿ. a. Auguſt, grand,
, elevated; elevated in mien or ſenti-

TELY, ſtäte-lÿ. a. Majeſtically.
TESMAN, ſtäts-män. ſ. A politi-
one verſed in the arts of government;
employed in publick affairs.
TESWOMAN, ſtäts-wüm-ün. ſ.
oman who meddles with publick

TICAL, ſtät'-tÿ-kël. }
TICK, ſtät'-tïk. } a.
ng to the ſcience of weighing.

STATICKS, ſtät'-tïks. ſ. The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.
STATION, ſtä'-ſhün. ſ. The act of ſtanding; a ſtate of reſt; a place where any one is placed; poſt aſſigned, office; ſituation, poſition; employment, office; rank, condition of life.
To STATION, ſtä'-ſhün. v. a. To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.
STATIONARY, ſtä'-ſhŏ-nër-ÿ. a. Fixed, not progreſſive.
STATIONER, ſtä'-ſhün-ür. ſ. A bookſeller; a ſeller of paper.
STATIST, ſtät'-iſt. ſ. A ſtateſman, a politician. Not in uſe.
STATUARY, ſtät'-tſhü-ër-ÿ. ſ. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life; one that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.
STATUE, ſtät'-tſhü. ſ. An image, a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.
To STATUE, ſtät'-tſhü. v. a. To place as a ſtatue. Not uſed.
STATURE, ſtät'-tſhür. ſ. The height of any animal.
STATUTABLE, ſtät'-tſhü-tëbl. a. According to ſtatute.
STATUTE, ſtät'-tſhüt. ſ. A law, an edict of the legiſlature.
To STAVE, ſtäve. v. a. To break in pieces; to puſh off as with a ſtaff; to pour out by breaking the caſk.
STAVES, ſtävz. ſ. The plural of Staff.
To STAY, ſtä'. v. n. To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a ſtate; to wait, to attend; to ſtop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to reſt confidently.
To STAY, ſtä'. v. a. To ſtop, to withhold, to repreſs; to delay, to obſtruct, to hinder from progreſſion; to keep from departure; to prop, to ſupport, to hold up.
STAY, ſtä'. ſ. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; ſtand, ceſſation of progreſſion; a ſtop, an obſtruction, a hindrance from progreſs; reſtraint, prudence, caution; a fixed ſtate; a prop, a ſupport; tackling; boddice.
STAYED, ſtäd. part. a. Fixed, ſettled, ſerious, not volatile; ſtopped.
STAYEDLY, ſtäd-lÿ. ad. Compoſedly, gravely, prudently, ſoberly.
STAYEDNESS, ſtäd-nïs. ſ. Compoſure, prudence, gravity, judiciouſneſs.
STAYER, ſtä'-ür. ſ. One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.
STAYLACE, ſtä'-läſe. ſ. A lace with which women faſten boddice.
STAYS, ſtäz. ſ. without ſingular. Boddice, a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by ladies;

ties; ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling; any ſupport, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, ſtĕd'. ſ. Room, place which another had or might have; uſe, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, ſtĕd'. v. a. To help, to ſupport, to aſſiſt. Little uſed.

STEADFAST, ſtĕd'-fâſt. a. Faſt in place, firm, fixed; conſtant, reſolute.

STEDFASTLY, ſtĕd'-fâſt-lў. ad. Firmly, conſtantly.

STEADFASTNESS, ſtĕd-fâſt-nĭs. ſ. Immutability, fixedneſs; firmneſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

STEADILY, ſtĕd'-ў-lў. ad. Without tottering, without ſhaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, ſtĕd'-ў-nĭs. ſ. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken; firmneſs, conſtancy, conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, ſtĕd'-ў. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

STEAK, ſtâke. ſ. A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried, a collup.

To STEAL, ſtēl. v. a. preterite, I Stole; part. paſſ. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandeſtinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, ſtēl-ŭr. ſ. One who ſteals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, ſtēl-ĭng-lў. ad. Slily, by inviſible motion.

STEALTH, ſtĕlth'. ſ. The act of ſtealing, theft; the thing ſtolen; ſecret act, clandeſtine practice.

STEALTHY, ſtĕlth'-ў. a. Done clandeſtinely, performed by ſtealth.

STEAM, ſtēm. ſ. The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

To STEAM, ſtēm. v. n. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat; to ſend up vapours; to paſs in vapours.

STEED, ſtēd. ſ. A horſe for ſtate or war.

STEEL, ſtēl. ſ. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds; it is often uſed for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is uſed proverbially for hardneſs, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, ſtēl. v. a. To point or edge with ſteel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, ſtēl-ў. a. Made of ſteel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, ſtēl-yârd. ſ. A balance, in which the weight is along an iron rod, and grows heavi is removed farther from the fulcrum

STEEP, ſtēp. a. Riſing or deſ with little inclination.

STEEP, ſtēp. ſ. Precipice, aſcen aſcent approaching to perpendicularit

To STEEP, ſtēp. v. a. To ſoak, cerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, ſtē'pl. ſ. A turret of generally furniſhed with bells.

STEEPLY, ſtē'p-lў. ad. With tous declivity.

STEEPNESS, ſtē'p-nĭs. ſ. tous declivity.

STEEPY, ſtē'p-ў. a. Having a tous declivity.

STEER, ſtē'r. ſ. A young bullock

To STEER, ſtē'r. v. a. To d guide a veſſel in a paſſage.

To STEER, ſtē'r. v. n. To courſe.

STEERAGE, ſtē'r-ĭdzh. ſ. Th practice of ſteering; direction, re of a courſe; that by which any guided; regulation or managemen thing; the ſtern or hinder part ſhip.

STEERSMATE, ſtē'rz-mâte.

STEERSMAN, ſtē'rz-mân. A pilot, one who ſteers a ſhip.

STEGANOGRAPHY, ſtĕg-â-n fў. ſ. The art of ſecret writing racters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, ſtĕg-nŏt'-tĭk. a ing, rendering coſtive.

STELLAR, ſtĕl'-lĕr. a. Aſt ting to the ſtars.

STELLATE, ſtĕl'-lâte. a. F the manner of a painted ſtar.

STELLATION, ſtĕl-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ on of light as from a ſtar.

STELLIFEROUS, ſtĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭ ing ſtars.

STEM, ſtĕm'. ſ. The ſtalk, the mily, race, generation; the pro part of a ſhip.

To STEM, ſtĕm'. v. a. To opp rent, to paſs croſs or forward ſtanding the ſtream.

STENCH, ſtĕntſh'. ſ. A ſtin ſmell.

STENOGRAPHY, ſtĕ-nŏg'-g Shorthand.

STENTOROPHONICK, ſtĕn- ĭk. a. Loudly ſpeaking or ſou

To STEP, ſtĕp'. v. n. To ſingle change of the place of th

STEPPING, ſtĕp'-pĭng. ſ. Th

STEPSON, ſtĕp'-ſŭn. ſ. A

STERCORACEOUS, ſtĕr-kŏ-r belonging to

STERCORATION, ſtĕr-kŏ-r act of dung

STEREOGRAPHICK, ſtē-rē-ŏ The art of d a plane.

STEREOMETRY, ſtē-rē-ŏm'-m The art of m

STERIL, ſtĕr'-rĭl.

STERILITY, ſtĕ want of fecu

STERILIZE, ſtĕr'-rĭl-ĭze. ſterren, to de

STERLING, ſtĕr'-l genuine Eng genuine, ha

STERLING, ſtĕr'-l ſtandard ra

STERN, ſtĕrn'. a. S of manners, ſtrictive.

STERN, ſtĕrn'. ſ. where the rudd gement, directio

STERNAGE, ſtĕr'-nĭ ſtern.

STERNLY, ſtĕrn'-lў severely.

STERNNESS, ſtĕrn'- verity or harſh

STERNON, ſtĕr'-nŏn.

STERNUTATION, ſt of ſneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, the quality of

STERNUTATORY, cine that prov

STEW, ſtū'. v. a. moiſt heat.

...ance by a ſudden progreſſion; to move ...ually; to go, to walk; to take a ſhort ...k; to walk gravely and ſlowly.

...EP, ſtēp'. ſ. Progreſſion by one remo... of the foot; one remove in climbing; ...antity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by ...removal of the foot; a ſmall length, ...all ſpace; walk, paſſage; progreſſion, ...of advancing; footſtep, print of the ...; gait, manner of walking; action, ...ce of conduct.

...EP, ſtēp'. in compoſition, ſignifies one ...unrelated only by marriage.

...EPPINGSTONE, ſtēp'-pīng-ſtōne. ſ. ...e laid to catch the foot, and ſave it ...wet or dirt.

...ERCORACEOUS, ſtĕr-kŏ-rā'-ſhŭs. ...Belonging to dung.

...ERCORATION, ſtĕr-kŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ...act of dunging.

...EREOGRAPHY, ſtē'-rȳ-ŏg'-grăf-fȳ. ...The art of drawing the forms of ſolids ...a plane.

...EREOMETRY, ſtē'-rȳ-ŏm'-mĕt-trȳ. ...The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid ...

...ERIL, ſtĕr'-rĭl. a. Barren, unfruitful, ...unproductive, wanting fecundity.

...ERILITY, ſtē-rĭl'-ĭt-tȳ. ſ. Barren... want of fecundity, unfruitfulneſs.

...ERILIZE, ſtĕr'-rĭl-īze. v. a. To ...barren, to deprive of fecundity.

...ERLING, ſtĕr'-lĭng. a. An epithet by ...genuine Engliſh money is diſcrimi... genuine, having paſt the teſt.

...ERLING, ſtĕr'-lĭng. ſ. Engliſh coin, ...; ſtandard rate.

...ERN, ſtĕrn'. a. Severe of countenance; ...of manners, harſh, unrelenting; ...affective.

...ERN, ſtĕrn'. ſ. The hind part of the ...where the rudder is placed; poſt of ...gement, direction; the hinder part of ...ing.

...EERAGE, ſtēr'-nĭdzh. ſ. The ſteer... ...ſtern.

...ERNLY, ſtĕrn'-lȳ. ad. In a ſtern ..., ſeverely.

...ERNNESS, ſtĕrn'-nĭs. ſ. Severity of ...ſeverity or harſhneſs of manners.

...ERNON, ſtĕr'-nŏn. ſ. The breaſt-...

...TERNUTATION, ſtĕr-nū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. ...act of ſneezing.

...TERNUTATIVE, ſtĕr-nū'-tă-tĭv. a. ...the quality of ſneezing.

...TERNUTATORY, ſtĕr-nū'-tă-tŭr-ȳ. ...medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

...TEW, ſtū'. v. a. To ſeeth any thing ...ow moiſt heat.

To STEW, ſtū'. v. n. To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW, ſtū'. ſ. A bagnio, a hot-houſe; a brothel, a houſe of proſtitution; a ſtore-pond, a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STEWARD, ſtū'rd. ſ. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of ſtate.

STEWARDSHIP, ſtū'rd-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſteward.

STICK, ſtĭk'. ſ. A piece of wood ſmall and long.

To STICK, ſtĭk'. v. a. To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

To STICK, ſtĭk'. v. n. To adhere, to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inſeparable, to be united with any thing; to reſt upon the memory painfully; to ſtop, to loſe motion; to reſiſt emiſſion; to be conſtant, to adhere with firmneſs; to be troubleſome by adhering; to remain, not to be loſt; to dwell upon, not to forſake; to cauſe difficulties or ſcruple; to ſcruple, to heſitate; to be ſtopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarraſſed, to be puzzled; To Stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, ſtĭk'. v. a. To ſtab, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to faſten by transfixion; to ſet with ſomething pointed.

STICKINESS, ſtĭk'-kȳ-nĭs. ſ. Adheſive quality, glutinouſneſs, tenacity.

To STICKLE, ſtĭk'l. v. n. To take part with one ſide or other; to conteſt, to altercate, to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play faſt and looſe.

STICKLEBAG, ſtĭk'l-băg. ſ. The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

STICKLER, ſtĭk'-lŭr. ſ. A ſideſman to fencers, a ſecond to a duelliſt; an obſtinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, ſtĭk'-kȳ. a. Viſcous, adheſive, glutinous.

STIFF, ſtĭf'. a. Rigid, inflexible; not ſoft, not giving way, not fluid; ſtrong, not eaſily reſiſted; hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate, pertinacious; harſh, not written with eaſe, conſtrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, ſtĭf'n. v. a. To make ſtiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obſtinate.

To STIFFEN, ſtĭf'n. v. n. To grow ſtiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion, to grow obſtinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stĭf'-härt-ĕd. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, ſtĭf-lў. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, ſtubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, ſtĭf-nĕkt. a. Stubborn, obſtinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, ſtĭf'-nĭs. ſ. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tenſion, not laxity; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, contumaciouſneſs; unpleaſing formality, conſtraint; rigorouſneſs, harſhneſs; manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

To STIFLE, ſtĭ'fl. v. a. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air, to ſuffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emiſſion; to extinguiſh by hindering communication; to extinguiſh by artful or gentle means; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

STIGMA, ſtĭg'-mă. ſ. A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, ſtĭg-măt'-tў-kĕl. } a.
STIGMATICK, ſtĭg-măt'-tĭk. }
Branded or marked with ſome token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, ſtĭg'-mă-tīze. v. a. To mark with a brand, to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, ſtī'le. ſ. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another; a pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.

STILETTO, ſtĭl-lĕt'-tō. ſ. A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

To STILL, ſtĭl'. v. a. To ſilence, to make ſilent; to quiet, to appeaſe; to make motionleſs.

STILL, ſtĭl'. a. Silent, uttering no noiſe; quiet, calm; motionleſs.

STILL, ſtĭl'. ſ. Calm, ſilence.

STILL, ſtĭl'. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding; in an encreaſing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, ſtĭl'. ſ. A veſſel for diſtillation, an alembick.

To STILL, ſtĭl'. v. a. To diſtil, to extract, or operate upon by diſtillation.

STILLATITIOUS, ſtĭl-lă-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a ſtill.

STILLATORY, ſtĭl'-lă-tŭr-ў. ſ. An alembick, a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed; the room in which ſtills are placed, laboratory.

STILLBORN, ſtĭl'-bŏrn. a. Born lifeleſs, dead in the birth.

STILLNESS, ſtĭl'-nĭs. ſ. Calm, quiet, ſilence, taciturnity.

STILLY, ſtĭl'-lў. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuouſly.

STILTS, ſtĭlts'. ſ. Supports o
boys raiſe themſelves when they
To STIMULATE, ſtĭm'-mŭ-lā
To prick; to prick forward, to
ſome pungent motive; in phyſic
cite a quick ſenſation, with a d
towards the part.

STIMULATION, ſtĭm-mŭ-lā'
Excitement, pungency.

To STING, ſtĭng'. v. a. pre
Stung; participle paſſive, Sta
Stung. To pierce or wound wit
darted out, as that of waſps or ſe
to pain acutely.

STING, ſtĭng'. ſ. A ſharp poi
which ſome animals are armed; a
that gives pain; the point in the
of an epigram.

STINGILY, ſtĭn'-dzhў-lў. ad.
touſly.

STINGINESS, ſtĭn'-dzhў-nĭs.
rice, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

STINGLESS, ſtĭng'-lĭs. a. Having

STINGO, ſtĭng'-gō. ſ. Old Be

STINGY, ſtĭndzh'-ў. a. Cove
gardly, avaricious.

To STINK, ſtĭnk'. v. n. preterite
or Stank. To emit an offenſ
commonly a ſmell of putrefaction

STINK, ſtĭnk'. ſ. Offenſive ſme

STINKARD, ſtĭnk'-ĕrd. ſ.
ſtinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, ſtĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. Some
tended to offend by the ſmell.

STINKINGLY, ſtĭnk'-ĭng-lў.
a ſtink.

STINKPOT, ſtĭnk'-pŏt. ſ. An
compoſition offenſive to the ſmell

To STINT, ſtĭnt'. v. a. To bo
mit, to confine, to reſtrain, to ſt

STINT, ſtĭnt'. ſ. Limit, bound,
a proportion, a quantity aſſigned

STIPEND, ſtī'-pĕnd. ſ. Wages, ſ

STIPENDIARY, ſtī-pĕn'-dzhĕr
ceiving ſalaries, performing any
a ſtated price.

STIPENDIARY, ſtī-pĕn'-dzhĕ
who performs any ſervice for a ſ
ment.

STIPTICAL, ſtĭp'-tў-kĕl. } a.
STIPTICK, ſtĭp'-tĭk. }
Having the power to ſtaun
aſtringent.

To STIPULATE, ſtĭp'-pŭ-lāte
contract, to bargain, to ſettle ter

STIPULATION, ſtĭp-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭ
gain.

To STIR, ſtŭr'. v. a. To m
move from its place; to agita
into debate; to incite, to inſtiga

; To ſtir up, to incite, to animate, ligate; to put in action.

STIR, ſtûr'. v. n. To move one's to go out of the place, to change ; to be in motion, not to be ſtill; to the object of notice; to riſe in the ing.

, ſtûr'. ſ. Tumult, buſtle; com- , publick diſturbance; tumultuous ; agitation, conflicting paſſion.

P, ſtêrp'. ſ. Race, family, genera-

RER, ſtûr'-rûr. ſ. One who is in , one who puts in motion; a riſer morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an

RUP, ſtûr'-rûp. ſ. An iron hoop ded by a ſtrap, in which the horſe- ſits his foot when he mounts or

TITCH, ſtîtſh'. v. a. To ſew, to with a needle; to join, to unite; itch up, to mend what was rent.

TITCH, ſtîtſh'. v. n. To practiſe work.

H, ſtîtſh'. ſ. A paſs of the needle thread through any thing; a ſharp pain.

CHERY, ſtîtſh'-êr-ŷ. ſ. Needle-

EWURT, ſtîtſh'-wûrt. ſ. Camo-

Y, ſtîth'-ŷ. ſ. An anvil, the dy on which the ſmith forges his

CADO, ſtŏk-kâ'-dô. ſ. A thruſt rapier.

, ſtŏk'. ſ. The trunk, the body nt; the trunk into which a graft is ; a log, a poſt; a man proverbially ; the handle of any thing; a ſupport while it is building; a thruſt, a ; ſomething made of linen, a cra- cloſe neckcloth; a race, a lineage, ; the principal, capital ſtore, ſtock provided; quantity, ſtore, a fund eſtabliſhed by the govern- which the value riſes and falls by ar chance.

CK, ſtŏk'. v. a. To ſtore, to fill ; to lay in ſtore; to put in the To Stock up, to extirpate.

DOVE, ſtŏk'-dûv. ſ. Ringdove.

FISH, ſtŏk'-fiſh. ſ. Dried cod, from its hardneſs.

GILLYFLOWER, ſtŏk-dzhîl'- r. ſ. A plant.

ING, ſtŏk'-îng. ſ. The covering

OBBER, ſtŏk'-dzhŏb-bûr. ſ. One who gets money by buying and ſelling in the funds.

STOCKISH, ſtŏk'-iſh. a. Hard, block-iſh.

STOCKLOCK, ſtŏk'-lŏk. ſ. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, ſtŏks'. ſ. Priſon for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, ſtŏk'-ſtîl'. a. Motionleſs.

STOICK, ſtô'-îk. ſ. A philoſopher of the ſect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, ſtô'le. ſ. A long veſt.

STOLE, ſtô'le. The preterite of Steal.

STOLEN, ſtô'ln. Participle paſſive of Steal.

STOLIDITY, ſtô-lîd'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Stupidity, want of ſenſe. Not uſed.

STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. ſ. The ventricle in which food is digeſted; appetite, deſire of food; inclination, liking; anger, reſolution; ſullenneſs, reſentment, pride, haughtineſs.

To STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. v. a. To reſent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, ſtûm'-mûkt. a. Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

STOMACHER, ſtûm'-mîdzh-ûr. ſ. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

STOMACHFUL, ſtûm'-mûk-fûl. a. Sullen, ſtubborn, perverſe.

STOMACHFULNESS, ſtûm'-mûk-fûl-nîs. ſ. Stubbornneſs, ſullenneſs, obſtinacy.

STOMACHICAL, ſtô-mâk'-ŷ-kêl. } a.
STOMACHICK, ſtô-mâk'-îk. }
Relating to the ſtomach, pertaining to the ſtomach.

STOMACHICK, ſtô-mâk'-îk. ſ. A medicine for the ſtomach.

STONE, ſtô'ne. ſ. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water; piece of ſtone cut for building; gem, precious ſtone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed; teſticle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is uſed by way of exaggeration as Stone ſtill, Stone dead; To leave no [illegible] unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, ſtô'ne. a. Made of ſtone.

To STONE, ſtô'ne. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones; to harden.

STONEBREAK, ſtô'ne-brêk. ſ. An herb.

STONECHATTER, stō'ne-tshăt-tŭr. s. A bird.

STONECROP, stō'ne-krŏp. s. A sort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stō'ne-kŭt-tŭr. s. One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFERN, stō'ne-fĕrn. s. A plant.

STONEFLY, stō'ne-flȳ. s. An insect.

STONEFRUIT, stō'ne-frōt. s. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stō'ne-hăk. s. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stō'ne-hŏrs. s. A horse not caſtrated.

STONEPIT, stō'ne-pit. s. A quarry, a pit where ſtones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stō'ne-pitsh. s. Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stō'ne-plŭv-ŭr. s. A bird.

STONEWORK, stō'ne-wŭrk. s. Building of ſtone.

STONINESS, stō'n-ȳ-nis. s. The quality of having many ſtones.

STONY, stō'n-ȳ. a. Made of ſtone; abounding with ſtones; petrifick, hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stŭd'. The preterite of To ſtand.

STOOL, stō'l. s. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stō'l-bâl. s. A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

To STOOP, stō'p. v. n. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward ſtanding or walking; to yield, to bend; to ſubmit; to deſcend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority, to condeſcend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to ſink to a lower place.

STOOP, stō'p. s. Act of ſtooping, inclination downward; deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a veſſel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stō'p-ing-lȳ. ad. With inclination downwards.

To STOP, stŏp'. v. a. To hinder from progreſſive motion; to hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to ſuppreſs; to regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers; to cloſe any aperture; to obſtruct, to encumber.

To STOP, stŏp'. v. n. To ceaſe to go forward.

STOP, stŏp'. s. Ceſſation of progr motion; hindrance of progreſs, obſtr on; hindrance of action; ceſſation o tion; interruption; prohibition of that which obſtructs, obſtacle, im ment; inſtrument by which the fl of wind muſick are regulated; regu of muſical chords by the fingers; t of applying the ſtops in muſick; a in writing, by which ſentences are guiſhed.

STOPCOCK, stŏp'-kŏk. s. A pipe to let out liquor, ſtopped by a t cock.

STOPPAGE, stŏp'-pidzh. s. T of ſtopping, the ſtate of being ped.

STOPPLE, stŏp'l. s. That by wh hole or the mouth of any veſſel i up.

STORAXTREE, stō'-răks-trē. tree; a reſinous and odoriferous gu

STORE, stō're. s. Large number quantity, plenty; a ſtock accumu ſupply hoarded; the ſtate of be cumulated, hoard; ſtorehouſe, zine.

STORE, stō're. a. Hoarded, l accumulated.

To STORE, stō're. v. a. To fur repleniſh; to ſtock againſt a futu to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stō're-hous. s. zine, treaſury.

STORER, stō'r-ŭr. s. One up.

STORIED, stō'-rȳd. a. Ador hiſtorical pictures.

STORK, stârk. s. A bird famous for the regularity of i ture.

STORKSBILL, stârks-bil. s.

STORM, stârm. s. A tempeſ motion of the elements; aſſault tified place; commotion, tumult, calamity, diſtreſs; violence, v tumultuous force.

To STORM, stârm. v. a. To open force.

To STORM, stârm. v. n. tempeſts; to rage, to fume, to angry.

STORMY, stârm-ȳ. a. Te violent, paſſionate.

STORY, stō'-rȳ. s. Hiſtory, things paſt; ſmall tale, petty n idle or trifling tale, a petty floor, a flight of rooms.

STORY, ſtŏ'-rў. v. a. To tell in hiſ-
y, to relate.
ORYTELLER, ſtŏ'-rў-tĕl-lŭr. ſ. One
relates tales.
OVE, ſtō've. ſ. A hot houſe, a place
icially made warm; a place in which
is made, and by which heat is com-
nicated.
STOVE, ſtō've. v. a. To keep warm
houſe artificially heated.
OUT, ſtout'. a. Strong, luſty, valiant;
, bold, intrepid; obſtinate, reſolute,
d; ſtrong, firm.
OUT, ſtout'. ſ. A cant name for
ng beer.
OUTLY, ſtout'-lў. ad. Luſtily, bold-
obſtinately.
OUTNESS, ſtout'-nĭs. ſ. Strength,
ur; boldneſs, fortitude; obſtinacy,
burneſs.
STOW, ſtō'. v. a. To lay up, to re-
e in order, to lay in the proper
ce.
WAGE, ſtō'-ĭdzh. ſ. Room for
g up; the ſtate of being laid up.
STRADDLE, ſtrăd'l. v. n. To
d or walk with the feet removed far
m each other to the right and left.
STRAGGLE, ſtrăg'l. v. n. To
der without any certain direction, to
, to ramble; to wander diſperſedly;
xuberate, to ſhoot too far; to be diſ-
d, to be apart from any main
y.
AGGLER, ſtrăg'-lŭr. ſ. A wander-
rover, one who forſakes his compa-
; any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt,
ands ſingle.
AIGHT, ſtrā't. a. Not crooked,
t; narrow, cloſe.
AIGHT, ſtrā't. ad. Immediately,
ctly.
TRAIGHTEN, ſtrā'tn. v. a. To
e ſtraight.
AIGHTNESS, ſtrā't-nĭs. ſ. Recti-
, the contrary to crookedneſs.
AIGHTWAYS, ſtrā't-wāz. ad. Im-
diately, ſtraight.
TRAIN, ſtrā'n. v. a. To ſqueeze
ugh ſomething; to purify by filtrati-
; to ſqueeze in an embrace; to
, to weaken by too much violence;
, to its utmoſt ſtrength; to make
or tenſe; to puſh beyond the proper
; to force, to conſtrain, to make un-
or unnatural.
TRAIN, ſtrā'n. v. n. To make
t efforts; to be filtred by com-
.
AIN, ſtrā'n. ſ. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, deſcent, hereditary diſpoſition; a ſtile or manner of ſpeaking; ſong, note, ſound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, ſtrā'n-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument of filtration.

STRAIT, ſtrĕt'. a. Narrow, cloſe, not wide; cloſe, intimate; ſtrict, rigorous; difficult, diſtreſsful; it is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, ſtrĕt'. ſ. A narrow paſs, or frith; diſtreſs, difficulty.

To STRAIT, ſtrĕt'. v. n. To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, ſtrĕt'n. v. a. To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of neceſſary room; to diſtreſs, to perplex.

STRAITLY, ſtrĕt'-lў. ad. Narrowly; ſtrictly, rigorouſly; cloſely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, ſtrĕt'-nĭs. ſ. Narrowneſs; ſtrictneſs, rigour; diſtreſs, difficulty; want, ſcarcity.

STRAITLACED, ſtrĕt'-lāſt. a. Stiff, conſtrained, without freedom.

STRAND, ſtrănd'. ſ. The verge of the ſea or of any water.

To STRAND, ſtrănd'. v. a. To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

STRANGE, ſtrā'ndzh. a. Foreign, of another country; not domeſtick; wonderful, cauſing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, ſtrā'ndzh. interj. An expreſſion of wonder.

STRANGELY, ſtrā'ndzh-lў. ad. With ſome relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cauſe wonder.

STRANGENESS, ſtrā'ndzh-nĭs. ſ. Foreignneſs, the ſtate of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeneſs, diſtance of behaviour; remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; mutual diſlike; wonderfulneſs, power of raiſing wonder.

STRANGER, ſtrā'ndzh-ŭr. ſ. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a gueſt, one not a domeſtick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

To STRANGER, ſtrā'ndzh-ŭr. v. a. To eſtrange, to alienate. Not uſed.

To STRANGLE, ſtrăng'-gl. v. a. To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to ſuppreſs, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, ſtrăng'-glŭr. ſ. One who ſtrangles.

STRAN-

STRANGLES, ſtrăng'-glz. ſ. Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULATION, ſtrăng-gû-lă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtrangling, ſuffocation.

STRANGURY, ſtrăng'-gû-rў. ſ. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, ſtrăp'. ſ. A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, ſtrăp-pă'-dō. ſ. Chaſtiſement by blows.

STRAPPING, ſtrăp'-ping. a. Vaſt, large, bulky.

STRATA, ſtră'-tă. ſ. Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, ſtrăt'-tă-dzhĕm. ſ. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATUM, ſtră'-tŭm. ſ. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, ſtră'. ſ. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRAWBERRY, ſtră'-bĕr-rў. ſ. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, ſtră'-bĭlt. a. Made up of ſtraw.

STRAWCOLOURED, ſtră'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, ſtră'-wŭrm. ſ. A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRAWY, ſtră'-ў. a. Made of ſtraw, conſiſting of ſtraw.

To STRAY, ſtră'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, ſtră'. ſ. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing loſt by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, ſtrē'k. ſ. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, ſtrē'k. v. a. To ſtripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, ſtrē'k-ў. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, ſtrē'm. ſ. A running water, the courſe of running water, current; any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, ſtrē'm. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a ſtream; to iſſue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, ſtrē'm-ŭr. ſ. An enſign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, ſtrē'm-ў. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, ſtrē't. ſ. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, ſtrē't-wăk-ŭr. ſ. common proſtitute, that offers herſelf ſale.

STRENGTH, ſtrĕnk'thĭ. ſ. Force, vig power of the body; power of endura firmneſs, durability; vigour of any ki potency of liquors; fortification, fortr armament, force, power; argument force.

To STRENGTHEN, ſtrĕnk'thĭn. v. a. make ſtrong; to confirm, to eſtabliſh animate, to fix in reſolution; to mak increaſe in power or ſecurity.

To STRENGTHEN, ſtrĕnk'thĭn. To grow ſtrong.

STRENGTHENER, ſtrĕnk'thĭ-nŭr That which gives ſtrength, that w makes ſtrong; in medicine, ſtren eners add to the bulk and firmneſs o ſolids.

STRENGTHLESS, ſtrĕnk'thĭ-lĭs. Wanting ſtrength, deprived of ſtren wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, ſtrĕn'-ŭ-ŭs. a. bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehe

STRENUOUSLY, ſtrĕn'-ŭ-ŭſ-lў. ad gorouſly, actively; zealouſly, veheme with ardour.

STREPEROUS, ſtrĕp'-ĕr-ŭs. a. noiſy.

STRESS, ſtrĕs'. ſ. Importance, i tant part; violence, force, either or ſuffered.

To STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. v. a. To e to ſpread out to a diſtance; to expa diſplay, to ſtrain to the utmoſt; to by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. v. n. To tended; to bear extenſion without ture; to ſally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. ſ. Extenſion, occupation of more ſpace; force of extended; effort, ſtruggle, from t of running; utmoſt extent of mea utmoſt reach of power.

STRETCHER, ſtrĕtſh'-ŭr. ſ. An uſed for extenſion; the timber which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, ſtrō'. v. a. To ſpr being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcat to ſcatter looſely.

STREWMENT, ſtrō'-mĕnt. ſ. An ſcattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, ſtrĭk'n. The ancient ciple of Strike.

STRICKLE, ſtrĭk'l. ſ. That ſtrikes the corn to level it w buſhel.

STRICT, ſtrĭkt'. a. Exact, accu gorouſly nice; ſevere, rigorous; c

not extenſive; cloſe, tight; tenſe, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, ſtrikt'-lȳ. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorouſly, ſeverely, without remiſſion.

STRICTNESS, ſtrikt'-nis. ſ. Exactneſs, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; ſeverity, rigour.

STRICTURE, ſtrik'-tſhůr. ſ. A ſtroke, a touch; contraction, cloſure by contraction; a ſlight touch upon a ſubject, not a diſcourſe.

STRIDE, ſtrī'de. ſ. A long ſtep, a ſtep taken with great violence, a wide ſtretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, ſtrī'de. v. n. preter. I Strode or Strid; part. paſſ. Stridden. To walk with long ſteps; to ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, ſtrī'de. v. a. To paſs by a ſtep.

STRIDULOUS, ſtrid'-ů-lůs. a. Making a ſhrill noiſe.

STRIFE, ſtrī'fe. ſ. Contention; conteſt, diſcord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, ſtrī'fe-fůl. a. Contentious, quarrelſome.

To STRIKE, ſtrī'ke. v. a. preter. I Struck or Strook; part. paſſ. Struck, Stricken, Stricken. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to daſh, to ſtrike by a quick motion; to notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell; to ſtamp, to impreſs; to puniſh, to afflict; to ſtrike, to lower, to vale, as to Strike ſail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into conſternation; to make a bargain; to produce by a ſudden action; to affect ſuddenly in a particular manner; to cauſe to ſound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is uſed in the participle for Advanced in years, as, Struck or Stricken in years; To ſtrike off, to eraſe from a reckoning or account; to ſeparate as by a blow; To ſtrike out, to produce by colliſion; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, ſtrī'ke. v. n. To make a ſtroke; to collide, to claſh; to act by repulſion or percuſſion; to ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to ſound by blows; to be daſhed upon ſhallows, to be ſtranded; to paſs with a quick or ſudden effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the ſail; to be put by ſome ſudden motion into any ſtate; To ſtrike in with, to conform, to ſuit itſelf to; To ſtrike out, to ſpread or rove, to make a looſe excurſion.

STRIKER, ſtrī'k-ůr. ſ. One that ſtrikes.

STRIKING, ſtrī'k-ing. part. a. Affecting, ſurpriſing.

STRING, ſtring'. ſ. A ſlender rope, a ſmall cord, any ſlender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any ſet of things filed on a line; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a ſmall fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or ſeries, as a ſtring of propoſitions; To have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, ſtring'. v. a. preterite, I Strang; part. paſſ. Strung. To furniſh with ſtrings; to put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune; to file on a ſtring; to make tenſe.

STRINGED, ſtringd'. a. Having ſtrings, produced by ſtrings.

STRINGENT, ſtrin'-dzhěnt. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, ſtring'-hâlt. ſ. A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, ſtring'-lis. a. Having no ſtrings.

STRINGY, ſtring'-ȳ. a. Fibrous, conſiſting of ſmall threads.

To STRIP, ſtrip'. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to diveſt; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to caſt off; to ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected.

STRIP, ſtrip'. ſ. A narrow ſhred.

To STRIPE, ſtrī'pe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, ſtrī'pe. ſ. A lineary variation of colour; a ſhred of a different colour; a weal or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow; a blow, a laſh.

STRIPLING, ſtrip'-ling. ſ. A youth, one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

To STRIVE, ſtrī've. v. n. preterite, I Strove, anciently I Strived; part. paſſ. Striven. To ſtruggle, to labour, to make an effort; to conteſt, to contend, to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, ſtrī'v-ůr. ſ. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, ſtrō'ke. Old preterite of Strike now commonly Struck.

STROKE, ſtrō'ke. ſ. A blow, a knock, a ſudden act of one body upon another; a hoſtile

a boſtile blow; a ſudden diſeaſe or affliction; the ſound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a maſterly or eminent effort; an effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, ſtrō'ke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, ſtrō'le. v. n. To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, ſtrō'l-lŭr. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, ſtrŏnd'. ſ. The beach, the bank.

STRONG, ſtrŏng'. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, ſecure from attack; powerful, mighty; ſupplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the ſmell powerfully; hard of digeſtion, not eaſily nutrimental; furniſhed with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, concluſive; firm, compact, not ſoon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, ſtrŏng'-fĭſt"-ĭd. a. Stronghanded.

STRONGLY, ſtrŏng'-lў. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with ſtrength, with firmneſs, in ſuch a manner as to laſt; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, ſtrŏng"-wâ'-tŭr. ſ. Diſtilled ſpirits.

STROOK, ſtrŭk'. The preterite of Strike, uſed in poetry for Struck.

STROPHE, ſtrō'-fē. ſ. A ſtanza.

STROVE, ſtrō've. The preterite of Strive.

To STROW, ſtrō'. v. n. To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering, to beſprinkle; to ſpread; to ſcatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, ſtrō'l. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written Stroll.

STRUCK, ſtrŭk'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Strike.

STRUCTURE, ſtrŭk'-tſhŭr. ſ. Act of building, practice of building; manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to ſtrive, to contend, to conteſt; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. ſ. Labour, effort, conteſt, contention; agony, tumult, diſtreſs.

STRUMA, ſtrō'-mă. ſ. A gland, ſwelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, ſtrō'-mŭs. a. Having ſ... ling in the glands.

STRUMPET, ſtrŭm'-plt. ſ. A who... proſtitute.

STRUNG, ſtrŭng'. The preterite participle paſſ. of String.

To STRUT, ſtrŭt'. v. n. To walk affected dignity; to ſwell, to pro... rate.

STRUT, ſtrŭt'. ſ. An affectation of ... lineſs in the walk.

STUB, ſtŭb'. ſ. A thick ſhort ſtoc... when the reſt is cut off; a log, a blo...

To STUB, ſtŭb'. v. a. To force u... extirpate.

STUBBED, ſtŭb'-bĭd. a. Trun... ſhort and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, ſtŭb'-bĭd-nĭs. ſ. ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and tr... ed.

STUBBLE, ſtŭb'l. ſ. The ſtalks o... left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, ſtŭb'-bŭrn. a. Obſ... inflexible, contumacious; perſiſting, ſevering, ſteady; ſtiff, inflexible; firm; harſh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, ſtŭb'-bŭrn-lў. ad... ſtinately, contumaciouſly, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, ſtŭb'-bŭrn-n... Obſtinacy, vicious ſtoutneſs, contu...

STUBBY, ſtŭb'-bў. a. Short and ſhort and ſtrong.

STUBNAIL, ſtŭb'-nâl. ſ. A nail off.

STUCCO, ſtŭk'-kō. ſ. A kind plaſter for walls.

STUCK, ſtŭk'. The preterite and ple paſſ. of Stick.

STUD, ſtŭd'. ſ. A poſt, a ſtake; with a large head driven for orn... a collection of breeding hor... mares.

To STUD, ſtŭd'. v. a. To ado... ſtuds or knobs.

STUDENT, ſtū'-dĕnt. ſ. A m... to books, a bookiſh man.

STUDIED, ſtŭd'-ўd. a. Learne... ed in any ſtudy, qualified by ſtudy.

STUDIER, ſtŭd'-ў-ŭr. ſ. O... ſtudies.

STUDIOUS, ſtū'-dzhŭs. a. G... books and contemplation, given ... ing; diligent, buſy; attentive ... ful; contemplative, ſuitable to ... tion.

TUDIOUSLY, ſtŭ'-dzhŭſ-lў. ad. Contemplatively, with cloſe application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

TUDIOUSNESS, ſtŭ'-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Addiction to ſtudy.

TUDY, ſtŭd'-ў. ſ. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep meditation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; ornaments ſet off for literary employment.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'-ў. v. n. To think with much cloſe application, to muſe; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'-ў. v. a. To apply the mind to; to conſider attentively; to learn by application.

TUFF, ſtŭf. ſ. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; eſſence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth; matter or thing in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF, ſtŭf. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneaſineſs; to crowd into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to fill by ſwell out by ſomething put in; to fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous; to obſtruct the organs of breath or reſpiration; to fill meat with ſeaſoning of high reliſh.

To STUFF, ſtŭf. v. n. To feed gluttonouſly.

STUFFING, ſtŭf-fĭng. ſ. That by which any thing is filled; reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, ſtŭl-tĭl'-lō-kwĕns. ſ. Fooliſh talk.

STUM, ſtŭm'. ſ. Wine yet unfermented; dry wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a ſecond fermentation.

To STUM, ſtŭm'. v. a. To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. n. To trip in walking; to ſlip, to err, to ſlide into faults or blunders; to ſtrike againſt by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. a. To obſtruct in progreſs, to make to trip or ſtop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. ſ. A trip in walking, a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, ſtŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that ſtumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, ſtŭm'-bling-blŏk.
STUMBLINGSTONE, ſtŭm'-bling-ſtōne. } ſ.
Cauſe of ſtumbling, cauſe of offence.

STUMP, ſtŭmp'. ſ. The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

STUMPY, ſtŭmp'-ў. a. Full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff.

To STUN, ſtŭn'. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noiſe; to make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, ſtŭng'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Sting.

STUNK, ſtŭnk'. The preterite of Stink.

To STUNT, ſtŭnt'. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, ſtū'pe. ſ. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

To STUPE, ſtū'pe. v. a. To foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

STUPEFACTION, ſtū-pĕ-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inſenſibility, dulneſs, ſtupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, ſtū-pĕ-făk'-tĭv. a. Cauſing inſenſibility, dulling, obſtructing the ſenſes.

STUPENDOUS, ſtū-pĕn'-dŭs. a. Wonderful, amazing, aſtoniſhing.

STUPID, ſtŭ'-pĭd. a. Dull, wanting ſenſibility, wanting apprehenſion, heavy, ſluggiſh of underſtanding; performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPIDITY, ſtū-pĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Dulneſs, heavineſs of mind, ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

STUPIDLY, ſtŭ'-pĭd-lў. ad. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding; dully, without apprehenſion.

STUPIFIER, ſtŭ'-pў-fī-ŭr. ſ. That whith cauſes ſtupidity.

To STUPIFY, ſtŭ'-pĭ-fў. v. a. To make ſtupid, to deprive of ſenſibility.

STUPOR, ſtŭ'-pŏr. ſ. Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

To STUPRATE, ſtŭ'-prāte. v. a. To raviſh, to violate.

STUPRATION, ſtū-prā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, ſtŭr'-dў-lў. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obſtinately, reſolutely.

STURDINESS, ſtŭr'-dў-nĭs. ſ. Stoutneſs, hardineſs; brutal ſtrength.

STURDY, ſtŭr'-dў. ad. Hardy, ſtout, brutal, obſtinate; ſtrong, forcible, ſtiff, ſtour.

STURGEON, ſtŭr'-dzhŭn. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

STURK, ſtŭrk'. ſ. A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, ſtŭt'-tŭr. v. n. To ſpeak with heſitation, to ſtammer.

STUTTER, ſtŭt'-tŭr. ſ. A ſtammer.

STUTTERER, ſtŭt'-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. A ſtammerer.

STY, ſtȳ'. ſ. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of beſtial debauchery.

To STY, ſtȳ'. v. a. To ſhut up in a ſty.

STYGIAN, ſtĭ'-dzhĕn. a. Helliſh, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, ſtīle. ſ. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, ſtīle. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, ſtĭp'-tĭk. a. The ſame as aſtringent, but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, ſtĭp-tĭs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The power of ſtaunching blood.

SUASIVE, ſwā'-sĭv. a. Having power to perſuade. Little uſed.

SUASORY, ſwā'-sŭr-ȳ. a. Having tendency to perſuade.

SUAVITY, ſwăv'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes, ſweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, sŭb'. In compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBACID, sŭb-ăs'-sĭd. a. Sour in a ſmall degree.

SUBACRID, sŭb-ăk'-krĭd. a. Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

To SUBACT, sŭb-ăkt'. v. a. To reduce, to ſubdue.

SUBACTION, sŭb-ăk'-shŭn. ſ. The act of reducing to any ſtate.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'-ăl-tĕrn. a. Inferior, ſubordinate.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'-ăl-tĕrn. ſ. An inferior, one acting under another; it is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sŭb'-ăs-ſtrĭn''-dzhĕnt. a. Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBEADLE, sŭb''-bē'dl. ſ. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sŭb'-sē-lĕs''-tshĕl. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sŭb'-tshăn''-tŭr. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sŭb-klā'-vyĕn. a. Under the armpit or ſhoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sŭb'-kŏn-stĕ-lā''-shŭn. ſ. A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sŭb'-kŏn'-trĕr-ȳ. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sŭb'-kŏn-trăk'-tĭd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sŭb'-kū-tā''-nyŭs. Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEACON, sŭb''-dē'kn. ſ. In the Romiſh church, is the deacon's ſervant.

SUBDEAN, sŭb''-dē'n. ſ. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'-kūpl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sŭb-dĭ-tĭsh'-ŭs. Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, sŭb'-dȳ-vĕr'-sĭ-fȳ. v. a. To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

To SUBDIVIDE, sŭb'-dȳ-vīd''. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sŭb'-dȳ-vĭzh''-ŭn. The act of ſubdividing; the parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

SUBDOLOUS, sŭb'-dō-lŭs. a. Cunning, ſubtile, ſly.

To SUBDUCE, sŭb-dūſe'. } v. a.
To SUBDUCT, sŭb-dŭkt'. }
To withdraw, to take away; to take by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sŭb-dŭk'-shŭn. The act of taking away; arithmetical operation.

To SUBDUE, sŭb-dū'. v. a. To oppoſe, to ſink; to conquer, to bring under a new dominion; to tame, to reclaim.

SUBDUER, sŭb-dū'-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sŭb-dū'-mĕnt. A ſubject queſt. Not uſed.

SUBDUPLE, sŭb'-dŭpl.

SUBDUPLICATE, sŭb-dū'-plȳ-kāt. Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sŭb-dzhā'-sĕnt. Lying under.

To SUBJECT, sŭb-dzhĕkt'. To put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate, to make ſubmiſſive, to enſlave, to make obnoxious; to

make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, sŭb'-dzhĕkt. a. Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sŭb'-dzhĕkt. s. One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called by grammarians the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sŭb-dzhĕk'-shŭn. s. The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sŭb-dzhĕk'-tiv. a. Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, sŭb'-in-grĕsh''-ŭn. s. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, sŭb-dzhoi'n. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sŭb-ў-tā'-nyŭs. a. Sudden, hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, sŭb'-dzhŭ-gāte. v. a. To conquer, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sŭb-dzhŭ-gā'-shŭn. s. The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sŭb-dzhŭnk'-shŭn. s. The state of being subjoined, the act of joining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sŭb-dzhŭnk'-tiv. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, sŭb-lā'-shŭn. s. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sŭb-lĕ-vā'-shŭn. s. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sŭb-lī'm-ĕbl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sŭb-lī'm-ĕbl-nĭs. s. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sŭb'-lў-mĕt. s. Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, sŭb'-lў-māte. v. a. To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sŭb-lў-mā'-shŭn. s. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sŭb-blī'me. a. High in place, carried aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sŭb-blī'me. s. The grand or high style.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blī'me. v. a. To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blī'me. v. n. To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sŭb-blī'me-lў. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sŭb-blĭm'-ĭt-ў. s. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sŭb-lĭng'-gwĕl. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sŭb-lŭ'-nĕr. } a.
SUBLUNARY, sŭb'-lŭ-nĕr-ў. }
Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

SUBMARINE, sŭb'-mă-rī''n. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, sŭb-mĕrdzh'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sŭb-mĕr'-shŭn. s. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr.
To SUBMINISTRATE, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trāte. } v. a.
To supply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, sŭb-mĭs'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION, sŭb-mĭsh'-ŭn. s. Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv. a. Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-lў. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-nĭs. s. Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, sŭb-mĭs'-lў. ad. Humbly, with submission.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sŭb-mŭl'-tĭpl. s. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sŭb-ŏk'-tĕv. } a.
SUBOCTUPLE, sŭb-ŏk'-tŭpl. }
Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nā-sȳ. } SUBORDINANCY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nĕn-sȳ. } s. The ſtate of being ſubject; ſeries of ſubordination.

SUBORDINATE, sŭb-ō'r-dȳ-nĕt. a. Inferior in order; deſcending in a regular ſeries.

SUBORDINATELY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nĕt-lȳ. ad. In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

SUBORDINATION, sŭb'-ŏr-dȳ-nā''-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being inferior to another; a ſeries regularly deſcending.

To SUBORN, sŭb-ā'rn. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by ſecret colluſion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sŭb-ŏr-nā'-shŭn. ſ. The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sŭb-ā'r-nŭr. ſ. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, sŭb-pē'-nā. ſ. A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'-drŭpl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sŭb-kwĭn'-tŭpl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sŭb'-rĕk''-tŭr. ſ. The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, sŭb-rĕp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sŭb-skrī'be. v. a. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name; to atteſt by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not uſed.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-skrī'-bŭr. ſ. One who ſubſcribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-skrĭp'-shŭn. ſ. Any thing underwritten; conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name; the act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking; ſubmiſſion, obedience. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'-shŭn. ſ. A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer. A ſection of a ſection.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'-sē-kwĕns. ſ. The ſtate of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'-tŭpl. a. Containing one of ſeven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb'-sē-kwĕnt. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb'-sē-kwĕnt-lȳ. ad. Not ſo as to go before, ſo as to follo train.

To SUBSERVE sŭb-sĕrv'. v. a. ſerve in ſubordination, to ſerve inſtru tally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕns. SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕn-sȳ. Inſtrumental fitneſs or uſe.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕnt. a. ordinate, inſtrumentally uſeful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'-tŭpl. a. taining one part of ſix.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-sī'de. v. n. To to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sī'-dĕns. } SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sī'-dĕn-sȳ. } ſ. The act of ſinking, tendency ward.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sȳ'd'-yĕr-ȳ. a. ſiſtant, brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, sŭb'-sȳ-dȳ. ſ. Aid, monly ſuch as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sī'ne. v. a. T under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭſt'. v. n. To co to retain the preſent ſtate or cond to have means of living, to be maint to adhere, to have exiſtence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕns. ſ. being; competence, means of ſupp life.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕnt. a. real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'-ſtĕns. ſ. ſomething exiſting, ſomething of we can ſay that it is; that which ſ accidents; the eſſential part; ſo real, not imaginary; ſomething ſol empty; body, corporeal nature; means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-ſtăn'-shĕl. a actually exiſting; true, ſolid, re merely ſeeming; corporeal, m ſtrong, ſtout, bulkly; reſponſible rately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-ſtăn'-sh without ſingular. Eſſential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-ſtăn-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of real exiſtence; reity, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-ſtăn'- ad. In manner of a ſubſtance, ality of exiſtence; ſtrongly, ſolidly ſolidly, really, with fixed purpo competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-ſtă nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſub firmneſs, ſtrength, power of ho laſting.

SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-ſtăn'-ſhāte. v. a. To make to exiſt.
STANTIVE, sŭb'-ſtăn-tiv. ſ. A word betokening the thing, not a quality.
SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'-ſtў-tſhūt. v. a. To put in the place of another.
STITUTE, sŭb'-ſtў-tſhūt. ſ. One put by another to act with delegated power.
STITUTION, sŭb-ſtў-tſhō'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another.
SUBSTRACT, sŭb-ſtrăkt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take a number from another.
STRACTION, sŭb-ſtrăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking part from the whole; taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.
STRUCTION, sŭb-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Underbuilding.
STYLAR, sŭb-ſtī'-lĕr. a. Subſtylar line, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.
SULTIVE, sŭb-sŭl'-tiv. } a.
SULTORY, sŭb'-sŭl-tŭr-ў. } a. Leaping, moving by ſtarts.
SULTORILY, sŭb"-sŭl-tŭr'-ĭl-ў. ad. By bounding manner.
TANGENT, sŭb-tăn'-dzhĕnt. ſ. In a curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
SUBTEND, sŭb-tĕnd'. v. a. To be extended under.
TENSE, sŭb-tĕns'. ſ. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.
TERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr'-flŭ-ĕnt. } a.
TERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr'-flŭ-ŭs. } a. Running under.
TERFUGE, sŭb'-tĕr-fūdzh. ſ. A ſhift, an evaſion, a trick.
TERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nyĕl. }
TERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nyĕn. }
TERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nyŭs. } a. Lying under the earth, placed below the ſurface.
TERRANITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Place under ground.
TILE, sŭb'-til. a. Thin, not denſe; fine, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, ſly, ſubdolus; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactneſs.
TILELY, sŭb'-til-lў. ad. Finely, groſſly; artfully, cunningly.
TILENESS, sŭb'-til-nĕs. ſ. Fineneſs, rareneſs; cunning, artfulneſs.

To SUBTILIATE, sŭb-tў'l-yāte. v. a. To make thin.
SUBTILIATION, sŭb-tў'l-yā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making thin.
SUBTILTY, sŭb'-til-tў. ſ. Thinneſs, fineneſs, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteneſs; cunning, artifice, ſlyneſs.
SUBTILIZATION, sŭb-til-ĭ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour; refinement, ſuperfluous acuteneſs.
To SUBTILIZE, sŭb'-til-īze. v. a. To make thin, to make leſs groſs or coarſe; to refine, to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.
SUBTLE, sŭt'l. a. Sly, artful, cunning.
SUBTLETY, sŭt'l-tў. ſ. Artfulneſs, cunning.
SUBTLY, sŭt'-lў. ad. Slily, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.
To SUBTRACT, sŭb-trăkt'. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.
SUBTRACTION, sŭb-trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. See SUBSTRACTION.
SUBTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd'. ſ. The number to be taken from a larger number.
SUBVERSION, sŭb-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Overthrow, ruin, deſtruction.
SUBVERSIVE, sŭb-vĕr'-ſiv. a. Having tendency to overturn.
To SUBVERT, sŭb-vĕrt'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to deſtroy, to turn upſide down; to corrupt, to confound.
SUBVERTER, sŭb-vĕrt'-ŭr. ſ. Overthrower, deſtroyer.
SUBURB, sŭb'-ŭrb. ſ. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.
SUBURBAN, sŭb-ŭrb'-ăn. a. Inhabiting the ſuburb.
SUBWORKER, sŭb-wŭrk'-ŭr. ſ. Underworker, ſubordinate helper.
SUCCEDANEOUS, sŭk-sē-dā'-nyŭs. a. Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.
SUCCEDANEUM, sŭk-sē-dā'-nyŭm. ſ. That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.
To SUCCEED, sŭk-sē'd. v. n. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wiſh, to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect; to terminate according to wiſh
To SUCCEED, sŭk-sē'd. v. a. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to; to proſper, to make ſucceſsful.
SUCCEEDER, sŭk-sē'd-ŭr. ſ. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sĕs'. ſ. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.
SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl. a. Proſperous, happy, fortunate.
SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-ў. ad. Proſperouſly, luckily, fortunately.
SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Happy concluſion, deſired event, ſeries of good fortune.
SUCCESSION, sŭk-sĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries of one thing or perſon following another; a ſeries of things or perſons following one another; a lineage, an order of deſcendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.
SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv. a. Following in order, continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted; inherited by ſucceſſion.
SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv-lў. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.
SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.
SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sĕs'-lĭs. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event deſired.
SUCCESSOR, sŭk'-sĕs-sŭr. ſ. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predeceſſor.
SUCCINCT, sŭk-sĭnkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; ſhort, conciſe, brief.
SUCCINCTLY, sŭk-sĭnkt'-lў. ad. Briefly, conciſely.
SUCCORY, sŭk'-kŭr-ў. ſ. A plant.
To SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. v. a. To help, to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs, to relieve.
SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. ſ. Aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind, help in diſtreſs; the perſon or things that bring help.
SUCCOURER, sŭk'-kŭr-ŭr. ſ. Helper, aſſiſtant, reliever.
SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'-kŭr-lĭs. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.
SUCCULENCY, sŭk'-kŭ-lĕn-sў. ſ. Juicineſs.
SUCCULENT, sŭk'-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Juicy, moiſt.
To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb'. v. a. To yield, to ſink under any difficulty.
SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭsh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking; in phyſic, ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli.
SUCH, sŭtſh'. pronoun. Of that kind, of the like kind; the ſame that; comprehended under the term premiſed; a manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.
To SUCK, sŭk'. v. a. To draw the mouth; to draw the teat of a to draw with the milk; to empty ing; to draw or drain.
To SUCK, sŭk'. v. n. To draw the to draw, to imbibe.
SUCK, sŭk'. ſ. The act of ſucking given by females.
SUCKER, sŭk'-kŭr. ſ. Any thi draws by ſuction; the embolus of a pipe through which any thing ed; a young twig ſhooting fr ſtock.
SUCKET, sŭk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſweet
SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'-king A bottle, which to children ſupp want of a pap.
To SUCKLE, sŭk'l. v. a. To the breaſt.
SUCKLING, sŭk'-lĭng. ſ. A creature yet fed by the pap.
SUCTION, sŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act ing.
SUDATION, ſhŏ-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. S
SUDATORY, ſhŏ'-dā-tŭr-ў. ſ. houſe, ſweating bath.
SUDDEN, sŭd'-dĭn. a. Happeni out previous notice; coming wit common preparatives; haſty, viole paſſionate, precipitate.
SUDDEN, sŭd'-dĭn. ſ. Any un occurrence, ſurpriſe. Not in uſe a Sudden, ſooner than was expec
SUDDENLY, sŭd'-dĭn-lў. ad. unexpected manner, without pre haſtily.
SUDDENNESS, sŭd'-dĭn-nĭs. ſ of being ſudden, unexpected manner of coming or happening u edly.
SUDORIFICK, ſhŏ-dŏ-rĭf'-fĭk. voking or cauſing ſweat.
SUDORIFICK, ſhŏ-dŏ-rĭf'-ĭk. ſ cine promoting ſweat.
SUDOROUS, ſhŏ'-dŏ-rŭs. a. of ſweat.
SUDS, sŭdz'. ſ. A lixivium of water; To be in the Suds, a phraſe for being in any difficulty.
To SUE, sū'. v. a. To proſecute to gain by legal procedure.
To SUE, sū'. v. n. To beg, to to petition.
SUET, ſhŏ'-ĭt. ſ. A hard fat, p ly that about the kidneys.
SUETY, ſhŏ'-ĭt-ў. a. Conſiſting reſembling ſuet.
To SUFFER, sŭf'-fŭr. v. a. to undergo, to feel with ſenſe of

…, to ſupport; to allow, to permit; …s through, to be affected by.

…FFER, sŭf-fŭr. v. n. To under… …ain or inconvenience; to undergo …ſhment; to be injured.

…ERABLE, sŭf-fĕr-ĕbl. a. Tole… …, ſuch as may be endured.

…ERABLY, sŭf-fĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. Tole… …, ſo as to be endured.

…FERANCE, sŭf-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. Pain, …venience, miſery; patience, modera… …toleration, permiſſion.

…FERER, sŭf-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who …s or undergoes pain or inconveni…; one who allows, one who per…

…ERING, sŭf-fĕr-ing. ſ. Pain ſuf…

…UFFICE, sŭf-fі́ze. v. n. To be …h, to be ſufficient, to be equal to …d or purpoſe.

…FFICE, sŭf-fі́ze. v. a. To afford; …ply; to ſatisfy.

…ICIENCY, sŭf-fі́ſh'-ĕn-sў. ſ. State …ng adequate to the end propoſed; …dication for any purpoſe; competence, …gh; ſupply equal to want; it is … by Temple for that conceit which …s a man think himſelf equal to things …e him.

…ICIENT, sŭf-fі́ſh'-ĕnt. a. Equal to …d or purpoſe, enough, competent; …fied for any thing by fortune or other…

…ICIENTLY, sŭf-fі́ſh'-ĕnt-lў. ad. …ſufficient degree, enough.

…UFFOCATE, sŭf'-fŏ-kāte. v. a. …choak by excluſion or interception of …

…OCATION, sŭf-fŏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The …of choaking, the ſtate of being choak…

…OCATIVE, sŭf-fŏ-kā-tĭv. a. Hav… …the power to choak.

…RAGAN, sŭf'-frā-găn. ſ. A bi… …conſidered as ſubject to his metropo…

…UFFRAGATE, sŭf-frā-gāte. v. n. …ote with, to agree in voice with.

…RAGE, sŭf-frĕdzh. ſ. Vote, voice …in a controverted point.

…RAGINOUS, sŭf-frădzh'-in-ŭs. a. …ging to the knee joint of beaſts.

…UMIGATION, sŭf-fū-mў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Operation of fumes raiſed by …

…UFFUSE, sŭf-fū'z. v. a. To ſpread …with ſomething expanſible, as with a …r or a tincture.

…USION, sŭf-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of overſpreading with any thing; that which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

SUGAR, ſhŭg'-ŭr. ſ. The native ſalt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially ſweet; a chymical dry chryſtallization.

To SUGAR, ſhŭg'-ŭr. v. a. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar; to ſweeten.

SUGARY, ſhŭg'-ŭr-ў. a. Sweet, taſting of ſugar.

To SUGGEST, sŭd-dzhĕſt'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to inſinuate good or ill; to ſeduce, to draw to ill by inſinuation; to inform ſecretly.

SUGGESTION, sŭd-dzhĕs'-tſhŭn. ſ. Private hint, intimation, inſinuation, ſecret notification.

SUICIDE, ſhū'-ў-ſide. ſ. Self-murder, the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

SUIT, sū't. ſ. A ſet, a number of things correſpondent one to the other; clothes made one part to anſwer another; a petition, an addreſs of entreaty; courtſhip; purſuit, proſecution; in law, Suit is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, sū't. v. a. To fit, to adapt to ſomething elſe; to be fitted to, to become; to dreſs, to clothe.

To SUIT, sū't. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sū't-ĕbl. a. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sū't-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Fitneſs, agreeableneſs.

SUITABLY, sū't-ĕb-lў. ad. Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, ſwēt'. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, SUITOR, sū'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſues, a petitioner, a ſupplicant; a wooer; one who courts a miſtreſs.

SUITRESS, sū'-trĭs. ſ. A female ſupplicant.

SULCATED, sŭl'-kā-tĭd. a. Furrowed.

SULLEN, sŭl'-lin. a. Gloomy, diſcontented; miſchievous, malignant; intractable, obſtinate; diſmal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sŭl'-lin-lў. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNES, sŭl'-lin-nis. ſ. Gloominеſs, moroſeneſs, ſluggiſh anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sŭl'-linz. ſ. Moroſe temper, gloominеſs of mind.

To SULLY, sŭl'-lў. v. a. To ſoil, to tarniſh, to dirt, to ſpot.

SULLY, sŭl'-lў. ſ. Soil, tarniſh, ſpot.

SULPHUR,

SULPHUR, sŭl'-fŭr. ſ. Brimſtone.
SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fū'-ryŭs. } a.
SULPHUROUS, sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs. }
Made of brimſtone, having the qualities of brimſtone, containing ſulphur.
SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fū'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſulphureous.
SULPHURWORT, sŭl'-fŭr-wŭrt. ſ. The ſame with Hogsfennel.
SULPHURY, sŭl'-fŭr-ȳ. a. Partaking of ſulphur.
SULTAN, sŭl'-tăn. ſ. The Turkiſh emperor.
SULTANA, sŭl-tā'-nă. } ſ.
SULTANESS, sŭl'-tĕn-ĭs. }
The queen of an eaſtern emperor.
SULTRINESS, sŭl'-trȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſultry.
SULTRY, sŭl'-trȳ. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and cloſe, hot and cloudy.
SUM, sŭm'. ſ. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abſtracted; the amount, the reſult of reaſoning or computation; height, completion.
To SUM, sŭm'. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to compriſe, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compaſs; to have feathers full grown.
SUMLESS, sŭm'-lĭs. a. Not to be computed.
SUMMARILY, sŭm'-mĕr-ll-ȳ. ad. Briefly, the ſhorteſt way.
SUMMARY, sŭm'-mĕr-ȳ. a. Short, brief, compendious.
SUMMARY, sŭm'-mĕr-ȳ. ſ. Compendium, abridgment.
SUMMER, sŭm'-mŭr. ſ. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice; the principal beam of a floor.
SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm'-mĕr-hous. ſ. An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.
SUMMERSAULT, } sŭm'-mĕr-sĕt. { ſ.
SUMMERSET, }
A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
SUMMIT, sŭm'-mĭt. ſ. The top, the utmoſt height.
To SUMMON, sŭm'-mŭn. v. a. To call with authority, to admoniſh, to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raiſe.
SUMMONER, sŭm'-mŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who cites.
SUMMONS, sŭm'-mŭnz. ſ. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.
SUMPTER, sŭmp'-tŭr. ſ. A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture.
SUMPTION, sŭmp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking.
SUMPTUARY, sŭm'-tshū-ĕr-ȳ. a. Relating to expence, regulating the
life.
SUMPTUOSITY, sŭmp-tshū-ŏs'-ĭt
Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.
SUMPTUOUS, sŭmp'-tshū-ŭs. a.
ly, expenſive, ſplendid.
SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭmp'-tshū-ŭs-l
Expenſively, with great coſt.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭmp'-tshū-
ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.
SUN, sŭn'. ſ. The luminary that
the day; a ſunny place, a place emi
warmed by the ſun; any thing emi
ſplendid; Under the Sun, in this
A proverbial expreſſion.
To SUN, sŭn'. v. a. To expoſe
ſun.
SUNBEAM, sŭn'-bēm. ſ. Ray
ſun.
SUNBEAT, sŭn'-bēt. part. a. Sh
by the ſun.
SUNBRIGHT, sŭn'-brīte. a. Refe
the ſun in brightneſs.
SUNBURNING, sŭn'-bŭrn-ĭng. ſ.
effect of the ſun upon the face.
SUNBURNT, sŭn'-bŭrnt. part. a.
ned, diſcoloured by the ſun.
SUNCLAD, sŭn'-klăd. part. a.
in radiance, bright.
SUNDAY, sŭn'-dā. ſ. The da
ently dedicated to the ſun, the C
ſabbath.
To SUNDER, sŭn'-dŭr. v. a. T
to ſeparate, to divide.
SUNDIAL, sŭn'-dī-ĕl. ſ. A
plate on which the ſhadow poi
hour.
SUNDRY, sŭn'-drȳ. a. Several
than one.
SUNFLOWER, sŭn'-flow-ŭr. ſ.
SUNG, sŭng'. The preterite and p
paſſive of Sing.
SUNK, sŭnk'. The preterite and
ple paſſive of Sink.
SUNLESS, sŭn'-lĭs. a. Wanti
wanting warmth.
SUNLIKE, sŭn'-līke. a. Reſembl
ſun.
SUNNY, sŭn'-nȳ. a. Reſembl
ſun, bright; expoſed to the ſun
with the ſun; coloured by the ſun
SUNRISE, sŭn'-rīze. } ſ.
SUNRISING, sŭn'-rīz-ĭng. }
Morning, the appearance of the
SUNSET, sŭn'-sĕt. ſ. Cloſe of
evening.

NSHINE, sŭn'-shine. s. Action of the
, place where the heat and luſtre of the
n are powerful.
NSHINY, sŭn'-shīn-ȳ. a. Bright with
sun; bright like the ſun.
SUP, sŭp'. v. a. To drink by mouth-
s, to drink by little at a time.
SUP, sŭp'. v. n. To eat the evening
al.
, sŭp'. s. A ſmall draught, a mouth-
of liquor.
ERABLE, shŏ'-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Conquer-
, ſuch as may be overcome.
ERABLENESS, shŏ-pĕr-ĕbl-nĕs. s.
ity of being conquerable.
PERABOUND, shŏ-pĕr-ă-bou'nd. v.
To be exuberant, to be ſtored with
than enough.
ERABUNDANCE, shŏ-pĕr-ă-bŭn'-
s. ſ. More than enough, great quan-
ERABUNDANT, shŏ-pĕr-ă-bŭn'-
t. a. Being more than enough.
ERABUNDANTLY, shŏ-pĕr-ă-
-dănt-lȳ. ad. More than ſuffici-
.
PERADD, shŏ-pĕr-ăd'. v. n. To
over and above, to join any thing ſo
make it more.
RADDITION, shŏ-pĕr-ăd-dĭsh'-
n. ſ. The act of adding to ſomething
that which is added.
RADVENIENT, shŏ-pĕr-ăd-vē'-
t. a. Coming to the increaſe or
ce of ſomething; coming unexpect-
.
PERANNUATE, shŏ-pĕr-ăn'-nū-
te. a. To impair or diſqualify by
length of life.
RANNUATION, shŏ-pĕr-ăn-nū-
n. ſ. The ſtate of being diſquali-
years.
B, shŏ-pĕrb'. a. Grand, pomp-
ſy, auguſt, ſtately.
CARGO, shŏ-pĕr-kă'r-gō. ſ. An
in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to ma-
ge trade.
CELESTIAL, shŏ-pĕr-sē-lĕs'-
l. a. Placed above the firmament.
CILIOUS, shŏ-pĕr-sĭl'-yŭs. a.
ſh dogmatical, dictatorial, arbi-
.
CILIOUSLY, shŏ-pĕr-sĭl'-yŭs-lȳ.
aughtily, dogmatically, contemp-
.
CILIOUSNESS, shŏ-pĕr-sĭl'-yŭs-
. Haughtineſs, contemptuouſneſs.
CONCEPTION, shŏ-pĕr-kŏn-
p'. ſ. A conception made after
conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, shŏ-pĕr-kŏn'-sē-kwĕns. ſ. Remote conſequence.
SUPERCRESCENCE, shŏ-pĕr-krĕs'-sĕns. ſ. That which grows upon another growing thing.
SUPEREMINENCE, shŏ-pĕr-ĕm'-mȳ-nĕns.
SUPEREMINENCY, shŏ-pĕr-ĕm'-mȳ-nĕn-sȳ. } ſ.
Uncommon degree of eminence.
SUPEREMINENT, shŏ-pĕr-ĕm'-mȳ-nĕnt. a. Eminent in a high degree.
To SUPEREROGATE, shŏ-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-gāte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.
SUPEREROGATION, shŏ-pĕr-ĕr-rō-gā'-shŭn. ſ. Performance of more than duty requires.
SUPEREROGATORY, shŏ-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-gă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.
SUPEREXCELLENT, shŏ-pĕr-ĕk'-sĕl-ĕnt a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, shŏ-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Something ſuperfluouſly growing.
To SUPERFETATE, shŏ-pĕr-fē'-tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.
SUPERFETATION, shŏ-pĕr-fē-tā'-shŭn. ſ. One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together.
SUPERFICE, shŏ'-pĕr-fĭs. ſ. Outſide, ſurface. Not uſed.
SUPERFICIAL, shŏ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĕl. a. Lying on the ſurface, not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, contrived to cover ſomething; ſhallow, not profound; ſmattering, not learned
SUPERFICIALITY, shŏ-pĕr-fĭsh-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The quality of being ſuperficial.
SUPERFICIALLY, shŏ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĕl-ȳ. ad. On the ſurface, not below the ſurface; without penetration, without cloſe heed; without going deep; without ſearching.
SUPERFICIALNESS, shŏ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĕl-nĕs. ſ. Shallowneſs, poſition on the ſurface; ſlight knowledge, falſe appearance.
SUPERFICIES, shŏ-pĕr-fȳsh'-ēz. ſ. Outſide, ſurface, ſuperfice.
SUPERFINE, shŏ-pĕr-fīne. a. Eminently fine.
SUPERFLUITANCE, shŏ-pĕr-flū'-ȳ-tăns. ſ. The act of floating above
SUPERFLUITANT, shŏ-pĕr-flū'-ȳ-tănt. a. Floating above.
SUPERFLUITY, shŏ-pĕr-flū'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ.

More than enough, plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

SUPERFLUOUS, ſhŏ-pĕr'-flŭ-ŭs. a. Exuberant, more than enough, unneceſſary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, ſhŏ-pĕr-flŭ-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SUPERFLUX, ſhŏ'-pĕr-flŭks. ſ. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Superconception, ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'-bĕnt. ſ. Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

To SUPERINDUCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dūs. v. a. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. An injection ſucceeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-ſtĭ-tſhŏ'-ſhŭn. ſ. In law, one inſtitution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To overſee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd' ĕns.
SUPERINTENDENCY, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕn-ſy. } ſ.

Superior care, the act of overſeeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕnt. ſ. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, ſhŏ-pē-ryŏr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Preeminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPERIOR, ſhŏ-pē'-ryŭr. a. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, ſhŏ-pē'-ryŭr. ſ. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv. a. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree; riſing to the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv-lў. ad. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree; in the higheſt degree

SUPERLATIVENESS, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLUNAR, ſhŏ-pĕr-lū'-nĕr. a. Not ſublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, ſhŏ-pĕr'-nĕl. a. H an higher poſition, locally above us ting to things above, placed abo leſtial.

SUPERNATANT, ſhŏ-pĕr-nā'-tă Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, ſhŏ-pĕr- ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, ſhŏ-pĕr-nă rĕl. a. Being above the power ture.

SUPERNATURALLY, ſhŏ-pĕr ſhŭ-rĕl-ў. ad. In a manner abo courſe or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, ſhŏ-pĕ mĕr-ĕr-ў. a. Being above a ſtate ceſſary, a utual, or a round number

To SUPERPONDERATE, ſhŏ-pĕ dĕr-ât. v. a. To weigh o above.

SUPERPROPORTION, ſhŏ-pĕ pŏ'r-ſhŭn. ſ. Overplus of propo

SUPERPURGATION, ſhŏ-pĕr- ſhŭn. ſ. More purgation than e

SUPERREFLEXION, ſhŏ-pĕr- ſhŭn. ſ. Reflexion of an image

SUPERSALIANCY, ſhŏ-pĕr- ſy. ſ. The act of leaping upon a

To SUPERSCRIBE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſkrĭ To inſcribe upon the top or outſi

SUPERSCRIPTION, ſhŏ-pĕr ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperſcribi which is written on the top or out

To SUPERSEDE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſē'd make void or inefficacious by power, to ſet aſide.

SUPERSEDEAS, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſē'-d In law, The name of a writ to aſide ſome proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, ſhŏ- vў-ſĕbl. a. Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſtĭſ Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion without morality; falſe reverence of beings not proper reverence; over-nicety, exactneſ pulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſtĭ Addicted to ſuperſtition, full of cies or ſcruples with regard to over accurate, ſcrupulous beyond

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, ſhŏ-pĕ lў. ad. In a ſuperſtitious man

To SUPERSTRAIN, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſt To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch

To SUPERSTRUCT, ſhŏ- v. a. To build upon any thing

SUPERSTRUCTION, ſhŏ-p ſhŭn. ſ. An edifice raiſed on

ERSTRUCTIVE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. Built upon ſomething elſe.

ERSTRUCTURE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſtrŭk'-. ſ. That which is raiſed or built upſomething elſe.

ERSUBSTANTIAL, ſhŏ-pĕr-ſŭb--ăl. a. More than ſubſtantial.

ERVACANEOUS, ſhŏ-pĕr-vă-kā'- a. Superfluous, needleſs, unneceſſerving to no purpoſe.

ERVACANEOUSLY, ſhŏ-pĕr-vă--lĭ. ad. Needleſsly.

ERVACANEOUSNESS, ſhŏ-pĕr--nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

PERVENE, ſhŏ-pĕr-vē'n. v. n. To an extraneous addition.

RVENIENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-vē'-nyĕnt. a. additional.

RVENTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-vĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. of ſupervening.

PERVISE, ſhŏ-pĕr-vī'ze. v. a. To , to overſee.

RVISOR, ſhŏ-pĕr-vī'z-ŭr. ſ. An , an inſpector.

PERVIVE, ſhŏ-pĕr-vī've. v. n. To e, to outlive.

ATION, ſhŏ-pĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The lying with the face upward.

E, ſhŏ-pī'ne. a. Lying with the pward; leaning backwards; negliarleſs, indolent, drouſy.

E, ſhŏ'-pīne. ſ. In grammar, a ſignifying a particular kind of verbal

ELY, ſhŏ-pī'ne-lў. ad. With e upward; drouſily, thoughtleſſly, ily.

INESS, ſhŏ-pī'ne-nĭs. ſ. Poſture he face upward; drouſineſs, careleſſdolence.

NTY, ſhŏ-pĭn'-tў. ſ. Poſture of with the face upwards; careleſſneſs, ge, thoughtleſſneſs.

DANEOUS, ſŭp-pē-dā'-nyŭs. a. under the feet.

L, ſŭp'-pŭr. ſ. The laſt meal of , the evening repaſt.

RLESS, ſŭp'-pĕr-lĭs. a. Wanting ſuffing at night.

PLANT, ſŭp-plănt'. v. a. To the heels; to diſplace by ſtratagurn out, to diſplace, to overpowrce away.

ANTER, ſŭp-plănt'-ŭr. ſ. One ſupplants, one that diſplaces.

E, nĭpl. a. Pliant, flexible; ſoft, not obſtinate; flattering, bending; that which makes

To SUPPLE, ſŭp'l. v. a. To make pliant, to make ſoft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, ſŭp'l. v. n. To grow ſoft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, ſŭp'-plē-mĕnt. ſ. Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, ſŭp-plē-mĕnt'-ĕl. } SUPPLEMENTARY, ſŭp-plē-mĕnt'-ĕr-ў. } a. Additional, ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt.

SUPPLENESS, ſŭp'l-nĭs. ſ. Pliantneſs, flexibility, readineſs to take any form; readineſs of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, ſŭp'-plē-tŭr-ў. ſ. That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, ſŭp'-plyănt. a. Entreating, beſeeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, ſŭp'-plyănt. ſ. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, ſŭp'-plў-kănt. ſ. One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion.

To SUPPLICATE, ſŭp'-plў-kāte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition ſubmiſſively.

SUPPLICATION, ſŭp-plў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty; petitionary worſhip, the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, ſŭp-plў'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give ſomething wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to ſerve inſtead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furniſh.

SUPPLY, ſŭp-plў'. ſ. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, ſŭp-pō'rt. v. a. To ſuſtain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, ſŭp-pō'rt. ſ. Act or power of ſuſtaining, prop, ſuſtaining power; neceſſaries of life; maintenance, ſupply.

SUPPORTABLE, ſŭp-pō'rt-ĕbl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, ſŭp-pō'rt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, ſŭp-pō'rt-ĕns. ſ. Maintenance, ſupport.

SUPPORTER, ſŭp-pō'rt-ŭr. ſ. One that ſupports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; ſuſtainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sŭp-pō'zə-bl. a. That may be ſuppoſed.
SUPPOSAL, sŭp-pō'-zĕl. ſ. Poſition without proof, imagination, belief.
To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pō'ze. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the poſition; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itſelf.
SUPPOSE, sŭp-pō'ze. ſ. Suppoſition, poſition without proof, unevidenced conceit.
SUPPOSER, sŭp-pō'-zŭr. ſ. One that ſuppoſes.
SUPPOSITION, sŭp-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Poſition laid down, hypotheſis, imagination yet unproved.
SUPPOSITITIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-ĭ-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.
SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-ĭ-tĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. State of being counterfeit.
SUPPOSITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz'-zĭ-tĭv-lĭ. ad. Upon ſuppoſition.
SUPPOSITORY, sŭp-pŏz'-zĭ-tŭr-ĭ. ſ. A kind of ſolid clyſter.
To SUPPRESS, sŭp-prĕs'. v. a. To cruſh, to overpower, to ſubdue, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.
SUPPRESSION, sŭp-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſuppreſſing; not publication.
SUPPRESSOR, sŭp-prĕs'-sŭr. ſ. One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.
To SUPPURATE, sŭp'-pū-rāte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.
To SUPPURATE, sŭp'-pū-rāte. v. n. To grow to pus.
SUPPURATION, sŭp-pū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter ſuppurated.
SUPPURATIVE, sŭp'-pū-rā-tĭv. a. Digeſtive, generating matter.
SUPPUTATION, sŭp-pū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.
To SUPPUTE, sŭp-pūte. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.
SUPRALAPSARY, ſhō-prā-lăp'-sĕr-ĭ. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.
SUPRAVULGAR, ſhō-prā-vŭl'-gŭr. a. Above the vulgar.
SUPREMACY, ſhō-prĕm'-ā-sĭ. ſ. Higheſt place, higheſt authority, ſtate of being ſupreme.
SUPREME, ſhō-prē'm. a. Higheſt in nity, higheſt in authority; higheſt, excellent.
SUPREMELY, ſhō-prē'm-lĭ. ad. I higheſt degree.
SURADDITION, sŭr'-ăd-dĭſh'-ŭn Something added to the name.
SURAL, ſhō'-rĕl. a. Being in the c the leg.
SURANCE, ſhō'-rĕns. ſ. Warrant curity.
To SURBATE, sŭr-bā'te. v. a. To and batter the feet with travel, to h to fatigue.
To SURCEASE, sŭr-sē's. v. n. To an end, to ſtop, to ceaſe, to be no er in uſe; to leave off, to practi longer.
To SURCEASE, sŭr-sē's. v. a. To to put to an end.
SURCEASE, sŭr-sē's. ſ. Ceſſ ſtop.
SURCHARGE, sŭr-tſhā'rdzh. ſ. burthen, more than can be well born
To SURCHARGE, sŭr-tſhā'rdzh. To overload, to overburthen.
SURCHARGER, sŭr-tſhā'r-dzhŭr. ſ that overburthens.
SURCINGLE, sŭr-sĭng'-gl. ſ. A with which the burthen is bound u horſe; the girdle of a caſſock.
SURCLE, sŭrk'l. ſ. A ſhoot, a t ſucker.
SURCOAT, sŭr'-kōt. ſ. A ſhor worn over the reſt of the dreſs.
SURD, sŭrd'. a. Deaf, wantin ſenſe of hearing; unheard, not per by the ear; not expreſſed by any te
SURE, ſhō'r. a. Certain, unfailing, i ble; confident, undoubting, certain doubt or danger; firm, ſtable, not to failure; To be Sure, certainly.
SURE, ſhō'r. ad. Certainly, w doubt, doubtleſs.
SUREFOOTED, ſhō'r-fŭt'-ĭd. a. T ing firmly, not ſtumbling.
SURELY, ſhō'r-lĭ. ad. Certainl doubtedly, without doubt; firmly, out hazard.
SURENESS, ſhō'r-nĭs. ſ. Certain
SURETISHIP, ſhō'r-tĭ-ſhĭp. ſ. T fice of a ſurety or bondſman, the being bound for another.
SURETY, ſhō'r-tĭ. ſ. Certainty, bitableneſs; foundation of ſtability port; evidence, ratification, confirm ſecurity againſt loſs or damage, ſ for payment; hoſtage, bondſman, o gives ſecurity for another.

RFACE, sûr'-fês. ſ. Superficies, out-

SURFEIT, sûr'-fît. v. a. To feed meat or drink to ſatiety and ſick-

SURFEIT, sûr'-fît. v. n. To be fed ſatiety and ſickneſs.

FEIT, sûr'-fît. ſ. Sickneſs or ſatiety ed by over-fulneſs.

FEITER, sûr'-fît-ûr. ſ. One who , a glutton.

FEITWATER, sûr''-fît-wâ'-tûr. ſ. er that cures ſurfeits.

GE, sûrdzh'. ſ. A ſwelling ſea, wave g above the general ſurface of the .

URGE, sûrdzh'. v. n. To ſwell, to high.

GEON, sûr'-dzhûn. ſ. One who by manual operation.

GEONRY, sûr'-dzhûn-rŷ. } ſ.
GERY, sûr'-dzhêr-ŷ. }
act of curing by manual operati-

GY, sûrdzh'-ŷ. a. Riſing in bil-

LILY, sûr'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. In a ſurly ner.

LINESS, sûr'-lŷ-nîs. ſ. Gloomy ſulneſs, ſour anger.

LY, sûr'-lŷ. a. Gloomily moroſe, , uncivil, ſour.

URMISE, sûr-mî'ze. v. a. To , to imagine imperfectly, to imagine ut certain knowledge.

MISE, sûr-mî'ze. ſ. Imperfect noti- picion.

URMOUNT, sûr-mou'nt. v. a. ſe above; to conquer, to overcome; paſs, to exceed.

OUNTABLE, sûr-mou'nt-ebl. a. erable, ſuperable.

AME, sûr'-nâme. ſ. The name family, the name which one has and above the Chriſtian name; pellation added to the original

RNAME, sûr'-nâme. v. a. To by an appellation added to the ori- ame.

RPASS, sûr-pâs'. v. a. To ex- exceed, to go beyond in excel-

ASSING, sûr-pas'-sing. part. a. ent in a high degree.

LICE, sûr'-plîs. ſ. The white garb the clergy wear in their acts of mi-

SURPLUS, sûr'-plûs. } ſ.
SURPLUSAGE, sûr'-plûs-ĕdzh. }
A ſupernumerary part, overplus, what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

SURPRISAL, sûr-prî'z-ĕl. } ſ.
SURPRISE, sûr-prî'ze. }
The act of taking unawares, the ſtate of being taken unawares; ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sûr-prî'ze. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

SURPRISING, sûr-prî'z-ing. part. a. Wonderful, raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sûr-prî'z-ing-lŷ. ad. To a degree that raiſes wonder, in a manner that raiſes wonder.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. v. n. To yield, to give one's ſelf up.

SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. } ſ.
SURRENDRY, sûr-rênd'-drŷ. }
The act of yielding; the act of reſigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sûr-rêp'-ſhûn. ſ. Surpriſe, ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sûr-rêp-tiſh'-ûs. a. Done by ſtealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sûr-rêp-tiſh'-ûſ-lŷ. ad. By ſtealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sûr'-rô-gâte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sûr'-rô-gâte. ſ. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROUND, sûr-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to encompaſs, to encloſe on all ſides.

SURSOLID, sûr-sŏl'-îd. ſ. In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sûr-tô't. ſ. A large coat worn over all the reſt.

To SURVENE, sûr-vê'n. v. a. To ſupervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sûr-vê'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to overſee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY,

SURVEY, sûr'-vĕ. ſ. View, proſpect.
SURVEYOR, sûr-vĕ'-ûr. ſ. An overſeer, one placed to ſuperintend others; a meaſurer of land.
SURVEYORSHIP, sûr-vĕ'-ûr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a ſurveyor.
To SURVIVE, sûr-vi've. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.
To SURVIVE, sûr-vi've. v. a. To outlive
SURVIVER, sûr-vi'v-ûr. ſ. One who outlives another.
SURVIVERSHIP, sûr-vi'v-ĕr-ſhip. ſ. The ſtate of outliving another.
SUSCEPTIBILITY, sûs-sĕp-tŷ-bil'-it-ŷ. ſ. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.
SUSCEPTIBLE, sûs-sĕp'-tibl. a. Capable of admitting.
SUSCEPTION, sûs-sĕp'-ſhûn. ſ. Act of taking.
SUSCEPTIVE, sûs-sĕp'-tiv. a. Capable to admit.
SUSCIPIENCY, sûs-sip'-yĕn-sŷ. ſ. Reception, admiſſion.
SUSCIPIENT, sûs-sip'-yĕnt. ſ. One who takes, one that admits or receives.
To SUSCITATE, sûs'-sŷ-tâte. v. n. To rouſe, to excite.
SUSCITATION, sûs-sŷ-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of rouſing or exciting.
To SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.
To SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.
SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. part. a. Doubtful.
To SUSPEND, sûs-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to ſtop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.
SUSPENSE, sûs-pĕns'. ſ. Uncertainty, delay of certainty, or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.
SUSPENSE, sûs-pĕns'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.
SUSPENSION, sûs-pĕn'-ſhûn. ſ. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary ceſſation.
SUSPENSORY, sûs-pĕn'-sûr-ŷ. a. longing to that by which a thing han
SUSPICION, sûs-piſh'-ûn. ſ. The ac ſuſpecting, imagining of ſomething without proof.
SUSPICIOUS, sûs-piſh'-ûs. a. Inc to ſuſpect, inclined to imagine ill wit proof; liable to ſuſpicion, giving reaſo imagine ill.
SUSPICIOUSLY, sûs-piſh'-ûſ-lŷ. With ſuſpicion; ſo as to raiſe ſuſpicion
SUSPICIOUSNESS, sûs-piſh'-ûſ-nĕs. Tending to ſuſpicion.
SUSPIRATION, sûs-ſpŷ-râ'-ſhûn Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.
To SUSPIRE, sûs-ſpi're. v. a. To to fetch the breath deep; it ſeem Shakeſpeare to mean only, to begi breathe.
To SUSTAIN, sûs-tâ'n. v. a. To to prop, to hold up; to ſupport, to from ſinking under evil; to maintai keep; to help, to relieve, to aſſiſt; to to endure; to bear without yielding ſuffer, to bear as inflicted.
SUSTAINABLE, sûs-tâ'n-ĕbl. a. may be ſuſtained.
SUSTAINER, sûs-tâ'n-ûr. ſ. On props, one that ſupports; one that ſu a ſufferer.
SUSTENANCE, sûs'-tĕ-nĕns. ſ. port, maintenance; neceſſaries of life tuals.
SUSTENTATION, sûs-tĕn-tâ'-ſhûn Support, preſervation from falling port of life, uſe of victuals; ma ance.
SUSURRATION, ſhô-sûr-râ'-ſhûn Whiſper, ſoft murmur.
SUTLER, sût'-lûr. ſ. A man that proviſions.
SUTURE, ſhô'-tſhûr. ſ. A mann ſewing or ſtitching, particularly wo Suture is a particular articulation.
SWAB, ſwŏb'. ſ. A kind of m clean floors.
To SWAB, ſwŏb'. v. a. To clean mop.
SWABBER, ſwŏb'-bûr. ſ. A ſwee the deck.
To SWADDLE, ſwŏd'l. v. a. ſwathe, to bind in clothes, generall of binding new-born children; to b cudgel.
SWADDLE, ſwŏd'l. ſ. Clothes round the body.

WADDLINGBAND, ſwŏd'-ling-band. } f.
WADDLINGCLOTH, ſwŏd'-ling-cloth. } f.
WADDLINGCLOUT, ſwŏd'-ling-clout. } f.
Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, ſwăg'. v. n. To ſink down by weight, to lay heavy.

To SWAGGER, ſwăg'-gŭr. v. n. To bluſter, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud.

SWAGGERER, ſwăg'-gĕr-ŭr. f. A bluſterer, a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow.

SWAGGY, ſwăg'-gȳ. a. Dependent by weight.

SWAIN, ſwā'ne. f. A young man; a country ſervant employed in huſbandry; a rural youth.

To SWALE, SWEAL, } ſwā'le. { v. a. To waſte or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, ſwŏl'-lō. f. A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the winter.

To SWALLOW, ſwŏl'-lō. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engroſs, to appropriate; to abſorb, to take in, to ſink in as in abyſs, to engulph; to devour, to waſte; to be loſt in any thing, to be ſunk up.

SWALLOW, ſwŏl'-lō. f. The throat, the gullet.

SWAM, ſwăm'. The preterite of Swim.

SWAMP, ſwŏmp'. f. A marſh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, ſwŏm'-pȳ. a. Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, ſwŏn'. f. A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, ſwŏn'-ſkin. f. A kind of flannel.

SWAP, ſwŏp'. ad. Haſtily, with haſty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, ſwā'rd. f. The ſkin of bacon; the ſurface of the ground.

SWARE, ſwā're. The preterite of Swear.

SWARM, ſwā'rm. f. A great body or cluſter of bees or other ſmall animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, ſwā'rm. v. n. To live as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to croud, to throng; to be crouded, to be overcharged; to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, ſwā'rt. } a.
SWARTH, ſwā'rth. } a.
Black, darkly brown, tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, ſwā'r-thĭ-lȳ. ad. Blackly, duſkily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, ſwā'r-thȳ-nis. f. Darkneſs of complexion, tawnineſs.

SWARTHY, ſwā'r-thȳ. a. Dark of complexion, black, duſky, tawney.

To SWASH, ſwŏſh'. v. n. To make a great clatter or noiſe.

SWASHER, ſwŏſh'-ŭr. f. One who makes a ſhow of valour or force.

To SWATHE, ſwā'the. v. a. To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY, ſwā'. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to biaſs, to direct to either ſide; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, ſwā'. v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, ſwā'. f. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, ſwē're. v. n. preter. Swore, or Sware, part. paſſ. Sworn. To obteſt ſome ſuperior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promiſe upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obteſt the great name profanely.

To SWEAR, ſwē're. v. a. To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obteſt by an oath.

SWEARER, ſwē'r-ŭr. f. A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, ſwĕt'. f. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwĕt'. v. n. preterite Swet, Sweated; participle paſſ. Sweaten. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwĕt'. v. a. To emit as ſweat.

SWEATER, ſwĕt'-tŭr. f. One who ſweats.

SWEATY, ſwĕt'-tȳ. a. Covered with ſweat, moiſt with ſweat; conſiſting of ſweat; laborious, toilſome.

To SWEEP, ſwē'p. v. a. To drive away with a beſom; to clean with a beſom; to carry with pomp, to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to paſs over with celerity and force; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

To

To SWEEP, ſwē'p. v. n. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp, to paſs with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, ſwē'p. ſ. The act of ſweeping; the compaſs of any violent or continued motion; violent deſtruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, ſwē'p-ingz. ſ. That which is ſwept away.

SWEEPNET, ſwē'p-nĕt. ſ. A net that takes in a great compaſs.

SWEEPSTAKE, ſwē'p-ſtāke. ſ. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, ſwē'p-ȳ. a. Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence.

SWEET, ſwē't. a. Pleaſing to any ſenſe; luſcious to the taſte; fragrant to the ſmell; melodious to the ear; pleaſing to the eye; mild, ſoft, gentle; grateful, pleaſing; not ſtale, not ſtinking, as that meat is ſweet.

SWEET, ſwē't. ſ. Sweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, ſwē't-brĕd. ſ. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, ſwē't-brī-ûr. ſ. A fragrant ſhrub.

SWEETBROOM, ſwē't-brôm. ſ. An herb.

To SWEETEN, ſwē'tn. v. a. To make ſweet; to make mild or kind; to make leſs painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleaſing; to ſoften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, ſwē't-nûr. ſ. One that palliates, one that repreſents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, ſwē't-hârt. ſ. A lover or miſtreſs.

SWEETING, ſwē't-ing. ſ. A ſweet luſcious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, ſwē't-iſh. a. Somewhat ſweet.

SWEETLY, ſwē't-lȳ. ad. In a ſweet manner, with ſweetneſs.

SWEETMEAT, ſwē't-mēt. ſ. Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

SWEETNESS, ſwē't-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes.

SWEETWILLIAM, ſwēt-wil'-lyăm. ſ. A plant. It is a ſpecies of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, ſwēt-wil'-lō. ſ. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, ſwĕl'. v. n. part. paſſ. Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obſtruction; to be exaſperated; to look big; to protuberate; to riſe into arrogance; elated; to be inflated with anger; upon the view.

To SWELL, ſwĕl'. v. a. To ca riſe or encreaſe, to make tumi aggravate, to heighten; to raiſe rogance.

SWELL, ſwĕl'. ſ. Extenſion of b

SWELLING, ſwĕl'-ling. ſ. tumour; protuberance, prominence for a vent.

To SWELTER, ſwĕl'-tûr. v. n. pained with heat.

To SWELTER, ſwĕl'-tûr. v. a. parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, ſwĕl'-trȳ. a. Suff with heat.

SWEPT, ſwĕpt'. The participle a terite of Sweep.

To SWERVE, ſwĕrv'. v. n. To to rove; to deviate, to depart fro cuſtom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, ſwift'. a. Moving far in time, quick, fleet, ſpeedy, nimble dy.

SWIFT, ſwift'. ſ. A bird ſwallow, a martinet; the curren ſtream.

SWIFTLY, ſwift'-lȳ. ad. Flee pidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, ſwift'-nis. ſ. Spee bleneſs, rapidity, quickneſs, velocit rity.

To SWIG, ſwig'. v. n. To drink draughts.

To SWILL, ſwil'. v. a. To drink ouſly and groſsly; to waſh, to dre inebriate.

SWILL, ſwil'. ſ. Drink, lux poured down.

SWILLER, ſwil'-lûr. ſ. A l drinker.

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. n. preterite Swom, or Swum. To float on th not to ſink, to move progreſſively water by the motion of the limbs conveyed by the ſtream; to gli with a ſmooth or dizzy motion; t zy, to be vertiginous; to be flo have abundance of any quality, to

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. a. To ſwimming.

SWIM, ſwim'. ſ. The bladder by which they are ſupported in ter.

SWIMMER, ſwim'-mûr. ſ. ſwims; the protuberance in the a horſe reſembling a piece of horn.

WIMMINGLY, ſwim'-ming-lȳ. ad. Smoothly, without obſtruction.

SWINE, ſwīne. ſ. A hog, a pig, a boar.

SWINEBREAD, ſwī'ne-brēd. ſ. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, ſwī'ne-hērd. ſ. A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, ſwī'ne-pīpe. ſ. A bird of the thruſh kind.

SWING, ſwing'. v. n. To wave to and fro hanging looſely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

SWING, ſwing'. v. a. preterite ſwung, Swung. To make to play looſely on a ſtring; to whirl round in the air; to move looſely.

SWING, ſwing'. ſ. Motion of any thing hanging looſely; a line on which any thing hangs looſe; influence or power of any put in motion; courſe, unreſtrained liberty; unreſtrained tendency.

SWINGE, ſwindzh'. v. a. To whip, to bindinade, to puniſh; to move as a ſwing.

SWINGEBUCKLER, ſwindzh'-bŭk-lŭr. ſ. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms An old cant word.

SWINGER, ſwing'-ŭr. ſ. He who ſwings, or ſtrikes.

SWINGING, ſwin'-dzhing. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, ſwin'-dzhing-lȳ. ad. Hugely, greatly.

SWINISH, ſwī'n-iſh. a. Befitting ſwine, reſembling ſwine, groſs.

SWINK, ſwink'. v. a. To overlabour. Obſolete.

SWITCH, ſwitſh'. ſ. A ſmall flexible twig.

SWITCH, ſwitſh'. v. a. To laſh, to whip.

SWIVEL, ſwiv'l. ſ. Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWABBER, ſwŏb'-bŭr. ſ. A ſweeper of the deck. See SWABBER. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the games of ombre.

SWELLEN, SWELLN, } ſwĕ'ln. { The participle paſſ. of Swell.

SWOM, ſwŏm'. The preterite of Swim. Obſolete, Swam ſupplying its place.

SWOON, ſwōn'. v. n. To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation, to faint.

SWOON, ſwōn'. ſ. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

SWOOP, ſwōp'. v. a. To fall at as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, ſwōp'. ſ. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, ſwŏp'. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWORD, sōrd. ſ. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting, the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand; deſtruction by war; vengeance of juſtice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, sōrd-id. a. Girt with a ſword.

SWORDER, sōrd-ŭr. ſ. A cut-throat, a ſoldier. Not in uſe.

SWORDFISH, sōrd-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

SWORDGRASS, sōrd-grȧs. ſ. A kind of ſedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, sōrd-nŏt. ſ. Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

SWORDLAW, sōrd-lȧ. ſ. Violence.

SWORDMAN, sōrd-mȧn. ſ. Soldier, fighting man.

SWORDPLAYER, sōrd-plȧ-ŭr. ſ. Gladiator, fencer.

SWORE, ſwō're. The preterite of Swear.

SWORN, ſwō'rn. The participle paſſive of Swear.

SWUM, ſwŭm'. Preterite and participle paſſive of Swim.

SWUNG, ſwŭng'. Preterite and participle paſſive of Swing.

SYCAMORE, sik'-ȧ-mōre. ſ. A tree.

SYCOPHANT, sik'-ō-fănt. ſ. A flatterer, a paraſite.

SYCOPHANTICK, sik-ō-făn'-tik. a. Flattering, paraſitical.

SYLLABICAL, sil-lȧb'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Relating to ſyllables, conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sil-lȧb'-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, sil-lȧb'-ik. a. Relating to ſyllables.

SYLLABLE, sil'-lĕbl. ſ. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially conciſe.

To SYLLABLE, sil'-lĕbl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sil'-lȧ-bŭb. ſ. Milk and acids. Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.

SYLLABUS, sil'-lȧ-bŭs. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SYLLOGISM, sil'-lō-dzhizm. ſ. An argument compoſed of three propoſitions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sil-lō-dzhis'-tȳ-kĕl. } a.

SYLLOGISTICK, sil-lō-dzhis'-tik. }

Pertaining to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sĭl-lŏ-dzhĭs'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

To SYLLOGIZE, sĭl'-lŏ-dzhīze. v. n. To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

SYLVAN, sĭl'-vĕn. a. Woody, ſhady.

SYLVAN, sĭl'-vĕn. ſ. A wood god, or ſatyr.

SYMBOL, sĭm'-bŭl. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium, a comprehenſive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

SYMBOLICAL, sĭm-bŏl'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Repreſentative, typical, expreſſing by ſigns.

SYMBOLICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. Typically, by repreſentation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sĭm-bŏ-lī-zā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſymbolizing, repreſentation, reſemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'-bŏ-līze. v. n. To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'-bŏ-līze. v. a. To make repreſentative of ſomething.

SYMMETRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'-trȳ-kĕl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sĭm'-mĕ-trĭſt. ſ. One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

SYMMETRY, sĭm'-mĕ-trȳ. ſ. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sĭm-pă-thĕt'-ȳ-kĕl.
SYMPATHETICK, sĭm-pă-thĕt'-ĭk.
a. Having mutual ſenſation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sĭm-pă-thĕt'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. With ſympathy, in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, sĭm'-pă-thīze. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in conſequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sĭm'-pă-thȳ. ſ. Fellow-feeling, mutual ſenſibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sĭm-fō'-nyŭs. a. Harmonious, agreeing in ſound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'-fō-nȳ. ſ. Concert of inſtruments, harmony of mingled ſounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sĭm-pō'-zhĭăk. a. Relating to merry-makings.

SYMPTOM, sĭmp'-tŭm. ſ. Something that happens concurrently with ſome elſe, not as the original cauſe, not a neceſſary effect; a ſign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sĭmp-tō-mă-tȳ-kĕl.
SYMPTOMATICK, sĭmp-tō-mă-tĭk.
a. Happening concurrently, or occa ally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sĭmp-tō-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In the nature of a ſ tom.

SYNAGOGUE, sĭn'-ă-gŏg. ſ. A ſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

SYNALEPHA, sĭn-ă-lē'-fă. ſ. A traction or exciſion of a ſyllable Latin verſe, by joining together two els in the ſcanning or cutting o ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sĭn-krŏn'-ȳ a. Happening together at the ſam

SYNCHRONISM, sĭn'-krō-nĭzm. ſ currence of events happening at th time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sĭn'-krō-nŭs. a. pening at the ſame time.

SYNCOPE, sĭn'-kō-pē. ſ. Faintin contraction of a word by cutti part.

SYNCOPIST, sĭn'-kō-pĭſt. ſ. Co of words.

SYNDROME, sĭn'-drō-mē. ſ. Co action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sȳ-nĕk'-dō-kē. figure by which part is taken for th or the whole for part.

SYNOD, sĭn'-nŭd. ſ. An aſſembl cularly of eccleſiaſticks; conjun the heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, sĭn'-nō-dĕl.
SYNODICAL, sĭn-nŏd'-ȳ-kĕl.
SYNODICK, sĭn-nŏd'-ĭk.
Relating to a ſynod, tranſacted in reckoned from one conjunction ſun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sĭn-nŏd'-ȳ-kĕ By the authority of a ſynod or pu ſembly.

SYNONYMA, sĭn-ŏn'-nȳ-mă. ſ. which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNONOMISE, sĭn-ŏn'- v. a. To expreſs the ſame thing ent words.

SYNONYMOUS, sĭn-ŏn'-nȳ- Expreſſing the ſame thing by words.

SYNONYMY, sĭn-ŏn'-nȳ-mȳ. quality of expreſſing by differe the ſame thing.

NOPSIS, sin-ŏp'-sis. ſ. A general ew, all the parts brought under one view.
NOPTICAL, sin-ŏp'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Afford- a view of many parts at once.
NTACTICAL, sin-tăk'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Con- ed, fitted to each other; relating to e conſtruction of ſpeech.
NTAX, sin'-tăks. } ſ.
NTAXIS, sin-tăks'-is. }
ſtem, a number of things joined to- her; that part of grammar which teach- e conſtruction of words.
NTHESIS, sin'-thĕ-sis. ſ. The act ining, oppoſed to Analyſis.
NTHETICK, sin-thĕt'-tik. a. Con- ing, compounding, forming compo-
PHON, sĭ'-fŭn. ſ. A tube, a pipe.
RINGE, sĕr'-rindzh. ſ. A pipe ugh which any liquor is ſquirted.
SYRINGE, sĕr'-rindzh. v. a. To ſpout by a ſyringe; to waſh with a ſyringe.
SYRINGOTOMY, sĭ-ring-gŏt'-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.
SYRTIS, sĕr'-tis. ſ. A quickſand, a bog.
SYSTEM, sis'-tim. ſ. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a ſcheme which unites many things in order.
SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tĕ-măt'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.
SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tĕ-măt'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In form of a ſyſtem.
SYSTOLE, sis'-tŏ-lē. ſ. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

ABBY, tăb'-bȳ. ſ. A kind of waved ſilk.
BY, tăb'-bȳ. a. Brinded, brindled.
EFACTION, tăb-ĕ-făk'-shŭn. ſ. e act of waſting away.
ABEFY, tăb'-ĕ-fȳ. v. n. To waſte, e extenuated by diſeaſe.
ERNACLE, tăb'-ĕr-nĕkl. ſ. A porary habitation, a caſual dwelling; ecred place, a place of worſhip.
ID, tăb'-id. a. Waſted by diſeaſe, mptive.
IDNESS, tăb'-id-nis. ſ. Con- tiveneſs, ſtate of being waſted by e.
LATURE, tăb'-lă-tshŭr. ſ. Paint- on walls or ceilings.
LE, tā'bl. ſ. Any flat or level ſur- ; a horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ood, uſed for meals and other purpo- the perſons ſitting at table; the fare tertainment itſelf, as he keeps a good ; a tablet, a ſurface on which any thing itten or engraved; an index, a collec- of heads; a ſynopſis, many particulars ght into one view; draughts, ſmall of wood ſhifted on ſquares; To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.
To TABLE, tā'bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to ſet down. Not in uſe.
TABLEBEER, tā'bl-bēr. ſ. Beer uſed at victuals, ſmall beer.
TABLEBOOK, tā'bl-bŏk. ſ. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.
TABLECLOTH, tā'bl-klăth. ſ. Linen ſpread on a table.
TABLER, tā'-blŭr. ſ. One who boards.
TABLETALK, tā'bl-tăk. ſ. Converſation at meals or entertainments.
TABLET, tăb'-lit. ſ. A ſmall level ſurface; a ſurface written on or painted.
TABOUR, tā'-bŭr. ſ. A ſmall drum, a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.
TABOURER, tā'-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who beats the tabour.
TABOURET, tăb'-ŭ-rĕt. ſ. A ſmall drum or tabour.
TABOURINE, tăb-ŭ-rē'n. ſ. A tabour, a ſmall drum.
TABRET, tăb'-rit. ſ. A tabour.

TABULAR, tăb'-ū-lèr. ſ. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes; formed in ſquares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tăb'-ū-lăte. v. a. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TABULATED, tăb'-ū-lā-tĭd. a. Having a flat ſurface.

TACHE, tătſh'. ſ. Any thing taken hold off, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tăs'-ĭt. a. Silent, implied, not expreſſed by words.

TACITLY, tăs'-ĭt-lў. ad. Silently, without oral expreſſion.

TACITURNITY, tăs-ў-tûr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. Habitual ſilence.

To TACK, tăk'. v. a. To faſten to any thing; to join, to write, to ſtitch together.

To TACK, tăk'. v. n. To turn a ſhip.

TACK, tăk'. ſ. A ſmall nail; the act of turning ſhips at ſea; To hold Tack, to laſt, to hold out.

TACKLE, tăk'l. ſ. Inſtruments of action; the ropes of a ſhip.

TACKLED, tăk'ld. a. Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tăk'-lĭng. ſ. Furniture of the maſt; inſtruments of action.

TACTICAL, tăk'-tў-kĕl. } a.
TACTICK, tăk'-tĭk. }
Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tăk'-tĭks. ſ. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tăk'-tĭl. a. Suſceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tăk-tĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tăd'-pōle. ſ. A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tā'n. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, tăf'-fĕ-tў. ſ. A thin ſilk.

TAG, tăg'. ſ. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tăg'. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly To tack.

TAGTAIL, tăg'-tāl. ſ. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tā'l. ſ. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tā'ld. a. Furniſhed wi tail.

TAILLE, tā'le. ſ. A limited eſtate entail.

TAILOR, tā'l-ûr. ſ. One whoſe bu is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tā'nt. v. a. To imbue o pregnate with any thing; to ſtain, to ly; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt traction of Attaint.

To TAINT, tā'nt. v. n. To be inf to be touched.

TAINT, tā'nt. ſ. A tincture, a an inſect; infection; a ſpot, a ſoil, a iſh.

TAINTLESS, tā'nt-lĭs. a. Free fr fection.

TAINTURE, tā'nt-yûr. ſ. Taint, defilement.

To TAKE, tā'ke. v. a. preterite part. paſſ. Taken, ſometimes Took receive what is offered; to ſeize not given; to receive; to receive wit or ill-will; to lay hold on, to c ſurprize or artifice; to ſnatch, to ſe make priſoner; to captivate with p to delight, to engage; to underſt any particular ſenſe or manner; to employ; to admit any thing bad without; to turn to, to practiſe; in with, to comply with; to form, to catch in the hand, to ſeize; to into the mind; to go into; to ſwall medicine; to chooſe one of more; t to convey, to carry, to tranſport; on, to ſeize; not to refuſe, to acc admit; to endure, to bear; to jump over; to aſſume; to allow, to to ſuppoſe, to receive in thought, tain in opinion; to hire, to rent; gage in, to be active in; to admi pulation; to uſe as an oath or exp to ſeize as a diſeaſe; To Take a deprive of; to ſet aſide, to remo Take care, to be careful, to be ſ for, to ſuperintend; To Take c have recourſe to meaſures; T down, to cruſh, to reduce, to ſup ſwallow, to take by the mouth; from, to derogate, to detract; to of; To take heed, to be cautiou ware; To Take heed to, to atte Take in, to compriſe, to compre admit; to win; to receive; to mentally; To Take oath, to ſw Take off, to invalidate, to deſtro move; to withhold, to withdr ſwallow; to purchaſe; to copy place for; to remove; To Ta with, to check, to take cou

To Take out, to remove from with- any place; To Take part, to ſhare; To Take place, to prevail, to have effect; To Take up, to borrow upon credit or ſtreſs; to be ready for, to engage with; apply to the uſe of; to begin; to faſten with a ligature paſſed under; to engroſs, to engage; to have final recourſe to; to arreſt, to catch, to arreſt; to admit; to an- ſwer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to oc- cupy; to accommodate, to adjuſt; to ſurpriſe; to adopt, to aſſume; to collect, to exact a tax; To Take upon, to ap- propriate to; to aſſume, to admit to be granted to; to aſſume, to claim autho- rity.

TAKE, tā'ke. v. n. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to; to pleaſe, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To Take after, to learn of, to reſemble, to imitate; To Take in; to incloſe; to leſſen, to con- tract, as, he Took in his ſails; to cheat, to gull; To Take in hand, to undertake; To Take in with, to reſort to; To Take to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourſe; To Take up, to ſtop; to reform; To Take with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To Take with, to pleaſe.

TAKEN, tā'kn. The participle paſſ. of take.

TAKER, tā'-kŭr. ſ. He that takes.

TAKING, tā'-kĭng. ſ. Seizure, diſtreſs.

TALE, tāle. ſ. A narrative, a ſtory; relation; number reckoned; reckon- ing, numeral account; information, diſ- cloſure of any thing ſecret.

TALEBEARER, tā'le-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that gives officious or malignant intelli- gence.

TALEBEARING, tā'le-bĕr-ĭng. ſ. The act of informing.

TALENT, tāl'-ĕnt. ſ. A Talent ſigni- fies ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, whoſe value differing according to the differ- ent ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tāl'-ĭz-mān. ſ. A magi- cal character.

TALISMANICK, tāl-ĭz-mān'-ĭk. a. Ma- gical.

TALK, tāk. v. n. To ſpeak in con- verſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to ſpeak impertinently; to give account; to ſpeak, to reaſon, to con- verſe.

TALK, tāk. ſ. Oral converſation, fluent and familiar ſpeech; report, rumour; ſubject of diſcourſe.

TALK, tāk. ſ. Stones compoſed of plates generally parallel, flexible, and elaſtick.

TALKATIVE, tā'k-ā-tĭv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tā'k-ā-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tā'k-ŭr. ſ. One who talks; a loquacious perſon, a prattler; a boaſter, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tā'k-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of talk.

TALL, tāl. a. High in ſtature; lofty; ſturdy, luſty.

TALLAGE, tāl'-lĭdzh. ſ. Impoſt, exciſe.

TALLOW, tāl'-lō. ſ. The greaſe or fat of an animal, ſuet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tāl'-lō-tſhānd-lŭr. ſ. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tāl'-lȳ. ſ. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick; any thing made to ſuit another.

To TALLY, tāl'-lȳ. v. a. To fit, to ſuit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tāl'-lȳ. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be ſuitable.

TALMUD, THALMUD, tāl'-mŭd. ſ. The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explicati- ons of the law.

TALNESS, tā'l-nĭs. ſ. Height of ſtature, procerity.

TALON, tāl'-ŭn. ſ. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tām'-mā-rĭnd. ſ. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tām'-mā-rĭsk. ſ. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tām-bā-rī'n. ſ. A tabor, a ſmall drum.

TAME, tā'me. a. Not wild, domeſtick; cruſhed, ſubdued, depreſſed, ſpiritleſs, un- animated.

To TAME, tā'me. v. n. To reduce from wildneſs, to reclaim, to make gen- tle; to ſubdue, to cruſh, to depreſs, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tā'm-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tā'me-lȳ. ad. Not wildly, meanly, ſpiritleſsly.

TAMENESS, tā'me-nĭs. ſ. The qua- lity of being tame, not wildneſs; want of ſpirits, timidity.

TAMER, tā'm-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, ſub- duer.

To

To TAMPER, tăm'-pŭr. v. a. To be buſy with phyſick; to meddle, to have to do without fineſs or neceſſity; to deal, to practiſe with.

To TAN, tăn'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the ſun.

TANG, tăng'. ſ. A ſtrong taſte, a taſte left in the mouth; reliſh, taſte; ſomething that leaves a ſting or pain behind it; ſound, tune.

To TANG, tăng'. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tăn'-dzhĕnt. ſ. Is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tăn-dzhў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tăn'-dzhĭbl. a. Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tăng'-gl. v. a. To implicate, to knit together; to enſnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarraſs.

To TANGLE, tăng'-gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tăng'-gl. ſ. A knot of things mingled in one another.

TANK, tănk'. ſ. A large ciſtern or baſon. Not in uſe.

TANKARD, tănk'-ĕrd. ſ. A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

TANNER, tăn'-nŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tăn'-zў. ſ. A plant.

TANTALISM, tăn'-tă-lĭzm. ſ. A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tăn'-tă-lize. v a. To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tănt'-lĭng. ſ. One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. Obſolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tănt'-ă-mount. ſ. Equivalent.

To TAP, tăp'. v. a. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently; to pierce a veſſel, to broach a veſſel.

TAP, tăp'. ſ. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

TAPE, tā'pe. ſ. A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tā'-pŭr. ſ. A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tā'-pŭr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tā'-pŭr. v. n. To grow ſmaller.

TAPESTRY, tăps'-trў. ſ. Cloth woven in regular figures.

TAPROOT, tăp'-rōt. ſ. The principal ſtem of the root.

TAPSTER, tăps'-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

TAR, tă'r. ſ. Liquid pitch.

TAR, tă'r. ſ. A ſailor, a ſeaman in contempt.

To TAR, tă'r. v. a. To ſmear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tă-răn'-tſhŭ-lă. ſ. A venomous inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

TARDATION, tăr-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, tă'r-dў-lў. ad. Slowly, ſluggiſhly.

TARDINESS, tă'r-dў-nĭs. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, unwillingneſs to action or motion.

TARDITY, tă'r-dĭt-ў. ſ. Slowneſs, want of velocity.

TARDY, tă'r-dў. a. Slow, not ſwift, ſluggiſh, unwilling to action or motion, dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tă'r-dў. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, tā're. ſ. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, tā're. ſ. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, alſo the allowance for it.

TARE, tā're. Preterite of Tear.

TARGE, tă'rdzh. } ſ.
TARGET, tă'r-gĭt. }
A kind of buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, tăr'-ĭf. ſ. A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tă'r-nĭſh. v. a. To ſully, to ſoil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tă'r-nĭſh. v. n. To loſe brightneſs.

TARPAWLING, tăr-pă'l-lĭng. ſ. A piece of tarred cloth ſmeered with tar; a ſailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tăr'-ră-gŏn. ſ. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tăr'-ryĕns. ſ. Stay, delay, perhaps ſojourn.

TARRIER, tăr'-ryĕr. ſ. A dog, a ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or drives him out of his hole; one that tarries or ſtays.

To TARRY, tăr'-rў. v. n. To ſtay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be late in coming.

TARSEL, tă'r-sĭl. ſ. A kind of hawk.

TART, tă'rt. a. Sour, acid, acidulous, ſharp of taſte; ſharp, keen, ſevere.

TART, tă'rt. ſ. A ſmall pie of fruit.

RTANE, tär-tän. ſ. A veſſel much
in the Mediterranean, with one maſt
a three-cornered ſail.
RTAR, tär-tär. ſ. Hell. Obſolete.
tar is what ſticks to wine caſks, like
ſtone.
RTAREAN, tär-tä'-ryen. a. Helliſh.
RTAREOUS, tär-tä'-ryus. ſ. Con-
g of tartar; helliſh.
TARTARIZE, tär-tär-ize. v. a. To
egnate with tartar.
RTAROUS, tär-tär-us. a. Contain-
tartar, conſiſting of tartar.
RTLY, tärt-ly. ad. Sharply, four-
with acidity; ſharply, with poignan-
with ſeverity; with fourneſs of af-
RTNESS, tärt-nis. ſ. Sharpneſs,
neſs, acidity; fourneſs of temper,
uancy of language.
SK, täſk'. ſ. Something to be
e impoſed by another; employment,
neſs; To take to Taſk, to reprove,
primand.
TASK, täſk'. v. a. To burthen with
thing to be done.
SKER, täſk'-ur. } ſ.
SKMASTER, täſk'-mäſ-tur. }
who impoſes taſks.
SSEL, tos'l. ſ. An ornamental bunch
k, or glittering ſubſtances.
SSELLED, tos'ld. ſ. Adorned with
s.
STABLE, tä'ſt-ebl. a. That may be
d, ſavoury.
TASTE, tä'ſte. v. a. To perceive
diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by
mouth, to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quan-
; to eſſay firſt; to feel, to have per-
on of.
TASTE, tä'ſte. v. n. To have a
k, to produce on the palate a parti-
r ſenſation; to diſtinguiſh intellectu-
; to reliſh intellectually, to approve;
e inſtructed, or receive ſome quality
haracter; to try the reliſh of any
; to have perception of; to take en-
ment; to enjoy ſparingly.
TE, tä'ſte. ſ. The act of taſting.
ion; the ſenſe by which the reliſh
y thing on the palate is perceived;
enſation which all things taken into
mouth give particularly to the tongue;
ectual reliſh or diſcernment; an eſ-
a trial, an experiment; a ſmall por-
given as a ſpecimen.
TED, tä'ſt-id. a. Having a parti-
reliſh.
TER, tä'ſt-ur. ſ. One who takes
ſt eſſay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tä'ſt-ful. a. High reliſhed, ſavoury.
TASTELESS, tä'ſt-lis. a. Having no power of perceiving taſte; having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleaſure, inſipid; having no intellectual guſt.
TASTELESSNESS, tä'ſt-les-nis. a. Inſipidity, want of reliſh; want of perception of taſte; want of intellectual reliſh.
To TATTER, tät'-tur. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.
TATTER, tät'-tur. ſ. A rag, a fluttering rag.
TATTERDEMALION, tät-ter-dé-mäl'-lyun. ſ. A ragged fellow. A low word.
To TATTLE, tät'l. v. n. To prate, to talk idly.
TATTLE, tät'l. ſ. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.
TATTLER, tät'-lur. ſ. An idle talker, a prater.
TATTOO, tät-tö'. ſ. The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.
TAVERN, täv'-ern. ſ. A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.
TAVERNKEEPER, täv'-ern-kep-ur. }
TAVERNMAN, täv'-ern-man. } ſ. One who keeps a tavern.
TAUGHT, tä't. preterite and part. paſſive of Teach.
To TAUNT, tä'nt. v. a. To reproach, to inſult, to revile, to ridicule.
TAUNT, tä'nt. ſ. Inſult, ſcoff, reproach.
TAUNTER, tä'nt-ur. ſ. One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.
TAUNTINGLY, tä'nt-ing-ly. ad. With inſult, ſcoffingly, with contumely.
TAUTOLOGICAL, tä-tö-lodzh'-y-kel. a. Repeating the ſame thing.
TAUTOLOGIST, tä-tol'-lo-dzhiſt. ſ. One who repeats the ſame thing over and over.
TAUTOLOGY, tä-tol'-lo-dzhy. ſ. Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.
To TAW, tä'. v. a. To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from Tan leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.
TAW, tä'. ſ. A marble to play with.
TAWDRINESS, tä'-dry-nis. ſ. Tinſel, finery, finery too oſtentatious.
TAWDRY, tä'-dry. a. Meanly ſhewy, ſplendid without coſt.
TAWNY, tä'-ny. a. Yellow, like things tanned.
TAX, täks'. ſ. An impoſt, a tribute impoſed,

poſed, an exciſe, a tallage; charge, cenſure.

To TAX, tăks'. v. a. To load with impoſts; to charge, to cenſure, to accuſe.

TAXABLE, tăks'-ĕbl. a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tăks-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of loading with taxes, impoſt, tax; accuſation, ſcandal.

TAXER, tăks'-ŭr. ſ. He who taxes.

TEA, tē'. ſ. A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tē'tſh. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Taught, ſometimes Teached, which is now obſolete. To inſtruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to ſhow, to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tē'tſh. v. n. To perform the office of an inſtructor.

TEACHABLE, tē'tſh-ĕbl. a. Docile, ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tē'tſh-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Docility, willingneſs to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tē'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who teaches, an inſtructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tē'g. ſ. A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, tē'l. ſ. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tē'm. ſ. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, tē'r. ſ. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tē'r. ſ. A rent, a fiſſure.

To TEAR, tē'r. v. a. pret. Tore; anciently part. paſſ. Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any ſharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to ſhatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR, tē'r. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tē'r-ŭr. ſ. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tē'r-fâl-ling. a. Tender, ſhedding tears.

TEARFUL, tē'r-fŭl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tē'z. v. a. To comb or unravel wool or flax; to ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tē'z-ŭr. ſ. Any thing or torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT, tē't. ſ. The dug of a beaſt

TECHNICAL, tĕk'-nȳ-kĕl. a. Belonging to arts, not in common or popular uſe.

TECHY, tĕtſh'-ȳ. a. Peeviſh, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk. a. Belonging to building.

To TED, tĕd'. v. a. To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tĕd'-dŭr. ſ. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide; any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM, tē-dē'-ŭm. ſ. An hymn in the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tē'-dzhŭs. a. Wearineſs by continuance, troubleſome, irkſome; ſometimes by prolixity; ſlow.

TEDIOUSLY, tē'-dzhŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Troſomeneſs by continuance; prolixity lity of wearying.

To TEEM, tē'm. v. n. To bring young, to be pregnant, to engender young full, to be charged as a breeding

To TEEM, tē'm. v. a. To bring to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tē'm-ŭr. ſ. One that young.

TEEMFUL, tē'm-fŭl. a. Pregnant lifick.

TEEMLESS, tē'm-lĭs. a. Unfruitful not prolifick.

TEEN, tē'n. ſ. Sorrow, grief.

TEENS, tē'nz. ſ. The years reckoned the termination Teen, as thirteen teen.

TEETH, tē'th. The plural of Tooth

TEGUMENT, tĕg'-ŭ-mĕnt. ſ. The the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tē'l-trē. ſ. Lime lime tree.

TEINT, tint'. ſ. Colour, touch pencil.

TELESCOPE, tĕl'-lĭs-kōpe. ſ. glaſs by which diſtant objects are

TELESCOPICAL, tĕl-lĭs-kŏp'-ĭ Belonging to a teleſcope, ſeeing tance.

To TELL, tĕl'. v. a. preterite paſſ. Told. To utter, to expreſs, to relate; to teach, to inform; to

…ferray; to count, to number; to make …ccuſes.

…TELL, tĕl'. v. n. To give an ac…ount, to make report.

…LLER, tĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One who tells or …kes; one who numbers; a Teller is …officer of the exchequer.

…LLTALE, tĕl'-tāle. ſ. One who …es malicious information, one who car…s officious intelligence.

…MERARIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'-ryŭs. a. …ſh, heady; careleſs, heedleſs.

…NERITY, tĕ-mĕr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Raſh…ſs, unreaſonable contempt of danger.

TEMPER, tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To mix …s that one part qualifies the other; to …mpound, to form by mixture; to min…; to beat together to a proper conſiſt…ce; to accommodate, to modify; to …ſſen, to mollify, to aſſuage, to ſooth; …form metals to a proper degree of …ſeſs.

…MPER, tĕm'-pŭr. ſ. Due mixture of …ary qualities; middle courſe, mean …edium; conſtitution of body; diſpo…n of mind; conſtitutional frame of …d; moderation; ſtate to which metals …e reduced.

…MPERAMENT, tĕm'-pĕr-ā-mĕnt. ſ. …ſtitution, ſtate with reſpect to the pre…minance of any quality; medium, the …ture of oppoſites.

…MPERAMENTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'-…l. Conſtitutional.

…MPERANCE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕns. ſ. Mo…ation, oppoſed to gluttony and drun…eſs; patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs, …eration of paſſion.

…MPERATE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt. a. Not ex…ve, moderate in degree of any quality; …erate in meat and drink; free from …t paſſion.

…MPERATELY, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. …erately, not exceſſively; calmly, with…olence of paſſion; without gluttony …xury.

…MPERATENESS, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. …om from exceſſes, mediocrity; calm…oolneſs of mind.

…MPERATURE, tĕm'-pĕr-ā-tſhŭr. ſ. …ſtitution of nature, degree of any …ities; mediocrity, due balance of …arieties; moderation, freedom from …minant paſſion.

…MPERED, tĕm'-pŭrd. a. Diſpoſed …regard to the paſſions.

…MPEST, tĕm'-pĕſt. ſ. The utmoſt …ce of the wind; any tumult, com…n, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tĕm'-pĕſt. v. a. To diſturb, as by a tempeſt.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'-pĕſt-bēt'n. a. Shattered with ſtorms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tĕm'-pĕſt-tŏſt. a. Driven about by ſtorms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tĕm-pĕſ-tĭv'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPESTUOUS, tĕm-pĕſt'-ŭ-ŭs. a. Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tĕm'-plĕr. ſ. A ſtudent in the law.

TEMPLE, tĕm'pl. ſ. A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the ſtudy of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the ſides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tĕm'-pŏ-rĕl. a. Meaſured by time, not eternal; ſecular, not eccleſiaſtical; not ſpiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tĕm-pŏ-răl'-ĭt-ў. } ſ.
TEMPORALS, tĕm'-pŏ-rĕlz. }
Secular poſſeſſions, not eccleſiaſtick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tĕm'-pŏ-răl-ў. ad. With reſpect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tĕm'-pŏ-răl-tў. ſ. The laity, ſecular people; ſecular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tĕm-pŏ-rā'-nyŭs. a. Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tĕm'-pŏ-rĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tĕm'-pŏ-rĕr-ў. a. Laſting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tĕm'-pŏ-rīze. v. n. To delay, to procraſtinate; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORIZER, tĕm'-pŏ-rīz-ŭr. ſ. One that complies with times or occaſions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tĕmpt'. v. a. To ſolicit to ill, to entice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tĕmpt'-ĕbl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tĕmp'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſolicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal ſolicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tĕmp-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tempting, ſolicitation to ill, enticement; the ſtate of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEN, tĕn'. a. The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tĕ'-nĕbl. a. Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition, ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

TENACIOUS, tē-nā'-shŭs. a. Graſping hard, inclined to hold faſt, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive.

TENANCY, tĕn'-ăn-sў. ſ. Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tĕn'-ănt. ſ. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſes the property of another; one who reſides in any place.

To TENANT, tĕn'-ănt. v. a. To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tĕn'-ăn-tĕbl. a. Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tĕn'-ănt-lĭs. a. Unoccupied, unpoſſeſſed.

TENCH, tĕnſh'. ſ. A pond fiſh.

To TEND, tĕnd'. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tĕnd'. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpoſe; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or ſervants.

TENDANCE, tĕn'-dăns. ſ. Attendance, ſtate of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tĕn'-dĕns. } ſ.
TENDENCY, tĕn'-dĕn-sў. }
Direction or courſe towards any place or object; direction or courſe towards any inference or reſult, drift.

TENDER, tĕn'-dŭr. a. Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured; ſenſible, eaſily pained, ſoon ſore; effeminate, emaſculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compaſſionate, anxious for another's good; ſuſceptible of ſoft paſſions; amorous; expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tĕn'-dŭr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propoſe to acceptance; to hold, to eſteem; to regard with kindneſs.

TENDER, tĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Offer, propoſal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

TENDER-HEARTED, tĕn''-dĕr-hā'rt-ĕd. a. Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TENDERLING, tĕn'-dĕr-ling. ſ. The firſt horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tĕn'-dĕr-lў. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, ſoftly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tĕn'-dĕr-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being tender, ſuſceptibility of impreſſion; ſtate of being eaſily hurt, ſoreneſs; ſuſceptibility of the ſofter paſſio kind attention, anxiety for the goo another; ſcrupulouſneſs, caution; pathos of expreſſion.

TENDINOUS, tĕn'-dĭn-ŭs. a. Sin containing tendons, conſiſting of ten

TENDON, tĕn'-dŭn. ſ. A ſinew, a ture by which the joints are moved

TENDRILL, tĕn'-drĭl. ſ. The cla a vine or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tĕ-nĕb-rў-kōſe.
TENEBRIOUS, tĕ-nē'-brўŭs. } Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tĕn-ĕ-brŏs'-ĭt- Darkneſs, gloom.

TENEMENT, tĕn'-ĕ-mĕnt. ſ. Any held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tĕ-nĕr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Te neſs.

TENESMUS, tĕ-nĕz'-mŭs. ſ. Needi go to ſtool.

TENET, tē'-nĕt. ſ. It is ſome written Tenent: poſition, principle nion.

TENNIS, tĕn'-nĭs. ſ. A play at a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, tĕn'-nŭr. ſ. Continu ſtate, conſtant mode, manner of co ty; ſenſe contained, general cou driſt; a ſound in muſick.

TENSE, tĕnſe. a. Stretched, ſti lax.

TENSE, tĕnſe. ſ. A variation verb to ſignify time.

TENSENESS, tĕnſ'-nĭs. ſ. Contr tenſion, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tĕn'-sĭbl. a. Capa being extended.

TENSILE, tĕn'-sĭl. a. Capable tenſion.

TENSION, tĕn'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtretching, the ſtate of being ſtretch

TENSIVE, tĕn'-sĭv. a. Giving a on of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

TENSURE, tĕn'-shŭr. ſ. The ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretch contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tĕnt'. ſ. A ſoldier's lodging place, commonly made o extended upon poles; any tempo bitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint to a ſore; a ſpecies of wine dee chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, tĕnt'. v. n. To lodg tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, tĕnt'. v. a. To ſearc a medical tent.

TENTATION, tĕn-tā'-shŭn. ſ. temptation.

ENTATIVE, tĕn'-tă-tĭv. a. Trying, ſpring.

ENTED, tĕnt'-ĕd. a. Covered with ents.

ENTER, tĕn'-tûr. ſ. A hook on which ings are ſtretched; To be on the Tent-, to be on the ſtretch, to be in difficul-.

TENTER, tĕn'-tûr. v. a. To ſtretch hooks.

TENTER, tĕn'-tûr. v. n. To admit remiſſion.

NTH, tĕnth'. a. Firſt after the ninth, inal of ten.

NTH, tĕnth'. ſ. The tenth; tithe.

NTHLY, tĕnth'-lў. ad. In the tenth ce.

NTWORT, tĕnt'-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

NUITY, tĕ-nû'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Thinneſs, ex-, ſmallneſs, minuteneſs.

NUOUS tĕn'-nû-ûs. a. Thin, ſmall, ute.

NURE, tĕ'-nyûr. ſ. Tenure is the ner whereby tenements are holden of lords.

PEFACTION, tĕp-ĕ-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The of warming to a ſmall degree.

PID, tĕp'-ĭd. a. Lukewarm, warm ſmall degree.

PIDITY, tĕ-pĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Lukewarm-.

POR, tĕ'-pŏr. ſ. Lukewarmneſs, gen-eat.

RCE, tĕrs'. ſ. A veſſel containing forty-gallons of wine, the third part of a or pipe.

REBINTHINATE, tĕr-rĕ-bĭn'-ĕ-ăte. } a.
REBINTHINE, tĕr-rĕ-bĭn'- } a.
ding of turpentine, mixed with tur-ine.

REBRATE, tĕr'-rĕ-brăte. v. a. To , to perforate, to pierce.

EBRATION, tĕr-rĕ-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. act of boring or piercing.

GEMINOUS, tĕr-dzhĕm'-ĭn-ûs. a. efold.

GIVERSATION, tĕr-dzhў-vĕr-ſā'- ſ. Shift, ſubterfuge, evaſion; , fickleneſs.

M, tĕrm'. ſ. Limit, boundary; the by which a thing is expreſſed; words, ge; condition, ſtipulation; time for any thing laſts; in law, the time in the tribunals, or places of judg-, are open.

ERM, tĕrm'. v. a. To name, to call.

MAGANCY, tĕr'-mă-găn-ſў. ſ. ence, tumultuouſneſs.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'-mă-gănt. a. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelſome, ſcolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'-mă-gănt. ſ. A ſcold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tĕr'-mĭn-ĕbl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'-mĭn-ăte. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'-mĭn-ăte. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tĕr-mў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, concluſion; end of words as varied by their ſignifications.

TERMINTHUS, tĕr-mĭn'-thŭs. ſ. A tumour.

TERMLESS, tĕrm'-lĭs. a. Unlimited, boundleſs.

TERMLY, tĕrm'-lў. ad. Term by term.

TERNARY, tĕr'-nĕr-ў. } ſ.
TERNION, tĕr'-nyŭn. }
The number three.

TERRACE, tĕr'-rĕs. ſ. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs; a raiſed walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, tĕr-rā'-kwў-ûs. a. Compoſed of land and water.

TERRENE, tĕr-rē'n. a. Earthly, terreſtrial.

TERREOUS, tĕr'-ryûs. a. Earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tĕr-rĕs'-trў-ĕl. a. Earthly, not celeſtial; conſiſting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tĕr-rĕs'-trў-fў. v. a. To reduce to the ſtate of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tĕr-rĕs'-trў-ûs. a. Terreous, earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tĕr'-rĭbl. a. Dreadful, formidable, cauſing fear; great, ſo as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tĕr'-rĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Formidableneſs, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulneſs.

TERRIBLY, tĕr'-rĭb-lў. a. Dreadfully, formidably, ſo as to raiſe fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tĕr'-ryĕr. ſ. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf'-fĭk. a. Dreadful, cauſing terror.

To TERRIFY, tĕr'-rў-fў. v. a. To fright, to ſhock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, tĕr'-rў-tŭr-ў. ſ. Land, country, dominion, diſtrict.

TERROR, tĕr'-rûr. ſ. Fear communicated; fear received; the cauſe of fear.

TERSE, tẽrs'e. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, tẽr'-shẽn. ſ. Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

TESSALLATED, tẽs'-sẽl-lā-tĭd. a. Variegated by ſquares.

TEST, tẽſt'. ſ. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs; diſcriminative characteriſtick.

TESTACEOUS, tẽs-tā'-shŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſhells, compoſed of ſhells; having continuous, not jointed ſhells, oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

TESTAMENT, tẽs'-tă-mẽnt. ſ. A will, any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed; the name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tẽs-tă-mẽn'-tẽr-ў. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tẽs'-tāte. a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tẽs-tā'-tŏr. ſ. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tẽs-tā'-trĭks. ſ. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tẽſt'-ĭd. a. Tried by a teſt.

TESTER, tẽ's-tŭr. ſ. A ſixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tẽs'-tĭkl. ſ. Stone.

TESTIFICATION, tẽs-tў-fў-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of witneſſing.

TESTIFICATOR, tẽs''-tў-fў-kā'-tŭr. ſ. One who witneſſes.

TESTIFIER, tẽs'-tў-fī-ŭr. ſ. One who teſtifies.

To TESTIFY, tẽs'-tў-fў. v. n. To witneſs, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tẽs'-tў-fў. v. a. To witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tẽs'-tў-lў. ad. Fretfully, peeviſhly, moroſely.

TESTIMONIAL, tẽs-tў-mō'-nyĕl. ſ. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TESTIMONY, tẽs'-tў-mŭn-ў. ſ. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open atteſtation, profeſſion.

TESTINESS, tẽs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Moroſeneſs.

TESTY, tẽs'-tў. a. Fretful, peeviſh, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tẽtſh'-ў. a. Froward, peeviſh.

TETE A TETE, tē't-ā-tē't. ſ. Cheek by jowl.

TETHER, tẽth'-ŭr. ſ. A ſtring by which cattle are held from paſturing wide.

TETRAGONAL, tẽ-trăg'-gō-nĕl. Square.

TETRARCH, tẽ'-trārk. ſ. A Ro governor of the fourth part of a prov

TETRARCHATE, tẽ-trā'r-kāte.

TETRARCHY, tẽt'-trār-kў. A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tẽ-trās'-tĭk. ſ. epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

TETTER, tẽt'-tŭr. ſ. A ſcab, a ſcu ring-worm.

TEXT, tẽkſt'. ſ. That on which a c ment is written; ſentence of ſcripture

TEXTILE, tẽks'-tĭl. a. Woven, ble of being woven.

TEXTUARY, tẽks'-tſhŭ-ĕr-ў. a. tained in the text; ſerving as a text thoritative.

TEXTUARIST, tẽks'-tſhŭ-ĕr-ĭſt. ſ. ready in the text of ſcripture, a divine verſed in ſcripture.

TEXTURE, tẽks'-tſhŭr. ſ. The weaving; a web, a thing woven; m of weaving with reſpect either to fo matter; diſpoſition of the parts of b

THAN, thăn'. ad. A particle pla compariſon after the comparative tive.

THANE, thā'ne. ſ. An old title o our, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, thănk'. v. a. To acknowledgments for any favour or neſs; it is uſed often in a contrary nical ſenſe.

THANKS, thănks'. ſ. Acknow ment paid for favour or kindneſs, ſion of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thănk'-fŭl. a. F gratitude, ready to acknowledge go ceived.

THANKFULLY, thănk'-fŭl-ў. ad. lively and grateful ſenſe or ready ac ledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, thănk'-lĭs. a. Un ful, ungrateful, making no ackno ment; not deſerving, or not likely, thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thănk'-lĭs- Ingratitude, failure to acknowledg received.

THANKOFFERING, thănk-ŏf'-f ſ. Offering paid in acknowledg mercy.

THANKSGIVING, thănks'-gĭv- Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thănk'-wĭ Deſerving gratitude.

THAT, thăt'. pronoun. Not t

ther; which, relating to an antece-
thing; who, relating to an antecedent
on; it ſometimes ſerves to ſave the re-
tion of a word or words foregoing;
ſed to This, as The Other to One;
This and That relate to foregoing
s, This is referred to the latter, and
to the former; that, which, what;
ing; by way of eminence; in That,
ing.

T, thăt'. conjunct. Becauſe; no-
a conſequence; noting indication;
a final end.

TCH, thătſh'. ſ. Straw laid upon
of a houſe to keep out the wea-

HATCH, thătſh'. v. a. To cover
h ſtraw.

TCHER, thătſh'-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe
is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

HAW, thă'. v. n. To grow liquid
congelation, to melt; to remit the
hich had cauſed froſt.

HAW, thă'. v. a. To melt what
ngealed.

W, thă'. ſ. Liquefaction of any thing
ked; warmth, ſuch as liquefies con-
n.

the and thē'. article. The article
a particular thing; before a vowel
mmonly cut off in verſe.

ATRAL, thē'-ā-trăl. a. Belong-
a theatre.

ATRE, thē'-ā-tŭr. ſ. A place in
hews are exhibited, a playhouſe; a
ing by ſteps like a theatre.

ATRICK, thē-ăt'-trĭk. } a.
ATRICAL, thē-ăt'-trў-kĕl. }
, ſuiting a theatre, pertaining to a

TRICALLY, thē-ăt'-trў-kĕl-ў.
a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

thĕ'. The oblique ſingular of

, thĕft'. ſ. The act of ſtealing;
g ſtolen.

, thĕr. a. Of them; the pronoun
from They; Theirs is uſed when
g comes between the poſſeſſive and
e.

thĕm'. The oblique of They.

, thē'm. ſ. A ſubject on which
ks or writes; a ſhort diſſertation
by boys on any topick; the origi-
whence others are derived.

ELVES, thĕm-sĕlv'z. ſ. Theſe
ſons; the oblique caſe of They
es.

thĕn'. ad. At that time; after-
mediately afterwards, ſoon after-
wards; in that caſe, in conſequence; therefore, for this reaſon; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, thĕns'. ſ. From that place; from that time; for that reaſon.

THENCEFORTH, thĕns'-fôrth'. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, thĕns-fôr'-wĕrd. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thē-ŏk'-krā-sў. ſ. Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thē-ō-krăt'-tў-kĕl. a. Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

THEOGONY, thē-ŏg'-gō-nў. ſ. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, thē-ō-lō'-dzhĕn. ſ. A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thē-ō-lŏdzh'-ў-kĕl. a. Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thē-ō-lŏdzh'-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thē-ŏl'-lō-dzhĭſt. ſ. A divine, one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGY, thē-ŏl'-lō-dzhў. ſ. Divinity.

THEORBO, thē-ā'r-bō. ſ. A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians.

THEOREM, thē'-ō-rĕm. ſ. A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, thē'-ō-rē-măt''-ў-kĕl. }
THEOREMATICK, thē'-ō-rē-măt''-ĭk. } a.
THEOREMICK, thē-ō-rĕm'-ĭk.
Compriſed in theorems, conſiſting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, thē-ō-rĕt'-ў-kĕl. }
THEORETICK, thē-ō-rĕt'-ĭk. } a.
THEORICAL, thē-ŏr'-ў-kĕl. }
THEORICK, thē-ŏr'-ĭk. }
Speculative, depending on theory or ſpeculation, terminating in theory or ſpeculation.

THEORETICALLY, thē-ō-rĕt'-ў-kĕl-ў. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, thē'-ō-rĭk. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, thē-ŏr'-ў-kĕl-ў. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, thē'-ō-rĭſt. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one given to ſpeculation.

THEORY, thē'-ō-rў. ſ. Speculation, not

not practice, ſcheme, plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, thĕr-ă-pū'-tĭk. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

THERE, thē're. ad. In that place; it is oppoſed to Here; an exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.

THEREABOUT, thē're-ă-bout. } ad.
THEREABOUTS, thē're-ă-bouts. }
Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, thēre-ăf'-tŭr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, thēre-ăt'. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, thēre-bȳ'. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, thĕr'-fōre. ad. For that, for this, for this reaſon, in conſequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.

THEREFROM, thēre-frŏm'. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, thēre-ĭn'. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, thēre-ĭn-tŏ'. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, thēre-ŏv'. ad. Of that, of this.

THEREON, thēre-ŏn'. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, thēre-out'. ad. Out of that.

THERETO, thēre-tŏ'. } ad.
THEREUNTO, thēre-ŭn-tŏ'. }
To that.

THEREUPON, thēre-ŭp-pŏn'. ad. Upon that, in conſequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, thēre-ŭn'-dŭr. ad. Under that.

THEREWITH, thēre-with'. ad. With that; immediately.

THEREWITHAL, thēre-with-ă'l. ad. Over and above; at the ſame time; with that.

THERIACAL, thē-rī'-ă-kăl. a. Medicinal, phyſical.

THERMOMETER, thĕr-mŏm'-ȳ-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, thĕr-mō-mĕt'-trȳ-kĕl. a. Relating to the meaſure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, thĕr'-mō-ſkōpe. ſ. An inſtrument, by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered.

THESE, thē'z. pronoun. the plural of This. Oppoſed to Thoſe; Theſe relates to the perſons or things laſt mentio and Thoſe to the firſt.

THESIS, thē'-sĭs. ſ. A poſition, ſo thing laid down affirmatively or n tively.

THEW, thū'. ſ. Quality, manners Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify braw bulk.

THEY, thē'. ſ. in the oblique caſe T the plural of He or She. The men women, the perſons; thoſe men, women, oppoſed to ſome others.

THICK, thĭk'. a. Not thin; denſe, rare, groſs; muddy, feculent; great i cumference; frequent, in quick ſucce with little intermiſſion; cloſe, not di by much ſpace, crowded; not eaſily p ous, ſet with things cloſe to each o coarſe, not thin; without proper int of articulation.

THICK, thĭk'. ſ. The thickeſt pa time when any thing is thickeſt; and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thĭk'. ad. Frequently, cloſely; to a great depth, Thick threefold, in quick ſucceſſion, in numbers.

To THICKEN, thĭk'n. v. a. To thick; to make cloſe, to fill up inter to condenſe, to concrete; to ſtrengt confirm; to make frequent; to mak or numerous.

To THICKEN, thĭk'n. v. n. To thick; to grow denſe or muddy; t crete, to be conſolidated; to grow c numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, thĭk'-ĭt. ſ. A cloſe k tuft of trees, a cloſe wood.

THICKLY, thĭk'-lȳ. ad. Deeply great quantity.

THICKNESS, thĭk'-nĭs. ſ. Th of being thick, denſity; quantity o ter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by ma terpoſed; quantity laid on quantity conſiderable depth; conſiſtence, g imperviouſneſs, cloſeneſs; want of neſs, want of quickneſs.

THICKSKULLED, thĭk'-ſkŭld. a. ſtupid.

THICKSET, thĭk'-sĕt. a. Cloſe ed.

THICKSKIN, thĭk'-ſkĭn. ſ. A groſs man. Old cant word.

THIEF, thē'f. ſ. One who take belongs to another; an excreſcence ſnuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, thē'f-kătſh-ŭr.

THIEFTAKER, thē'f-tāk-ĕr. One whoſe buſineſs is to detect th

THIEVE, thēv. v. n. To ſteal, to
ſtife theft.
EVERY, thēv-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. The prac-
of ſtealing; that which is ſtolen.
EVISH, thēv-ĭſh. a. Given to ſteal-
, practiſing theft; ſecret, ſly.
EVISHLY, thēv-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Like
ef.
EVISHNESS, thēv-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Diſ-
ion to ſteal, habit of ſtealing.
GH, thī. ſ. The Thigh includes all
ween the buttocks and the knee.
LL, tĭl. ſ. The ſhafts of a waggon.
L-HORSE, tĭl-hôrs. } ſ.
LER, tĭl-ûr. }
laſt horſe, the horſe that goes between
ſhafts.
MBLE, thĭm'bl. ſ. A metal cover
hich women ſecure their fingers from
needle.
ME, tīme. ſ. A fragrant herb from
h the bees are ſuppoſed to draw
r.
N, thĭn'. a. Not thick; rare, not
; not cloſe, ſeparate by large ſpaces;
cloſely compact or accumulated;
, not abounding; lean, ſlim, ſlender.
, thĭn'. ad. Not thickly.
HIN, thĭn'. v. a. To make thin or
not to thicken; to make leſs cloſe or
rous; to attenuate.
LY, thĭn'-lȳ. ad. Not thickly, not
y.
NE, thīne. pronoun. Belonging or
g to thee.
NG, thĭng'. ſ. Whatever is, not a
n; it is uſed in contempt; it is uſed
ions in contempt, or ſometimes with

HINK, thĭnk'. v. n. preter. Thought.
ave ideas, to compare terms or things,
ion; to judge, to conclude, to deter-
; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to
, to meditate; to recollect, to obſerve;
ge, to conclude.
HINK, thĭnk'. v. a. To imagine,
ge in the mind, to conceive; To
k much, to grudge.
KER, thĭnk'-ûr. ſ. One who
.
KING, thĭnk'-ĭng. ſ. Imagination,
ion, judgment.
LY, thĭn'-lȳ. ad. Not thickly;
ely, not numerouſly.
NESS, thĭn'-nĭs. ſ. The contrary
ickneſs, exility, tenuity; ſcarcity;
ſs, not ſpiſſitude.
D, thĭrd'. a. The firſt after the
.
D, thûrd'. ſ. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, thûrd'-bŭr-rô. ſ. An
under-conſtable.
THIRDLY, thûrd'-lȳ. ad. In the third
place.
THIRST, thûrſt'. ſ. The pain ſuffered
for want of drink, want of drink; eager-
neſs, vehement deſire.
To THIRST, thûrſt'. v. n. To feel want of
drink, to be thirſty or athirſt; to have a
vehement deſire for any thing.
THIRSTINESS, thûrs'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. The
ſtate of being thirſty.
THIRSTY, thûrs'-tȳ. a. Suffering want
of drink, pained for want of drink; poſ-
ſeſſed with any vehement deſire, as blood
Thirſty
THIRTEEN, thûr'-tēn. a. Ten and
three.
THIRTEENTH, thûr-tē'nth. a. The
third after the tenth.
THIRTIETH, thûr'-tȳth. a. The tenth
thrice told.
THIRTY, thûr'-tȳ. a. Thrice ten.
THIS, thĭs'. pronoun. That which is pre-
ſent, what is now mentioned; the next fu-
ture; This is uſed for This time; the laſt
paſt; it is often oppoſed to That; when
This and That reſpect a former ſentence,
This relates to the latter, That to the
former member; ſometimes it is oppoſed to
The other.
THISTLE, thĭs'l. ſ. A prickly weed
growing in corn fields.
THISTLY, thĭs'-lȳ. a. Overgrown with
thiſtles.
THITHER, thĭth'-ûr. ad. To that place,
it is oppoſed to Hither; to that end, to that
point.
THITHERTO, thĭth'-ûr-tô. ad. To that
end, ſo far.
THITHERWARD, thĭth'-ûr-wĕrd. ad.
Towards that place.
THO, thô'. ad. Tho' contracted for
Though.
THONG, thŏng'. ſ. A ſtrap or ſtring of
leather.
THORACICK, thô-răs'-ĭk. a. Belong-
ing to the breaſt.
THORAL, thô'-rĕl. a. Relating to the
bed.
THORN, thâ'rn. ſ. A prickly tree of
ſeveral kinds; a prickle growing on the
thorn-buſh; any thing troubleſome.
THORNAPPLE, thâ'rn-ăpl. ſ. A plant.
THORNBACK, thâ'rn-băk. ſ. A ſea-
fiſh.
THORNBUT, thâ'rn-bŭt. ſ. A ſort of
ſea-fiſh.
THORNY, thâ'r-nȳ. a. Full of thorns,
rough,

rough, prickly; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, thŭr'-rō. prepoſ. By way of making paſſage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, Through; which ſee.

THOROUGH, thŭr'-rō. a. Complete, full, perfect; paſſing through.

THOROUGHFARE, thŭr'-rō-fâre. ſ. A paſſage through, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

THOROUGHLY, thŭr'-rō-lў. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, thŭr'-rō-pāſt. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, thŭr'-rō-ſpĕd. a. Finiſhed in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTICH, thŭr'-rō-ſtĭtſh'. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, thō'ze. pron. The plural of That.

THOU, thou'. ſ. in the oblique caſes ſingular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique caſes plural You. The ſecond pronoun perſonal; it is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.

To THOU, thou'. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little uſed.

THOUGH, thō'. conjunct. Notwithſtanding that, although; as Though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thâ't. the preterite and part. paſſ. of Think.

THOUGHT, thâ't. ſ. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; ſentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular conſideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, ſerious conſideration; ſolicitude, care, concern; a ſmall degree, a ſmall quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thâ't-fûl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to muſing; anxious, ſolicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thâ't-fûl-ў. ad. With thought or conſideration, with ſolicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thâ't-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Deep meditation; anxiety, ſolicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thâ't-lĭs. a. Airy, gay, diſſipated; negligent, careleſs; ſtupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thâ't-lĕs-lў. ad. Without thought, carelefly, ſtupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thâ't-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Want of thought, abſence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thâ't-sĭk. a. Uneaſy with reflection.

THOUSAND, thou'-zĕnd. a. or ſ. number of ten hundred; proverbi great number.

THOUSANDTH, thou'-zĕndth. a. hundredth ten times told, the ordi a thouſand.

THRALL, thrâ'l. ſ. A ſlave, o is in the power of another; bo ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

To THRALL, thrâ'l. v. a. To e to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, thrâ'l-dŭm. ſ. S ſervitude.

THRAPPLE, thrŏp'l. ſ. The w of any animal.

To THRASH, thrâſh'. v. a. T corn to free it from the chaff; to b drub.

To THRASH, thrâſh'. v. n. bour, to drudge.

THRASHER, thrâſh'-ŭr ſ. O thraſhes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrâſh flŏr. ſ. An area on which corn is

THRASONICAL, thrâ-sŏn'-nў- Boaſtful, bragging.

THREAD, thrĕd'. ſ. A ſmall ſmall twiſt; any thing continue courſe, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, thrĕd'. v. a. through with a thread; to paſs th to pierce through.

THREADBARE, thrĕd'-bâre. a. prived of the nap, wore to the threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, thrĕd'n. a. M thread.

THREAT, thrĕt'. ſ. Menace, ciation of ill.

To THREAT, thrĕt'. } v. a.
To THREATEN, thrĕt'n. }
To menace, to denounce evil; nace, to terrify or attempt to ter menace by action.

THREATENER, thrĕt'-nŭr. ſ. nacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, thrĕt'-nĭ ad. With menace, in a threatenin ner.

THREATFUL, thrĕt'-fûl. a. threats.

THREE, thrē'. a. Two and on verbially a ſmall number.

THREEFOLD, thrē'-fōld. a. repeated, conſiſting of three.

THREEPENCE, thrĭp'-ĕns. ſ. ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny

THREEPENNY, thrĭp'-ĕn-ў. a. gar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrē'-pīle. ſ. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, thrē'-pīld. a. Set with a thick pile, in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, thrē'-ſkōre. a. Thrice twenty, ſixty.

THRENODY, thrēn'-ō-dȳ. ſ. A ſong of lamentation.

THRESHER, thrēſh'-ūr. ſ. Properly Thraſher.

THRESHOLD, thrēſh'-hōld. ſ. The ground or ſtep under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, thrō'. preterite of Throw.

THRICE, thrīſe. ad. Three times; a word of amplification.

THRID, thrīd'. v. a. To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

THRIFT, thrīft'. ſ. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parſimony, frugality, good huſbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrīf-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Frugally, parſimoniouſly.

THRIFTINESS, thrīf'-tȳ-nīs. ſ. Frugality, huſbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrīft'-lis. a. Profuſe, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrīft'-tȳ. a. Frugal, ſparing, not profuſe; well huſbanded.

THRILL, thrīl'. v. a. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

THRILL, thrīl'. v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation; to paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

THRIVE, thrī've. v. n. preterite, throve, Thrived; part. Thriven. To proſper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing deſired.

THRIVER, thrī'v-ūr. ſ. One that proſpers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thrī'v-ing-lȳ. ad. In a proſperous way.

THROAT, thrō't. ſ. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

THROB, thrōb'. v. n. To heave, to beat, to riſe as the breaſt; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, thrōb'. ſ. Heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation.

THROE, thrō'. ſ. The pain of travail, anguiſh of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal ſtruggle.

THROE, thrō'. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in uſe.

THRONE, thrō'ne. ſ. A royal ſeat, the ſeat of a king; the ſeat of a biſhop.

To THRONE, thrō'ne. v. a. To enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat.

THRONG, thrōng'. ſ. A croud, a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, thrōng'. v. n. To croud, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, thrōng'. v. a. To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.

THROSTLE, thrōs'l. ſ. The thruſh, a ſmall ſinging bird.

THROTTLE, thrōt'l. ſ. The wind-pipe.

To THROTTLE, thrōt'l. v. a. To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by ſtopping the breath

THROVE, thrō've. The preterite o Thrive.

THROUGH, thrō'. prep. From end to end of; noting paſſage; by tranſmiſſion; by means of.

THROUGH, thrō'. ad. From one end or ſide to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, thrū'-rō-brēd. a. Completely educated, completely taught.

THROUGHLIGHTED, thrū'-rō-līt-id. a. Lighted on both ſides.

THROUGHLY, thrū'-rō-lȳ. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reſerve, ſincerely.

THROUGHOUT, thrō-ou't. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, thrō-ou't. ad. Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, thrū'-rō-pāſt. a. Perfect, complete.

To THROW, thrō'. v. n. pret. Threw; part. paſſive, Thrown. To fling, to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force; to toſs, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay careleſſly, or in haſte; to venture at dice; to caſt, to ſtrip off; to emit in any manner; to ſpread in haſte; to overturn in wreſtling; to drive, to ſend by force; to make to act at a diſtance; to change by any kind of violence; To Throw away, to loſe, to ſpend in vain; to reject; To Throw by, to reject, to lay aſide as of no uſe; To Throw down, to ſubvert, to overturn; To Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to diſtance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude; To Throw up, to reſign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, thrō'. v. n. To perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice; To

Throw about, to caſt about, to try expedients.

THROW, thrō'. ſ. A caſt, the act of caſting or throwing; a caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent tally; the agony of childbirth, in this ſenſe it is written Throe.

THROWER, thrō'-ûr. ſ. One that throws.

THRUM, thrûm'. ſ. The ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, thrûm'. v. a. To grate, to play coarſely.

THRUSH, thrûſh'. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird; ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

To THRUST, thrûſt'. v. a. To puſh any thing into matter, or between bodies; to puſh, to remove with violence, to drive; to ſtab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, thrûſt'. v. n. To make a hoſtile puſh; to ſqueeze in, to put himſelf into any place by violence; to intrude; to puſh forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, thrûſt'. ſ. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon; aſſault, attack.

THRUSTER, thrûs'-tûr. ſ. He that thruſts.

THUMB, thûm'. ſ. The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

To THUMB, thûm'. v. a. To handle aukwardly.

THUMSTAL, thûm'-ſtâl. ſ. A thimble.

THUMP, thûmp'. ſ. A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, thûmp'. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, thûmp'. v. n. To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, thûmp'-ûr. ſ. The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thûn'-dûr. ſ. A loud rumbling noiſe which uſually follows lightning; any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, thûn'-dûr. v. n. To make a loud, ſudden, and terrible noiſe.

To THUNDER, thûn'-dûr. v. a. To emit with noiſe and terror; to publiſh any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, thûn'-dûr-bôlt. ſ. Lightning, the arrows of heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.

THUNDERCLAP, thûn'-dûr-klâp. ſ. Exploſion of thunder.

THUNDERER, thûn'-dûr-ûr. ſ. power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thûn'-dêr-ûs. a. ducing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, thûn'-dûr-ſ ûr. ſ. A rain accompanied with t der.

THUNDERSTONE, thûn'-dûr-ſtôn A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be ted by thunder, thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, thûn' ſtrike. v. a. To blaſt or hurt with l ning.

THURIFEROUS, thû-rîf'-fêr-û Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICATION, thû-îf-fŷ-kâ'- ſ. The act of fuming with incenſe act of burning incenſe.

THURSDAY, thûrz'-dâ. ſ. The day of the week.

THUS, thûs'. ad. In this manner, i wiſe; to this degree, to this quantity

To THWACK, thwâk'. v. a. To with ſomething blunt and heavy, to t to bang.

THWACK, thwâk'. ſ. A heavy blow.

THWART, thwâ'rt. a. Tran croſs to ſomething elſe; perverſe, in nient, miſchievous.

To THWART, thwâ'rt. v. a. To to lie or come croſs any thing; to cr oppoſe, to traverſe.

To THWART, thwa'rt. v. n. oppoſite.

THWARTINGLY, thwâ'rt-îng-l Oppoſitely, with oppoſition.

THY, thŷ'. pronoun. Of thee, bel to thee.

THYSELF, thŷ-sêlf'. pronoun reci It is commonly uſed in the oblique or following the verb; in poetical lemn language it is ſometimes uſed nominative.

THYINE-WOOD, thŷ'-îne-wûd. precious wood.

THYME, tîme. ſ. A plant.

TIAR, tî'-ar. } ſ.
TIARA, tî-â'-rá. }
A dreſs for the head, a diadem.

To TICE, tîſe. v. a. To draw, to Uſed ſeldom for Entice.

TICK, tik'. ſ. Score, truſt; the dogs or ſheep; the caſe which ho feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik'. v. n. To run on to truſt, to ſcore.

TICKEN, } tik'-kin. { ſ. T
TICKING, } wit
A ſort of ſtong linen for bedding.

TIC

CKET, tĭk'-ĭt. ſ. A token of any ght or debt upon the delivery of which miſſion is granted, or a claim acknow-ged.

TICKLE, tĭk'l. v. a. To affect with ourient ſenſation by ſlight touches; to eaſe by ſlight gratifications.

TICKLE, tĭk'l. v. n. To feel titil-tion.

CKLE, tĭk'l. a. Tottering, unfixed, ftable. Not in uſe.

CKLISH, tĭk'-lĭſh. a. Senſible to ti-lation, eaſily tickled; tottering, uncer-n, unfixed; difficult, nice.

CKLISHNESS, tĭk'-lĭſh-nĭs. ſ. The te of being tickliſh.

CKTACK, tĭk'-tăk. ſ. A game at bles.

DE, tīde. ſ. Time, ſeaſon. In this ſe not now in uſe. Alternate ebb and w of the ſea; flood; ſtream, courſe.

TIDE, tīde. v. a. To drive with the ream.

TIDE, tīde. v. n. To pour a flood, be agitated by the tide.

DEGATE, tīde-gāte. ſ. A gate ough which the tide paſſes into a ba-n.

DESMAN, tīdz'-măn. ſ. A tide-rer or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches board of merchant ſhips till the duty goods be paid.

DEWAITER, tīde-wāt-ŭr. ſ. An er who watches the landing of goods the cuſtomhouſe.

DILY, tī'd-ў-lў. ad. Neatly, readily.

DINESS, tī'd-ў-nĭs. ſ. Neatneſs, dineſs.

DINGS, tī'-dĭngz. ſ. News, an ac-nt of ſomething that has happened.

DY, tī'd-ў. a. Neat, ready.

TIE, tī'. v. a. To bind, to faſten a knot; to knit, to complicate; to , to faſten; to hinder, to obſtruct; oblige, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to fine.

, tī'. ſ. Knot, faſtening; bond, ob-tion.

R, tēr. ſ. A row, a rank.

RCE, tĕrs'. ſ. A veſſel holding the part of a pipe.

, tĭp. ſ. Liquor, drink; a fit of hneſs or ſullenneſs, a pet.

TIFF, tĭf. v. n. To be in a pet, to rel.

FANY, tĭf-fĕn-ў. ſ. Very thin ſilk.

ER, tī'-gŭr. ſ. A fierce beaſt of the ne kind.

HT, tīte. a. Tenſe, cloſe, not looſe; free from fluttering rags, leſs than neat.

To TIGHTEN, tī'tn. v. a. To ſtraiten, to make cloſe.

TIGHTLY, tī't-lў. ad. Cloſely, not looſely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, tī't-nĭs. ſ. Cloſeneſs, not looſeneſs.

TIGRESS, tī'-grĭs. ſ. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tīke. ſ. A ſpecies of dog.

TILE, tīle. ſ. Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

To TILE, tīle. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tī'l-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

TILING, tī'-lĭng. ſ. The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, tĭl'. ſ. A money box.

TILL, tĭl'. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the preſent time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, tĭl'. conjunct. To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, tĭl'. v. a. To cultivate, to huſband, commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tĭl'-lĕbl. a. Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tĭl'-lĭdzh. ſ. Huſbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.

TILLER, tĭl'-lŭr. ſ. Huſbandman, ploughman; a till, a ſmall drawer.

TILT, tĭlt'. ſ. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback; a thruſt.

To TILT, tĭlt'. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up ſo as to run out.

To TILT, tĭlt'. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to ruſh as in combat; to play unſteadily; to fall on one ſide.

TILTER, tĭlt'-ŭr. ſ. One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tĭlth. ſ. Huſbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tĭm'-bŭr. ſ. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

TIMBERED, tĭm'-bŭrd. a. Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tĭm'-brĭl. ſ. A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

TIME, tīme. ſ. The meaſure of duration; ſpace of time; interval; ſeaſon, pro-

per time; a conſiderable ſpace of duration, continuance, proceſs of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; muſical meaſure.

To TIME, tīme. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to meaſure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, tīme-fūl. a. Seaſonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, tīme-lis. a. Unſeaſonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, tīme-lў. a. Seaſonable, ſufficiently early.

TIMESERVER, tīme-sėrv-ūr. ſ. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, tīme-sėrv-ing. a. Meanly complying with preſent power.

TIMID, tim'-id. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tim-mid'-it-ў. ſ. Fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tim'-ūr-ūs. a. Fearful, full of fear and ſcruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tim'-ūr-ūſ-lў. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'-ūr-ūſ-nis. ſ. Fearfulneſs.

TIMOUS, tīm-ūs. a. Early, timely. Not in uſe.

TIN, tin'. ſ. One of the primitive metals called by the chymiſts Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tin'. v. a. To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tinkt'. v. a. To ſtain, to colour, to ſpot, to dye; to imbue with a taſte.

TINCT, tinkt'. ſ. Colour, ſtain, ſpot.

TINCTURE, tink'-tſhūr. ſ. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething; extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits, an infuſion.

To TINCTURE, tink'-tſhūr. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, tin'-dūr. ſ. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

To TINGE, tindzh'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

TINGENT, tin'-dzhėnt. a. Having the power to tinge.

To TINGLE, ting'-gl. v. n. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound; to feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion; to feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion.

To TINK, tink'. v. n. To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TINKER, tink'-ūr. ſ. A mender of braſs.

To TINKLE, tink'l. v. n. To make ſharp quick noiſe, to clink; to make low quick noiſe.

TINMAN, tin'-măn. ſ. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tin'-nūr. ſ. One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tin'-sil. ſ. A kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of little value.

To TINSEL, tin'-sil. v. a. To deck with cheap ornaments, to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

TINT, tint'. ſ. A dye, a colour.

TINY, tī'n-ў. a. Little, ſmall, puny.

TIP, tip'. ſ. Top, end, point, extremity.

To TIP, tip'. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to ſtrike ſlightly; to tap, to give an inuendo, to give ſecret intelligence.

TIPPET, tip'-pit. ſ. Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, tip'l. v. n. To drink luriouſly, to waſte life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tip'l. v. a. To drink in luxury or exceſs.

TIPPLE, tip'l. ſ. Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tip'ld. a. Tipſy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tip'-plūr. ſ. A ſottiſh drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tip'-ſtăf. ſ. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal; the ſtaff ſo tipt.

TIPSY, tip'-ſў. a. Drunk.

TIPTOE, tip'-tō. ſ. The end of the toe.

TIRE, tī're. ſ. Rank, row; a head dreſs; furniture, apparatus.

To TIRE, tī're. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to haraſs; to dreſs the head.

To TIRE, tī're. v. n. To fail with wearineſs.

TIREDNESS, tī'rd-nis. ſ. State of being tired, wearineſs.

TIRESOME, tī're-sūm. a. Wearying, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tī're-sūm-nis. ſ. The or quality of being tireſome.

TIREWOMAN, tī're-wūm-ūn. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſs for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tī'-ring-hous.
TIRINGROOM, tī'-ring-rōm. ſ. The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

'TIS, tiz'. Contracted for It is.

TISICK, tiz'-ik. ſ. Conſumption.

SICAL, tĭz'-ẏ-kăl. a. Conſumptive.
SSUE, tĭſh'-ū. ſ. Cloth interwoven ith gold and ſilver.
TISSUE, tĭſh'-ū. v. a. To inter- ne, to variegate.
T, tĭt. ſ. A ſmall horſe, generally in ntempt; a woman, in contempt; a mouſe or tomtit; a bird.
TBIT, tĭt-bĭt. ſ. Nice bit, nice
THEABLE, tī'th-ăbl. a. Subject to payment of tithes.
THE, tī'th. ſ. The tenth part, the aſſigned to the maintenance of the hy; the tenth part of any thing; ll part, ſmall portion.
TITHE, tī'th. v. a. To tax, to pay enth part.
TITHE, tī'th. v. n. To pay tithe.
HER, tī'-thŭr. ſ. One who gathers
HING, tī'-thĭng. ſ. Tithing is the ber or company of ten men with their ies knit together in a ſociety, all of being bound to the king for the able and good behaviour of each of ſociety; tithe, tenth part due to the
INGMAN, tī'-thĭng-măn. ſ. A peace officer.
TILLATE, tĭt'-tĭl-lāte. v. n. To
LLATION, tĭt-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The tickling; the ſtate of being tick- any ſlight or petty pleaſure.
ARK, tĭt'-lārk. ſ. A bird.
E, tī'tl. ſ. A general head compri- articulars; any appellation of ho- a name, an appellation; the firſt f a book, telling its name and ge- its ſubject; a claim of right.
TLE, tī'tl. v. a. To entitle, to to call.
LESS, tī'tl-lĕs. a. Wanting a name llation.
PAGE, tī'tl-pādzh. ſ. The page ing the title of a book.
OUSE, tĭt'-mous. ſ. A ſmall ſpe- birds.
TTER, tĭt'-tŭr. v. n. To laugh raint.
R, tĭt'-tŭr. ſ. A reſtrained laugh.
E, tĭt'l. ſ. A ſmall particle, a dot.
TTATTLE, tĭt'l-tăt'l. ſ. Idle attle, empty gabble.
ATION, tĭt-tſhŭ-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. of ſtumbling.
R, tĭt'-tſhŭ-lĕr. a. Nominal, ly the title.

TITULARITY, tĭt-tſhŭ-lăr'-ĭt-tẏ. ſ. The ſtate of being titular.
TITULARY, tĭt'-tſhŭ-lĕr-ẏ. a. Conſiſting in a title; relating to a title.
TITULARY, tĭt'-tſhŭ-lĕr-ẏ. ſ. One that has a title or right.
TIVY, tĭv'-ẏ. a. A word expreſſing ſpeed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.
TO, tū. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt; it notes the intention, as ſhe raiſed a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are ſtill To ſeek; Tō and again, Tō and fro, backward and forward.
TO, tū. prepoſition. Noting motion Towards, oppoſed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting addreſs or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes, as away To horſe; noting oppoſition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as to the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; noting perception, as ſharp To the taſte; in compariſon of, as no fool to the ſinner; as far as; towards.
TOAD, tō'd. ſ. An animal reſembling a frog, but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.
TOADFISH, tō'd-fiſh. ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.
TOADFLAX, tō'd-flăks. ſ. A plant.
TOADSTONE, tō'd-ſtōne. ſ. A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.
TOADSTOOL, tō'd-ſtōl. ſ. A plant like a muſhroom, not eſculent.
To TOAST, tō'ſt. v. a. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.
TOAST, tō'ſt. ſ. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.
TOASTER, tō's-tŭr. ſ. He who toaſts.
TOBACCO, tō-băk'-kō. ſ. An American plant much uſed in ſmoaking, chewing, and ſnuffing.
TOBACCONIST, tō-băk'-kō-niſt. ſ. A preparer and vender of tobacco.
TOD, tŏd'. ſ. A buſh, a thick ſhrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.
TOE, tō'. ſ. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.
TOFORE, tō-fō're. ad. Before. Obſolete.
TOGED, tō'-gĕd. a. Gowned, dreſſed in gowns.

TOGE-

TOGETHER, tŭ-gĕth'-ĕr. ad. In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. n. To labour.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, toi'l. ſ. Labour, fatigue; any net or ſnare woven or methed.

TOILET, toi'l-it. ſ. A dreſſing table.

TOILSOME, toi'l-ſŭm. a. Laborious, weary.

TOILSOMENESS, toi'l-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Wearitomeneſs, laborioufneſs.

TOKEN, tō'kn. ſ. A ſign; a mark; a memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance.

TOLD, tōld. pret. and part. paſſ. of Tell. Mentioned, related.

To TOLE, tōle. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, tŏl'-ĕr-ĕbl. a. Supportable, that may be endured or ſupported; not excellent, not contemptible, paſſable.

TOLERABLENESS, tŏl'-ĕr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tŏl'-ĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; paſſably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tŏl'-ĕr-ĕns. ſ. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To TOLERATE, tŏl'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To allow ſo as not to hinder, to ſuffer.

TOLERATION, tŏl-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tōle. ſ. An exciſe of goods.

To TOLL, tōle. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to ſound as a ſingle bell.

To TOLL, tōle. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this ſenſe ſounded tŏl'.

TOLBOOTH, tŏl'-bŏth. ſ. A priſon.

TOLLGATHERER, tōle-găth-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. The officer that takes toll.

TOMB, tōm. ſ. A monument in which the dead are incloſed.

To TOMB, tōm. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tōm-lĭs. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a ſepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tŏm'-boy. ſ. A mean fellow, ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

TOME, tōme. ſ. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tŏm-tĭt'. ſ. A titmouſe, a ſmall bird.

TON, tŭn'. ſ. A meaſure or weight.

TONE, tōne. ſ. Note, ſound; acc
ſound of the voice; a whine, a mour
cry; a particular or affected ſound in ſp
ing; elaſticity, power of extenſion and
traction.

TONG, tŭng'. ſ. The catch of a bu

TONGS, tŏngz'. ſ. An inſtrumen
which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, tŭng'. ſ. The inſtrume
ſpeech in human beings; the orga
which animals lick; ſpeech, fluenc
words; ſpeech as well or ill uſed; a
guage; ſpeech as oppoſed to thoug
nation diſtinguithed by their langu
a ſmall point, as the Tongue of a bal
To hold the Tongue, to be ſilent.

To TONGUE, tŭng'. v. a. To chi
ſcold.

To TONGUE, tŭng'. v. n. To ta
prate.

TONGUED, tŭngd'. a. Havi
tongue.

TONGUELESS, tŭng'-lĭs. a. Wa
a tongue, ſpeechleſs; unnamed,
ſpoken of.

TONGUEPAD, tŭng'-păd. ſ. A
talker.

TONGUETIED, tŭng'-tĭde. a. H
an impediment of ſpeech.

TONICK, tŏn'-ĭk. } a
TONICAL, tŏn'-ĭk-ĕl. }
Being extended, being elaſtick; relat
tones or ſounds.

TONNAGE, tŭn'-nĭdz. ſ. A cuſt
impoſts due for merchandiſe after
tain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tŏn'-ſĭl. ſ. Tonſils or al
are two round glands placed on the ſi
the baſis of the tongue.

TONSURE, tŏn'-ſhŭr. ſ. The act o
ping the hair.

TOO, tō'. ad. Over and above, over
more than enough; likewiſe, alſo.

TOOK, tŭk'. The preterite, and ſom
the participle paſſive of Take.

TOOL, tōl. ſ. Any inſtrument o
nual operation; a hireling, a wretc
acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tōth. ſ. plural Teeth.
the bones of the mouth with which
of maſtication is performed; taſte,
a tine, prong, or blade; the pro
part of wheels; Tooth and nail, wit
utmoſt violence; To the Teeth,
oppoſition; To caſt in the teeth, t
by open exprobration; In ſpite
Teeth, notwithſtanding any power
jury or defence.

To TOOTH, tōth. v. a. To

th teeth, to indent; to lock in each
ner.

OTHACH, tŏ'thĭ-ăke. ſ. Pain in the
th.

OTHDRAWER, tŏ'thĭ-drâ-ŭr. ſ.
e whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful
th.

OTHED, tŏthd. a. Having teeth.

OTHLESS, tŏ'thĭ-lĭs. a. Wanting
th, deprived of teeth.

OTHPICK, tŏ'thĭ-pĭk. } ſ.
OTHPICKER, tŏ'thĭ-pĭk-kŭr. }
n inſtrument by which the teeth are
aned.

OTHSOME, tŏ'thĭ-sŭm. a. Palatable,
ing to the taſte.

OTHSOMENESS, tŏ'thĭ-sŭm-nĭs. ſ.
eaſantneſs to the taſte.

OTHWORT, tŏ'thĭ-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

P, tŏp. ſ. The higheſt part of any
g; the ſurface, the ſuperficies; the high-
place; the higheſt perſon; the utmoſt
ree; the higheſt rank; the crown of the
d; the hair on the crown of the head,
foreluck; the head of a plant; a play-
g for boys; Top is ſometimes uſed as
jective to expreſs lying on the top, or
g at the top.

OP, tŏp'. v. n. To riſe aloft, to be
inent; to predominate; to do his beſt.

OP, tŏp'. v. a. To cover on the top,
p; to riſe above; to outgo, to ſurpaſs;
top; to riſe to the top of; to perform
nently, as he Tops his part.

FUL, tŏp'-fŭl. a. Full to the top,
to the brim.

GALLANT, tŏp-găl'-lănt. ſ. The
eſt ſail; it is proverbially applied to
thing elevated.

HEAVY, tŏp-hĕv'-ў. a. Having the
er part too weighty for the lower.

KNOT, tŏp'-nŏt. ſ. A knot worn
women on the top of the head.

MAN, tŏp'-măn. ſ. The ſawer at
p.

MOST, tŏp'-mŭſt. a. Uppermoſt,
eſt.

PROUD, tŏp"-prou'd. a. Proud in
higheſt degree.

SAIL, tŏp'-sâl. ſ. The higheſt ſail.

AZ, tŏ'-păz. ſ. A yellow gem.

OPE, tŏ'pe. v. n. To drink hard, to
e to exceſs.

ER, tŏ'-pŭr. ſ. A drunkard.

HACEOUS, tŏ-fā'-ſhŭs. a. Gritty,
.

HET, tŏ'-fĕt. ſ. Hell, a ſcriptural

ICAL, tŏp'-ў-kĕl. a. Relating to
ſome general head; local, confined to ſome particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tŏp'-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. With application to ſome particular part.

TOPICK, tŏp'-ĭk. ſ. A general head, ſomething to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tŏp'-lĭs. a. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tŏ-pŏg'-grăf-ŭr. ſ. One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tŏ-pŏg'-grăf-ў. ſ. Deſcription of particular places.

TOPPING, tŏp'-ping. a. Fine, noble, gallant.

TOPPINGLY, tŏp'-ping-lў. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tŏp'l. v. n. To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tŏp'-sў-tŭr'-vў. ad. With the bottom upward.

TORCH, tâ'rtſh. ſ. A wax light bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tâ'rtſh-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tâ'rtſh lite. ſ. Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

TORCHER, tâ'r-tſhŭr. ſ. One that gives light.

TORE, tō're. Preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of Tear.

To TORMENT, tŏr-mĕnt'. v. a. To put to pain, to haraſs with anguiſh, to excruciate; to teaze, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, târ'-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing that gives pain; pain, miſery, anguiſh; penal anguiſh, torture.

TORMENTOR, tŏr-mĕnt' ŭr. ſ. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, târ-mĕn-tĭl. ſ. Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tō'rn. Part. paſſ. of Tear.

TORNADO, tŏr-nâ-dō. ſ. A hurricane.

TORPEDO, tŏr-pē'-dō. ſ. A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hands that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TORPENT, tâ'r-pĕnt. a. Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs, not active.

TORPID, tâ'r-pĭd. a. Numbed, motionleſs, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tâ'r-pĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tâ'r-pў-tſhŭd. ſ. State of being motionleſs.

TORPOR,

TORPOR, tâ'r-pûr. ſ. Dulneſs, numbneſs.

TORREFACTION, tôr-rê-fâk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of drying by the fire.

To TORRIFY, tôr'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tôr'-rênt. ſ. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers; a violent and rapid ſtream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tôr'-rênt. a. Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

TORRID, tôr'-rid. a. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tâ'r-sil. ſ. Any thing in a twiſted form.

TORSION, tâ'r-ſhûn. ſ. The act of turning or twiſting.

TORTILE, tâ'r-til. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTION, tâ'r-ſhûn. ſ. Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tâ'r-tiv. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tâ'r-tis. ſ. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tâ'r-tſhô-ôs'-it-ŷ. ſ. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tâ'r-tſhô-ûs. a. Twiſted, wreathed, winding: miſchievous.

TORTURE, tâ'r-tſhûr. ſ. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted; pain, anguiſh, pang.

To TORTURE, tâ'r-tſhûr. v. a. To puniſh with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tâ'r-tſhûr-ûr. ſ. He who tortures, tormenter.

TORVITY, tâ'r-vit-ŷ. ſ. Sourneſs, ſeverity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tâ'r vûs. a. Sour of aſpect, ſtern, ſevere of countenance.

TORY, tô'-rŷ. ſ. A cant term, an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage; the name of a party oppoſed to that of Whig.

To TOSS, tôs'. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a ſudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make reſtleſs, to diſquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tôs'. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be toſſed; To Toſs up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

TOSS, tôs'. ſ. The act of toſſing; an affected manner of raiſing the head.

TOSSER, tôs'-ûr. ſ. One who t... one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tôs'-pôt. ſ. A top... drunkard.

TOST, tôſt'. Preterite and part p... Toſs.

TOTAL, tô'-têl. a. Whole, co... full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tô-tâl'-it-ŷ. ſ. C... ſum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tô'-têl-ŷ. ad. Wholly, completely.

TOTHER, tûth'-ûr. Contracted f... other.

To TOTTER, tôt'-tûr. v. n. To ſ... as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tûtſh'. v. a. To rea... to be in contact; to come to, to... to try as gold with a ſtone; to a... relate to; to move, to ſtrike menta... melt; to delineate or mark out; to... to ſeize ſlightly; to wear, to have a... on; to ſtrike a muſical inſtrume... Touch up, to repair, or improve b... ſtrokes.

To TOUCH, tûtſh'. v. n. To b... ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is ... them; to faſten on, to take effect ... Touch at, to come to without ſt... touch on, to mention ſlightly; To... on or upon, to go for a very ſhort ...

TOUCH, tûtſh'. ſ. Reach of a... ſo that there is no ſpace between th... reaching and reached; the ſenſe ... ing; the act of touching; examin... by a ſtone; teſt, that by which a... is examined; proof, tried qualities ... act of a pencil upon the picture; ... lineament; act of the hand upon ... inſtrument; power of exciting the... ons; ſomething of paſſion or affec... ſtroke; exact performance of agr... a ſmall quantity intermingled; ... ſlight notice given; a cant word fo... eſſay.

TOUCHABLE, tûtſh'-êbl. a. T... that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tûtſh'-hôle. ſ. T... through which the fire is convey... powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, tûtch'-ŷ-nis. ſ. ... iſhneſs, iraſcibility.

TOUCHING, tûtſh'-ing. prep. ... ſpect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tûtſh'-ing. a. Path... fecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tûtſh'-ing-... With feeling emotion, in a path... ner.

TOUCHMENOT, tûtſh'-mê-nô... herb.

T...

UCHSTONE, tůtſh'-ſtône. ſ. Stone which metals are examined; any teſt criterion.

UCHWOOD, tůtſh'-wůd. ſ. Rotten ood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from e flint.

UCHY, tůtſh'-ỳ. a. Peeviſh, irri-ble, iraſcible, apt to take fire. A low ord.

UGH, tůf'. a. Yielding without frac-e, not brittle; ſtiff, not eaſily flexible; eaſily injured or broken; viſcous, ozy, ropy.

TOUGHEN, tůf'n. v. n. To grow gh.

UGHNESS, tůf'-nis. ſ. Not brittle-s, flexibility; viſcoſity, tenacity, clam-ſs, glutinouſneſs; firmneſs againſt y.

UPET, tô-pē'. ſ. A curl, an artificial of hair.

UR, tôr. ſ. Ramble, roving journey; revolution.

URNAMENT, tô'r-nă-mẽnt. } ſ.
URNEY, tô'r-nỳ. }
juſt, military ſport, mock encounter; me uſes it ſimply for encounter.

TOURNAY, tô'r-nâ. v. n. To tilt e liſts.

TOUSE, tou'z. v. a. To pull, to to haul, to drag: whence Touſer.

W, tô'. ſ. Flax or hemp beaten and ed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

TOW, tô'. v. a. To draw by a rope, ularly through the water.

TOWARD, tô'rd. } prep.
TOWARDS, tô'rdz. }
direction to; near to, as the danger comes Towards him; with reſpect to, ing, regarding; with tendency to; s, little leſs than.

TOWARD, tô'-wêrd. a. Ready to do or not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tô'-wêrd-lỳ-nis. ſ. ity, compliance, readineſs to do or rn.

TOWARDLY, tô'-wêrd-lỳ. a. Ready or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tô'-wêrd-nis. ſ. Docility.

TOWEL, tow'-il. ſ. A cloth on which nds are wiped.

TOWER, tow'-ůr. ſ. A high building, a ng raiſed above the main edifice; a ſs, a citadel; a high head-dreſs; ight, elevation.

TOWER, tow'-ůr. v. n. To ſoar, to riſe high.

TOWERED, tow'-ůrd. a. Adorned, or ed by towers.

TOWERY, tow'-ůr-ỳ. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tow'n. ſ. Any walled collection of houſes; any collection of houſes larger than a village; in England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tow'n-klárk. ſ. An officer who manages the public buſineſs of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tow'n-hous. ſ. The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

TOWNSHIP, tow'n-ſhip. ſ. The corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, tow'nz-măn. ſ. An inhabitant of a place; one of the ſame town.

TOWNTALK, tow'n-tâk. ſ. Common prattle of a place.

TOY, toy'. ſ. A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, ſilly opinion; play, ſport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, toy'. v. n. To trifle, to dally amorouſly, to play.

TOYISH, toy'-iſh. a. Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, toy'-iſh-nis. ſ. Nugacity, wantonneſs.

TOYSHOP, toy'-ſhŏp. ſ. A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

To TOZE, tô'ze. v. a. To pull by violence or impetuoſity. Obſolete. See TOWSE and TEASE.

TRACE, trâ'ſe. ſ. Mark left by any thing paſſing, footſteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To TRACE, trâ'ſe. v. a. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactneſs; to mark out.

TRACER, trâ'-ſůr. ſ. One that traces.

TRACK, trák'. ſ. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe; a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, trák'. v. a. To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trák'-lis. a. Untrodden, marked with no footſteps.

TRACT, trákt'. ſ. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; courſe, manner of proceſs; it ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for Track; a treatiſe, a ſmall book.

TRACTABLE, trák'-tẽbl. a. Manage-

able, docile, compliant; palpable, ſuch as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trăk'-tĕbl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being tractable, compliance, obſequiouſneſs.

TRACTATE, trăk'-tăte. ſ. A treatiſe, a tract, a ſmall book.

TRACTION, trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trăk'-til. a. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trăk-til-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, trā'de. ſ. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, trā'de. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, trā'de-wind. ſ. The monſoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRADED, trā'd-ĭd. a. Verſed, practiſed.

TRADER, trā'd-ŭr. ſ. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce; one long uſed in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADESFOLK, trā'dz-fŏk. ſ. People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, trā'dz-măn. ſ. A ſhopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trā'de-fŭl. a. Commercial; buſy in traffick.

TRADITION, trā-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trā-dĭſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Delivered by tradition, deſcending by oral communication; obſervant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trā-dĭſh'-ŭn-ĕl-ў. ad. By tranſmiſſion from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trā-dĭſh'-ŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trăd'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trā-dūſe. v. a. To cenſure, to condemn, to repreſent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trā-dūſe-mĕnt. ſ. Cenſure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trā-dūſe-ſŭr. ſ. A falſe cenſurer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trā-dūſe-sibl. a. as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trā-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. rivation from one of the ſame kind, pagation; tradition, tranſmiſſion fro to another; conveyance; tranſition.

TRAFFICK, trăf-fĭk. ſ. Comm merchandiſing, large trade; commod ſubject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, trăf-fĭk. v. n. practiſe commerce, to merchandiſe trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trăf-fĭk-kŭr. ſ. T merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trā-dzhē'-dzhĕn. writer of tragedy; an actor of traged

TRAGEDY, trădzh'-ĕ-dў. ſ. A d tick repreſentation of a ſerious action mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trădzh'-ў-kĕl. } a.
TRAGICK, trădzh'-ĭk. }
Relating to tragedy; mournful, c tous, ſorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trădzh'-ў kĕl-ў. a a tragical manner, in a manner be tragedy; mournfully, ſorrowfully, c touſly.

TRAGICALNESS, trădzh'-ў-kĕl- Mournfulneſs, calamitouſneſs.

TRAGICOMEDY, trădzh'-ў-kŏm' ſ. A drama compounded of mer ſerious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trădzh'-ў-k kĕl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; co of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trădzh'-ў ў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a tragicomical m

To TRAJECT, trā-dzhĕkt'. v. a. through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trădzh'-ĕkt. ſ. A paſſage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trā-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. act of darting through; emiſſion.

To TRAIL, trā'le. v. a. To hun track; to draw along the ground; after in a long floating or waving to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trā'le. v. n. To b out in length.

TRAIL, trā'le. ſ. Track follo the hunter; any thing drawn to any thing drawn behind in long ons.

To TRAIN, trā'ne. v. a. T along; to draw, to entice, to i draw by artifice or ſtratagem; from act to act by perſuaſion or to educate, to bring up, commo Up; to breed or form to any thi

TRAIN, trā'ne. ſ. Artifice,

ſ. ſ. ſ.

To transform, to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, tråns-fiks'. v. a. To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, tråns-fâ'rm. v. a. To metamorphoſe, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, tråns-fâ'rm. v. n. To be metamorphoſed.

TRANSFORMATION, tråns-fôr-mâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Change of ſhape, ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, tråns-frê-tâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Paſſage over the ſea.

To TRANSFUSE, tråns-fů'z. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, tråns-fů'-zhůn. ſ. The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, tråns-grês'. v. a. To paſs over, to paſs beyond; to violate, to break.

To TRANSGRESS, tråns-grês'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, tråns-grêſh'-ůn. ſ. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, tråns-grês'-siv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, tråns-grês'-sůr. ſ. Law-breaker, violater of command, offender.

TRANSIENT, trån'-ſhênt. a. Soon paſt, ſoon paſſing, ſhort, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trån'-ſhênt-lў. ad. In paſſage, with a ſhort paſſage, not extenſively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trån'-ſhênt-nĭs. ſ. Shortneſs of continuance, ſpeedy paſſage.

TRANSILIENCE, trån-sў'l-yêns. } ſ.
TRANSILIENCY, trån-sў'l-yên-sў. }

Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trån'-sĭt. ſ. In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trån-sĭſh'-ůn. ſ. Removal, paſſage; change; paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

TRANSITIVE, tråns'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Having the power of paſſing; in grammar, a verb Tranſitive is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object, as I ſtrike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trån'-sў-tůr-ĭl-ў. ad. With ſpeedy evaneſcence, with ſhort continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trån'-sў-tůr-ў- ſ. Speedy evaneſcence.

TRANSITORY, trån'-sў-tůr-ў. Continuing but a ſhort time, ſpeedy vaniſhing.

To TRANSLATE, trån-slâ'te. v. n. tranſport, to remove; it is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from ſee to another; to transfer from one another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trån-slâ'-ſhůn. ſ. moval, act of removing; the removal a biſhop to another ſee; the act of ing into another language; ſomething made by tranſlation, verſion.

TRANSLATOR, trån-slâ't-ůr. ſ. that turns any thing into another guage.

TRANSLATORY, tråns'-lâ-tůr-ў. Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, tråns-lô-kâ'- ſ. Removal of things reciprocally to other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, tråns-lů'-sên- Diaphaneity, tranſparency.

TRANSLUCENT, tråns-lů'-sênt.

TRANSLUCID, tråns-lů'-sĭd. Tranſparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, tråns'-mâ-rĭ'n Lying on the other ſide of the ſea, beyond ſea.

TRANSMIGRANT, tråns'-mў-grâ Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

To TRANSMIGRATE, tråns'- grâte. v. n. To paſs from one country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, tråns-mў- ſhůn. ſ. Paſſage from one place into another.

TRANSMISSION, tråns-mĭſh'- The act of ſending from one place other.

TRANSMISSIVE, tråns-mĭs'- Tranſmitted, derived from one other.

TRANSMITTAL, tråns-mĭt'-tĕl. act of tranſmitting, tranſmiſſion.

TRANSMUTABLE, tråns-mů' Capable of change, poſſible to be into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTABLY, tråns-mů' ad. With capacity of being chan another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, tråns- ſhůn. ſ. Change into another n ſubſtance: the great aim of alc the tranſmutation of baſe met gold.

TRANSMUTE, trăns-mūte. v. n. change from one nature or ſubſtance nother.

ANSMUTER trăns-mū-tŭr. ſ. One transmutes.

ANSPARENCY, trăns-pā-rĕn-sў. ſ. ness, diaphaneity, tranſlucence, pow- of tranſmitting light.

ANSPARENT, trăns-pā-rĕnt. a. ious to the light, clear, pellucid, dia- nous, tranſlucent.

ANSPICUOUS, trăns-plk-ū-ŭs. a. ſparent, pervious to the ſight.

RANSPIERCE, trăns-pērs. v. n. enetrate, to make way through, to erate.

NSPIRATION, trăn-ſpў-rā-ſhŭn. miſſion in vapour.

RANSPIRE, trăn-ſpīre. v. a. To in vapour.

RANSPIRE, trăn-ſpīre. v. n. To mitted by inſenſible vapour; to eſcape ecreſy to notice.

RANSPLACE, trăns-plāſe. v. a. move, to put into a new place.

RANSPLANT, trăns-plănt. v. a. emove and plant in a new place; to re.

NSPLANTATION, trăns-plăn-tā- n. ſ. The act of tranſplanting or re- g to another ſoil; conveyance from another; removal of men from one ry to another.

NSPLANTER, trăns-plănt-ŭr. ſ. that tranſplants.

RANSPORT, trăns-pōrt. v. a. To y by carriage from place to place; y into baniſhment, as a felon; to ce as a felon to baniſhment; to hur- violence of paſſion; to put into , to raviſh with pleaſure.

NSPORT, trăns-pōrt. ſ. Tranſ- ort, carriage, conveyance; a veſſel riage, particularly a veſſel in which rs are conveyed; rapture, ecſta-

NSPORTANCE, trăns-pā-tăns. ſ. eyance, carriage, removal.

NSPORTATION, trăns-pōr-tā- n. ſ. Removal, conveyance, carriage; ment for felony; ecſtatic violence of n.

NSPORTER, trăns-pōrt-ŭr. ſ. One tranſports.

NSPOSAL, trăns-pō-zĕl. ſ. The putting things in each other's place.

ANSPOSE, trăns-pōze. v. a. To ch in the place of other; to put out ce.

NSPOSITION, trăns-pō-zĭſh-ŭn. ſ. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPE, trăns-ſhāpe. v. a. To transform, to bring into another ſhape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trăn-sŭb-ſtăn-ſhāte. v. a. To change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trăn-sŭb-ſtăn-ſhā-ſhŭn. ſ. A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUDATION, trăn-ſhŭ-dā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trăn-ſhūd. v. n. To paſs through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, trăns-vĕr-ſăl. a. Running croſſ-wiſe.

TRANSVERSALLY, trăns-vĕr-ſăl-ў. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSE, trăns-vĕrs. a. Being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trăns-vĕrs-lў. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trăns-sŭm-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trăp. ſ. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin; an ambuſh, a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

To TRAP, trăp. v. a. To enſnare, to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trăp-dōr. ſ. A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trāpe. v. a. To run idly and ſluttiſhly about.

TRAPES, trāpz. ſ. An idle ſlatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, trăp-ſtik. ſ. A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trā-pē-zhŭm. ſ. A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trā-pē-zoid. ſ. An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trăp-pingz. ſ. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle; ornaments, dreſs, embelliſhments.

TRASH, trăſh. ſ. Any thing worthleſs, droſs, dregs; a worthleſs perſon; matter improper for food,

To

To TRASH, trăſh'. v. a. To lop, to crop; to cruſh, to humble.

TRASHY, trăſh'-ȳ. a. Worthleſs, vile, uſeleſs.

To TRAVAIL, trăv'-âle. v. n. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trăv'-âle. v. a. To haraſs, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trăv'-âle. ſ. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trăv'-il. v. n. To make journeys; to paſs, to go, to move; to make journeys of curioſity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, trăv'-il. v. a. To paſs, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trăv'-il. ſ. Journey, act of paſſing from place to place; journey of curioſity or inſtruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trăv'-il-ûr. ſ. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who viſits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trăv'-il-tâ'nt-id. a. Haraſſed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trăv'-èrſe. ad. Croſſwiſe, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trâ-vèr'ſe. prep. Through croſſwiſe.

TRAVERSE, trăv'-èrſe. a. Lying acroſs, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trăv'-èrſe. ſ. Any thing laid or built croſs.

To TRAVERSE, trăv'-èrſe. v. a. To croſs, to lay athwart; to croſs by way of oppoſition, to thwart with obſtacles; to oppoſe ſo as to annul; to wander over, to croſs; to ſurvey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trăv'-èrſe. v. n. To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trăv'-ès-tȳ. a. Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trâ-măt'-ik. a. Vulnerary.

TRAY, trâ'. ſ. A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trâ'-trip. ſ. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trètſh'-èr-ûs. a. Faithleſs, perfidious, guilty of deſerting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trètſh'-èr-ûs-lȳ. ad. Faithleſsly, perfidiouſly, by treaſon, by ſtratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trètſh'-èr-ûs-nis. ſ. The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TREACHERY, trètſh'-èr-ȳ. ſ. Per breach of faith.

TREACLE, trē'kl. ſ. A medicine up of many ingredients; moloſſes, ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD, trēd'. v. n. pret. T part. paſſ. Trodden. To ſet the foo trample, to ſet the feet in ſcorn o lice; to walk with form or ſtate; t pulate as birds.

To TREAD, trēd'. v. a. To walk to feel under the foot; to preſs unde foot; to beat, to track; to walk on formal or ſtately manner; to cruſh foot, to trample in contempt or ha to put in action by the feet; to l the male bird the female.

TREAD, trēd'. ſ. Footing, ſtep the foot; way, track, path; the part in the egg.

TREADER, trēd'-ûr. ſ. He who

TREADLE, trēd'l. ſ. A part of gine on which the feet act to put it tion; the ſperm of the cock.

TREASON, trē'zn. ſ. An offence mitted againſt the perſon of majeſ againſt the dignity of the com wealth.

TREASONABLE, trē'zn-ébl. } a.
TREASONOUS, trē'zn-ûs. }
Having the nature or guilt of treaſo

TREASURE, trèzh'-ûr. ſ. W hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trèzh'-ûr. v. a. hoard, to repoſit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trèzh'-ûr-hô Place where hoarded riches are kept

TREASURER, trèzh'-ûr-ûr. ſ. who has care of money, one wh charge of treaſure.

TREASURERSHIP, trèzh'-ûr-ſh ſ. Office or dignity of treaſurer.

TREASURY, trèzh'-ûr-ȳ. ſ. A in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trē't. v. a. To ne to ſettle; to diſcourſe on; to uſe manner, good or bad; to handle, nage, to carry on; to entertain pence.

To TREAT, trē't. v. n. To di to make diſcuſſions; to practiſe ne on; to come to terms of accommo to make gratuitous entertainments

TREAT, trē't. ſ. An entert given; ſomething given at an e ment.

TREATABLE, trē't-ébl. a. M not violent.

TREATISE, trē'-tis. ſ. Diſcour ten tractate.

TR

EATMENT, trē't-mènt. ſ. Uſage, ner of uſing good or bad.
EATY, trē'tȳ. ſ. Negociation, act reating; a compact of accommodation ing to publick affairs; for entreaty, lication, petition. In this laſt ſenſe in uſe.
EBLE, trèb'l. a. Threefold, triple; of ſound.
TREBLE, trèb'l. v. a. To multi- by three, to make thrice as much.
TREBLE, trèb'l. v. n. To become efold.
EBLE, trèb'l. ſ. A ſharp ſound; the er part in muſick.
EBLENESS, trèb'l-nis. ſ. The ſtate being treble.
EBLY, trèb'-lȳ. ad Thrice told, in efold number or quantity.
EE, trē. ſ. A large vegetable riſing one woody ſtem to a conſiderable ght; any thing branched out.
EFOIL, trē'-foil. ſ. A plant.
ELLIS, trèl'-lis. ſ. Is a ſtructure of wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing other like a lattice.
TREMBLE, trèm'-bl. v. n. To e as with fear or cold, to ſhiver, to ke, to ſhudder; to quiver, to totter; ver, to ſhake as a ſound.
EMBLINGLY, trèm'-bling-lȳ. ad. ke to ſhake or quiver.
EMENDOUS, trē-mèn'-dŭs. a. Dread- horrible, aſtoniſhingly terrible.
EMOUR, trè'-mûr. ſ. The ſtate of bling; quivering or vibratory motion.
EMULOUS, trèm'-ù-lŭs. a. Trem- g, fearful; quivering, vibratory.
EMULOUSNESS, trèm'-ù-lŭs-nis. ſ. ſtate of quivering.
TRENCH, trèntſh'. v. a. To cut; nt or dig into pits or ditches.
NCH, trèntſh'. ſ. A pit or ditch; thrown up to defend ſoldiers in approach to a town, or to guard a
NCHANT, trèn'-ſhènt. a. Cutting,
NCHER, trèn'-tſhûr. ſ. A piece ood on which meat is cut at table; ble; food, pleaſures of the table.
NCHERFLY, trèn'-tſhûr-flȳ. ſ. One haunts tables, a paraſite.
NCHERMAN, trèn'-tſhûr-mân. ſ. rder, an eater.
NCHERMATE, trèn'-tſhûr-mâte. A table companion, a paraſite.
REND, trènd'. v. n. To tend, to any particular direction. Not in uſe.

TRENDLE, trèn'dl. ſ. Any thing turned round.
TREPAN, trē-pân'. ſ. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſcull; a ſnare, a ſtratagem.
To TREPAN, trē-pân'. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to enſnare.
TREPIDATION, trèp-ȳ-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of trembling; ſtate of terror.
To TRESPASS, très'-pâs. v. n. To tranſgreſs, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.
TRESPASS, très'-pâs. ſ. Tranſgreſſion, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.
TRESPASSER, très'-pâs-sûr. ſ. An offender, a tranſgreſſor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
TRESSED, très'-sid a. Knotted or curled.
TRESSES, très'-siz. ſ. without a ſingular. A knot or curl of hair.
TRESTLE, très'l. ſ. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.
TRET, trèt'. ſ. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity.
TREVET, trèv'-it. ſ. Any thing that ſtands on three legs.
TREY, trē. ſ. A three at cards.
TRIABLE, trī'-ăbl. a. Poſſible to be experimented, capable of trial; ſuch as may be judicially examined.
TRIAD, trī'-ăd. ſ. Three united.
TRIAL, trī'-ĕl. ſ. Teſt, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, teſt of virtue; ſtate of being tried.
TRIANGLE, trī'-ăng-gl. ſ. A figure of three angles.
TRIANGULAR, trī-ăng'-gû-lêr. a. Having three angles.
TRIBE, trī'be. ſ. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick; it is often uſed in contempt.
TRIBULATION, trib-ù-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Perſecution, diſtreſs, vexation, diſturbance of life.
TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'-nĕl. ſ. The ſeat of a judge; a court of juſtice.
TRIBUNE, trib'-ûn. ſ. An officer of Rome choſen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRI-

TRIBUNITIAL, trĭb-ů-nĭsh'-ĕl. } a.
TRIBUNITIOUS, trĭb-ů-nĭsh'-ŭs. }
Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'-ů-tĕr-ў. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter; ſubject, ſubordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'-ů-tĕr-ў. ſ. One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRIBUTE, trĭb'-ůt. ſ. Payment made in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRICE, trī'ſe. ſ. A ſhort time, an inſtant, a ſtroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trī-kŏt'-tŏ-mў. ſ. Diviſion into three parts.

TRICK, trĭk'. ſ. A ſly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocoſely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trĭk'. v. a. To cheat, to impoſe on, to defraud; to dreſs, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trĭk'. v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trĭk'-ůr. ſ. The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trĭk'-ĭng. ſ. Dreſs, ornament.

TRICKISH, trĭk'-ĭſh. a. Knaviſhly artful, fraudulently cunning, miſchievouſly ſubtle.

To TRICKLE, trĭk'l. v. n. To fall in drops, to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

TRICKSY, trĭk'-ſў. a. Pretty. Obſolete.

TRICORPORAL, trī-kâ'r-pŏ-rĕl. a. Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trī'-dĕnt. ſ. A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trī'-dĕnt. a. Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trĭd'-ů-ăn. a. Laſting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trī-ĕn'-nўĕl. a. Laſting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trī'-ůr. ſ. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; teſt, one who brings to the teſt.

To TRIFALLOW, trī'-făl-lŏ. v. a. To plow land the third time before ſowing.

TRIFID, trī'-fĭd. a. Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trī-fĭs'-tſhů-lĕr-ў. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. n. To a
talk without weight or dignity,
with levity; to mock, to play the
to indulge light amuſement; to be
importance.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. a. To ma
no importance.

TRIFLE, trī'fl. ſ. A thing of no
ment.

TRIFLER, trī'f-lůr. ſ. One who
with levity, one who talks with folly

TRIFLING, trī'f-lĭng. a. W
worth, unimportant, wanting weigh

TRIFLINGLY, trī'f-lĭng-lў. ad.
out weight, without dignity, withou
portance.

TRIFORM, trī'-fârm. a. Having a
ſhape.

TRIGGER, trĭg'-gůr. ſ. A ca
nold the wheel on ſteep ground
catch that being pulled looſes the c
the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trī-dzhĭn'-tălz. ſ.
number of maſſes to the tale of thirt

TRIGLYPH, trī'-glĭf. ſ. A mem
the frize of the Dorick order ſet d
over every pillar, and in certain ſpa
the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trī'-gŏn. ſ. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trī'-gŏ-nĕl. a. Tri
lar, having three corners.

TRIGONOMETRY, trĭg-ŏ-nŏm'
ſ. The art of meaſuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trĭ-g
mĕt'-trў-kĕl. a. Pertaining to
nometry.

TRILATERAL, trī-lăt'-ĕr-ĕl. a.
ing three ſides.

TRILL, trĭl'. ſ. Quaver, tremulo
of muſick.

To TRILL, trĭl'. v. a. To utte
vering.

To TRILL, trĭl'. v. n. To tric
fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams; to
tremulous vibrations of ſound.

TRILLION, trĭl'-lyŭn. ſ. A mi
millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trī-lů'-mĭn-ĕr.

TRILUMINOUS, trī-lů'-mĭn-ŭs.
Having three lights.

TRIM, trĭm'. a. Nice, ſnug,
up.

To TRIM, trĭm'. v. a. To fit
dreſs, to decorate; to ſhave, to
make neat, to adjuſt; to balance
it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trĭm'. v. n. To bal
fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trĭm'. ſ. Dreſs, gear, or
TR

MLY, trim'-lȳ. ad. Nicely, neatly.
MMER, trim'-mûr. ſ. One who
nges ſides to balance parties, a turn-
; a piece of wood inſerted.
MMING, trim'-ming. ſ. Ornamen-
appendages to a coat or gown.
NAL, trī'-nĕl. a. Threefold.
NE, trīne. ſ. An aſpect of planets
ſi in three angles of a trigon, in
h they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to
eminently benign.
INE, trīne. v. a. To put in a
aſpect.
NITY, trin'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The incom-
ſible union of the three perſons in
Godhead.
NKET, trink'-ĭt. ſ. Toys, orna-
ts of dreſs; things of no great value,
e, tools.
RIP, trip'. v. a. To ſupplant, to
e by ſtriking the feet from the
ed by a ſudden motion; to catch,
ect.
RIP, trip'. v. n. To fall by loſing
old of the feet; to fail, to err, to be
ong; to ſtumble, to titubate; to run
ſy; to take a ſhort voyage.
, trip'. ſ. A ſtroke or catch by
h the wreſtler ſupplants his antago-
a ſtumble by which the foothold is
a failure, a miſtake; a ſhort voyage
urney.
ARTITE, trip'-pĕr-tīte. a. Divi-
into three parts, having three corre-
ent copies.
E, trīpe. ſ. The inteſtines, the
t is uſed in ludicrous language for
man belly.
PEDAL, trī-pē'-dĕl. a. Having
feet.
PETALOUS, trī-pĕt'-ă lŭs. a. Hav-
flower conſiſting of three leaves.
THONG, trip'-thŏng. ſ. A co-
n of three vowels to form one ſound.
PLE, trip'l. a. Threefold, conſiſting
ree conjoined; treble, three times re-
ed.
RIPLE, trip'l. v. a. To treble, to
thrice as much, or as many; to make
fold.
PLET, trip'-lĕt. ſ. Three of a kind;
verſes rhyming together.
PLICATE, trip'-lȳ-kāte. a. Made
as much.
PLICATION, trip-lȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ.
ct of trebling or adding three toge-
.
PLICITY, trī-plis'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Treble-
ate of being threefold.
MADAM, trip'-mād-ăm. ſ. An

TRIPOD, trī'-pŏd. ſ. A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.
TRIPOLY, trip'-pō-lȳ. ſ. A ſharp cutting ſand.
TRIPOS, trī'-pŏs. ſ. A tripod.
TRIPPER, trip'-pŭr. ſ. One who trips.
TRIPPING, trip'-ping. a. Quick, nimble.
TRIPPING, trip'-ping. ſ. Light dance.
TRIPTOTE, trip'-tōte. ſ. Triptote is a noun uſed but in three caſes.
TRIPPINGLY, trip'-ping-lȳ. ad. With agility, with ſwift motion.
TRIREME, trī'-rēm. ſ. A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.
TRISECTION, trī-sĕk'-shŭn. ſ. Diviſion into three equal parts.
TRISTFUL, trist'-fŭl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in uſe.
TRISULC, trī'-sŭlk. ſ. A thing of three points.
TRISYLLABICAL, tris-sil-lăb'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRISYLLABLE, tris'-sil-lăbl. ſ. A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRITE, trīte. a. Worn out, ſtale, common, not new.
TRITENESS, trīte-nis. ſ. Staleneſs, commonneſs.
TRITURATION, trī-tshŭ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground.
TRIVET, triv'-ĭt. ſ. Any thing ſupported by three feet.
TRIVIAL, triv'-yĕl. a. Vile, worthleſs, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconſiderable.
TRIVIALLY, triv'-yĕl-ȳ. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconſiderably.
TRIVIALNESS, triv'-yĕl-nis. ſ. Commonneſs, vulgarity; lightneſs, unimportance.
TRIUMPH, trī'-ŭmf. ſ. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; ſtate of being victorious; victory, conqueſt; joy for ſucceſs; a conquering card now called trump.
To TRIUMPH, trī'-ŭmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to inſult upon an advantage gained.
TRIUMPHAL, trī-ŭmf'-ĕl. a. Uſed in celebrating victory.
TRIUMPHANT, trī-ŭmf'-ĕnt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conqueſt.
TRIUMPHANTLY, trī-ŭmf'-ĕnt-lȳ.

ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with ſucceſs; with inſolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī'-ŭm-fŭr. ſ. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trī-ŭm'-vĕr-ĕt. } ſ.
TRIUMVIR, trī-ŭm'-vĕr. }
A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trī'-ūn. a. At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trō-kā'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trō'-kȳ. ſ. A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TRODE, trōd'. The preterite of Tread.

TROD, trŏd'. }
TRODDEN, trŏd'n. } Participle paſſ. of Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trŏg'-lō-dīte. ſ. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trō'l. v. a. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trō'l. v. n. To roll, to run round; to fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trŏl'-lŭp. ſ. A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TROOP, trō'p. ſ. A company, a number of people collected together; a body of ſoldiers; a ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trō'p. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haſte; to march in company.

TROOPER, trō'p-ŭr. ſ. A horſe ſoldier.

TROPE, trō'pe. ſ. A change of a word from its original ſignification.

TROPHIED, trō'-fīd. a. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trō'-fȳ. ſ. Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'-ĭk. ſ. The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trŏs'-sŭrz. ſ. Breeches, hoſe. Not in uſe.

To TROT, trŏt'. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT, trŏt'. ſ. The jolting high pace of a horſe; an old woman.

TROTH, trā'th. ſ. Truth, faith, fi
lity.

TROTHLESS, trā'th-lis. a. Faith
treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trā'th-plīte. a.
trothed, affianced.

To TROUBLE, trŭb'l. v. a. To diſt
to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to
treſs, to make uneaſy; to buſy, to en
overmuch; to give occaſion of labou
to teize, to vex; to diſorder, to put into
tation or commotion; to mind with
ety; to ſue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'l. ſ. Diſturbance,
plexity; affliction, calamity; moleſt
obſtruction, inconvenience; uneaſ
vexation.

TROUBLER, trŭb'-lŭr. ſ. Diſt
confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'l-sŭm. a.
of moleſtation, vexatious, uneaſy,
tive; burdenſome, tireſome, wearı
full of teizing buſineſs; ſlightly har
unſeaſonably engaging, improperly
portuning; importunate, teizing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'l-sŭ
ad. Vexatiouſly, wearıſomely, unſe
ably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'l-sŭ
ſ. Vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs; impo
ty, unſeaſonableneſs.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'-lŭs. a. Tu
ous, confuſed, diſordered, put into
motion.

TROVER, trō'-vŭr. ſ. In the co
law, is an action which a man
againſt one that having found any
goods refuſeth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trŏf'. ſ. Any thing h
ed and open longitudinally on the
ſide.

To TROUL, trō'l. v. n. To move
bly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trou'nſe. v. a.
niſh by an indictment or informati

TROUSE, trou'z. }
TROUSERS, trou'z-ŭrz. } ſ.
Breeches, hoſe.

TROUT, trou't. ſ. Delicate ſpot
inhabiting brooks and quick ſtrea
familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or
for a ſilly fellow.

To TROW, trō'. v. n. To think,
gine, to conceive.

TROW, trō'. interject. An excl
of enquiry. Obſolete.

TROWEL, trow'-ĕl. ſ. A tool to
the mortar with, and ſpread it
bricks.

OY WEIGHT, troy'-wēt. } f.
OY, troy'.
kind of weight by which gold and
nd are weighed.

UANT, trŏ'-ènt. f. An idler, one
ho wanders idly about, neglecting his
ry or employment. To play the Truant
n ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without
ſent.

UANT, trŏ'-ènt. a. Idle, wandering
om buſineſs, lazy, loitering.

TRUANT, trŏ'-ènt. v. n. To idle
a diſtance from duty, to loiter, to be
y.

UANTSHIP, trŏ'-ènt-ſhip. f. Idle-
, negligence, neglect of ſtudy or buſi-
s.

UCE, trŏ's. f. A temporary peace, a
ſation of hoſtilities; ceſſation, intermiſ-
, ſhort quiet.

UCIDATION, trŏ-sȳ-dā'-ſhŭn. f.
e act of killing.

TRUCK, trŭk'. v. n. To traffick by
change.

TRUCK, trŭk'. v. a. To give in ex-
ge, to exchange.

UCK, trŭk'. f. Exchange, traffick by
change; wooden wheels for carriage of
non.

UCKLEBED, trŭk'l-bĕd. f. A
that runs on wheels under a higher

TRUCKLE, trŭk'l. v. n. To be in a
e of ſubjection or inferiority.

UCULENCE, trŏ'-kŭ-lens. f. Sa-
neſs of manners; terribleneſs of aſ-

UCULENT, trŏ'-kŭ-lent. a. Savage,
arous; terrible of aſpect; deſtructive,
l.

TRUDGE, trŭdzh'. v. n. To travel
riouſly, to jog on, to march heavily

E, trŏ'. a. Not falſe, agreeing with
; agreeing with our own thoughts;
from the crime of falſehood, veraci-
; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful,
fidious, ſteady; honeſt, not fraudu-
; exact, truly conformable to a rule;
tful.

UEBORN, trŏ'-bārn. a. Having a
e by birth.

UEBRED, trŏ'-brĕd. a. Of a right
d.

UEHEARTED, trŏ'-hārt-ĕd. a. Ho-
, faithful.

UELOVE, trŏ'-lŭv. f. An herb, call-
erba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trŏ'-lŭv-ŭrz-nŏt". f. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trŏ'-nis. f. Sincerity, faithfulneſs.

TRUEPENNY, trŏ'-pĕn-nȳ. f. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

TRUFFLE, trŭf'l. f. A kind of ſubterraneous muſhrooms.

TRULL, trŭl'. f. A low whore, a vagrant ſtrumpet.

TRULY, trŏ'-lȳ. ad. According to truth, not falſely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, juſtly; indeed.

TRUMP, trŭmp'. f. A trumpet, an inſtrument of warlike muſick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP, trŭmp'. v. a. To win with a trump card; To Trump up, to deviſe, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trŭmp'-ĕr-ȳ. f. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; falſehood, empty talk; ſomething of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trŭmp'-ĭt. f. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath; in military ſtyle, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praiſes.

To TRUMPET, trŭmp'-ĭt. v. a. To publiſh by ſound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trŭmp'-ĭt-ŭr. f. One who ſounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces; a fiſh.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trŭmp'-ĭt-tŭngd. a. Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trŭnk'-āte. v. a. To maim, to lop, to cut ſhort.

TRUNCATION, trŭnk-ā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trŭntſh'-ŭn. f. A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel; a ſtaff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trŭntſh-ŭn-ē'r. f. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trŭn'dl. v. n. To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trŭn'dl-tāle. f. Round-tail.

TRUNK, trŭnk'. f. The body of a tree; the body without the limbs, of an animal; the main body of any thing; a cheſt for clothes, a ſmall cheſt commonly lined

with paper; the proboſcis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trŭnk'-hôze. ſ. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trŭn'-nyŭnz. ſ. The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trôo'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting or puſhing.

TRUSS, trŭs'. ſ. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing; bundle, any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS, trŭs'. v. a. To pack up cloſe together.

TRUST, trŭſt'. ſ. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; ſomething committed to one's faith; depoſit, ſomething committed to charge on which an account muſt be given; fidelity, ſuppoſed honeſty; ſtate of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

To TRUST, trŭſt'. v. a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to ſell upon credit.

To TRUST, trŭſt'. v. n. To be confident of ſomething future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trŭs-tē'. ſ. One entruſted with any thing; one to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trŭſt'-ŭr. ſ. One who truſts.

TRUSTINESS, trŭſt'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Honeſty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

TRUSTLESS, trŭſt'-lĭs. a. Unfaithful, unconſtant, not to be truſted.

TRUSTY, trŭſt'-ȳ. a. Honeſt, faithful, true, fit to be truſted; ſtrong, ſtout, ſuch as will not fail.

TRUTH, trôth. ſ. The contrary to falſehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falſehood; fidelity, conſtancy; exactneſs, conformity to rule; reality; Of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trô-tȳ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weighing, examination by the ſcale.

To TRY, trȳ'. v. a. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to aſſay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judi tribunal; to bring to a deciſion, with emphatical; to act as on a teſt; to b as to a teſt; to eſſay, to attempt; to pu to refine.

To TRY, trȳ'. v. n. To endeavou attempt.

TUB, tŭb'. ſ. A large open veſſ wood; a ſtate of ſalivation.

TUBE, tſhôb. ſ. A pipe, a ſiph long body.

TUBERCLE, tſhôb'-bĕrkl. ſ. A ſwelling or excreſcence on the bo pimple.

TUBEROSE, tſhôb-rôze. ſ. A flo

TUBEROUS, tſhôb'-bĕr-ŭs. a H prominent knots or excreſcences.

TUBULAR, tſhôb'-bŭ-lĕr. a. Reſem a pipe or trunk, conſiſting of a pipe, and hollow, fiſtular.

TUBULE, tſhôb'-bŭl. ſ. A ſmall pi fiſtular body.

TUBULATED, tſhôb'-bŭ-lā-tĭd.

TUBULOUS, tſhôb'-bŭ-lŭs. Fiſtular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tŭk'. ſ. A long narrow ſ a kind of net.

To TUCK, tŭk'. v. a. To cruſh ther, to hinder from ſpreading; to r by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tŭk'-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall p linen that ſhades the breaſts of wom

TUESDAY, tſhôz-dā. ſ. The thi of the week.

TUFT, tŭft'. ſ. A number of thr ribbands, flowery leaves, or any bodies joined together; a clu clump.

To TUFT, tŭft'. v. a. To adorn tuft.

TUFTED, tŭf'-tĭd. a. Growing or cluſters.

TUFTY, tŭf'-tȳ. a. Adorne tufts.

To TUG, tŭg'. v. a. To pull ſtrength long continued in the utm ertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tŭg'. v. n. To pull, to to labour, to contend, to ſtrugele.

TUG, tŭg'. ſ. Pull performed w utmoſt effort.

TUGGER, tŭg'-gŭr. ſ. One th or pulls hard.

TUITION, tſhôô-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Gu ſhip, ſuperintendence.

TULIP, tſhôô'-lĭp. ſ. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tſhôô'-lĭp-trē. ſ.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. v. n. to come ſuddenly to the ground;

great quantities tumultuouſly; to roll
bout; to play tricks by various librations
the body.

TUMBLE, tům'bl. v. a. To turn
er, to throw about by way of examina-
on; to throw by chance or violence; to
row down.

UMBLE, tům'bl. ſ. A fall.

UMBLER, tům'-blůr. ſ. One who
ews poſtures or feats of activity.

UMBREL, tům'-bril. ſ. A dung-
er.

UMEFACTION, tſhů-mē-fāk'-ſhůn. ſ.
elling.

TUMEFY, tſhů'-mē-fỹ. v. a. To
ell, to make to ſwell.

UMID, tſhů'-mid. a. Swelling, puff-
up; protuberant, raiſed above the level;
mpous, boaſtful, puffy, falſely ſublime.

UMOUR, tſhů'-můr. ſ. A morbid
elling; affected pomp, falſe magnifi-
ce, puffy grandeur.

UMOUROUS, tſhů'-můr-ůs. a. Swelling,
uberant; faſtuous, vainly pompous,
dly magnificent.

TUMULATE, tſhů'-mů-lâte. v. n.
ſwell.

UMULOSE, tſhů'-mů-lôſe. a. Full of
s.

UMULT, tſhů'-můlt. ſ. A promiſcu-
commotion in a multitude; a multi-
e put into wild commotion; a ſtir,
irregular violence, a wild commo-
n.

MULTUARILY, tſhů-můl'-tſhů-ēr-
. ad. In a tumultuary manner.

MULTUARINESS, tſhů-můl'-tſhů-
ỹ-nis. ſ. Turbulence, inclination or
oſition to tumults or commotions.

ULTUARY, tſhů-můl'-tſhů-ēr-ỹ. a.
orderly, promiſcuous, confuſed; reſt-
s put into irregular commotion.

MULTUOUS, tſhů-můl'-tſhů-ůs. a.
into violent commotion, irregularly
confuſedly agitated; violently carried
by diſorderly multitudes; turbulent,
nt; full of tumults.

MULTUOUSLY, tſhů-můl'-tſhů-ůſ-
ad. By act of the multitude, with
uſion and violence.

n, tůn'. ſ. A large caſk; two pipes,
meaſure of four hogſheads; any large
ntity proverbially; a drunkard, in bur-
ſque; the weight of two thouſand
unds; a cubic ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed
ontain a tun.

TUN, tůn'. v. a. To put into caſks,
barrel.

NABLE, tſhů'n-ēbl. a. Harmonious,
ical.

TUNABLENESS, tſhů'n-ēbl-nis. ſ. Harmony, melodiouſneſs.

TUNABLY, tſhů'n-ēb-lỹ. ad. Harmoniouſly, melodiouſly.

TUNE, tſhů'n. ſ. Tune is a diverſity of notes put together; ſound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; ſtate of giving the due ſounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper ſtate for uſe or application, right diſpoſition, fit temper, proper humour; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to order.

To TUNE, tſhů'n. v. a. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced; to ſing harmoniouſly.

To TUNE, tſhů'n. v. n. To form one ſound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tſhů'n-fůl. a. Muſical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tſhů'n-lis. a. Unharmonious, unmuſical.

TUNER, tſhů'n-ůr. ſ. One who tunes.

TUNICK, tſhů'n-ik. ſ. Part of the Roman dreſs; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tſhů'-nikl. ſ. Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tůn'-nidzh. ſ. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; tax laid by a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tůn'-nil. ſ. The ſhaft of a chimney, the paſſage for the ſmoak; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tůn'-nỹ. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

TUP, tůp'. ſ. A ram.

To TUP, tůp'. v. a. To butt like a ram.

TURBAN, TURBANT, TURBAND, } tůr'-bůn. { ſ. The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tůr'-bůnd. a. Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tůr'-bēr-ỹ. ſ. The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tůr'-bid. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tůr'-bid-nis. ſ. Muddineſs, thickneſs.

TURBINATED, tůr'-bỹ-nâ-tid. a. Twiſted, ſpiral.

TURBITH, tůr'-bith. ſ. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tůr'-bůt. ſ. A delicate fiſh.

TUR-

TURBULENCE, tûr'-bû-lêns. } s.
TURBULENCY, tûr'-bû-lên-sŷ. }
Tumult, confuſion; tumultuouſneſs, liableneſs to confuſion.

TURBULENT, tûr'-bû-lênt. a. Raiſing agitation, producing commotion; expoſed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tûr'-bû-lênt-lŷ. ad. Tumultuouſly, violently.

TURCISM, tûrk'-izm. ſ. The religion of the Turks.

TURD, tûrd'. ſ. Excrement.

TURF, tûrf'. ſ. A clod covered with graſs, a part of the ſurface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tûrf'. v. a. To cover with turfs.

TURFINESS, tûrf'-ŷ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tûrf'-ŷ. a. Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tûr'-dzhênt. a. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tûr-dzhês'-sêns. } s.
TURGESCENCY, tûr-dzhês'-sên-sŷ. }
The act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

TURGID, tûr'-dzhid. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, faſtuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tûr-dzhid'-it-ŷ. ſ. State of being ſwollen.

TURKEY, tûr'-kŷ. ſ. A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tûr-kâ'ze. ſ. A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones.

TURKSCAP, tûrks'-kâp. ſ. An herb.

TURM, tûrm'. ſ. A troop.

TURMERICK, tûr'-mêr-îk. ſ. An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tûr'-moil. ſ. Trouble, diſturbance, haraſſing uneaſineſs.

To TURMOIL, tûr-moil'. v. a. To haraſs with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietneſs.

To TURN, tûrn'. v. a. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upperſide downwards; to change with reſpect to poſition; to change the ſtate of the balance; to bring the inſide out; to change as to the poſture of the body; to form, to ſhape; to transform, to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute; to change, to alter; to tranſlate; to change to another opinion or party worſe or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to naus... to make giddy; to direct to a certain ... poſe or propenſion; to double in; to rev... to agitate in the mind; to drive from a... pendicular edge, to blunt; to apply ... reverſe, to repeal; to keep paſſing ... courſe of exchange or traffick; to reto... throw back; To Turn away, to di... from ſervice, to diſcard; To Turn ... to return to the hand from which it ... received; To Turn off, to diſmiſs ... temptuouſly; to deflect; To Turn ... to tranſfer; To Turn to, to have rec... to; To be turned of, to advance to a... beyond; To Turn over, to refer; t... amine one leaf of a book after another ... throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tûrn'. v. n. To move ro... to have a circular or vertiginous mo... to ſhew regard or anger, by directin... look towards any thing; to move the ... mind; to change poſture; to depart ... the way, to deviate; to alter, to be ch... ed, to be transformed; to become ... change; to change ſides; to chang... mind, conduct, or determination; ... change to acid, to depend on, a... chief point; to grow giddy; to ha... unexpected conſequence or tendency ... Turn away, to deviate from a p... courſe; To Turn off, to divert ... courſe.

TURN, tûrn'. ſ. The act of tur... meander, winding way; a walk to... fro; change, viciſſitude, alteration; ch... from the original intention or firſt a... ance; actions of kindneſs or m... reigning inclination; convenience ... form, caſt, ſhape, manner; the m... of adjuſting the words of a ſentenc... Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tûrn'-kôte. ſ. On... forſakes his party or principles, a... gade.

TURNER, tûrn'-ûr. ſ. One whoſ... is to turn.

TURNING, tûrn'-îng. ſ. F... winding, meander.

TURNIP, tûrn'-ip. ſ. A white e... root.

TURNPIKE, tûrn'-pike. ſ. A c... two bars armed with pikes at the en... turning on a pin, fixed to hinder ... from entering; a gate erected on th... to collect tolls to defray the expe... repairing roads.

TURNSOL, tûrn'-sôle. ſ. A plan...

TURNSPIT, tûrn'-ſpit. ſ. He th...

dly turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks now generally uſed.

RNSTILE, tûrn'-ſtîle. ſ. A turnpike; croſs-bar turning on a pin to let foot-ſengers through, and prevent horſes.

RPENTINE, tûr'-pên-tîne. ſ. The n exuded by the pine, the juniper, and her trees of that kind.

RQUOISE, tûr-kâ'ze. ſ. See TUR-IS.

RPITUDE, tûr'-pŷ-tſhûd. ſ. Eſſen-l deformity of words, thoughts, or acti-s; inherent vileneſs, badneſs.

RRET, tûr'-ît. ſ. A ſmall eminence ſed above the reſt of the building, a lit-tower.

RRETED, tûr'-rêt-id. a. Formed e a tower, riſing like a tower.

RTLE, tûr'tl. ſ. A ſpecies of dove; ſea-tortoiſe.

SH, tûſh'. interject. An expreſſion of tempt.

SK, tûſk'. ſ. The long tooth of a ting animal, the fang, the holding th.

SKED, tûs'-kid. } a.
SKEY, tûs'-kŷ. }
niſhed with tuſks.

T, tût'. interject. A particle noting tempt.

TELAGE, tſhô'-têl-idzh. ſ. Guar-ſhip, ſtate of being under a guar-n.

TELAR, tſhô'-têl-êr. } a.
TELARY, tſhô'-têl-êr-ŷ. }
ing the charge or guardianſhip of any on or thing, protecting, defenſive, dian.

TOR, tſhô'-tûr. ſ. One who has ge of another's learning and mo-

TUTOR, tſhô'-tûr. v. a. To inſtruct, each, to document; to treat with ſu-ority or ſeverity.

TORAGE, tſhô'-tûr-idzh. ſ. The ority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

TORESS, tſhô'-tris. ſ. Direc-, inſtructreſs, governeſs.

TTY, tût'-tŷ. ſ. A ſublimate of or calamine collected in the furnace.

, tûz'. ſ. A lock or tuft of hair. n uſe.

AIN, twâne. a. Two.

TWANG, twâng'. v. n. To ſound a quick ſharp noiſe.

ANG, twâng'. ſ. A ſharp quick d; an affected modulation of the

TWANGLING, twâng'-gling. a. Contemptibly noiſy.

To TWANK, twânk'. v. n. To make to ſound.

'TWAS, twôz'. Contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twôt'l. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAK, twêk. v. a. To pinch, to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twê'dl. v. a. To handle lightly.

TWEEZERS, twê'-zûrz. ſ. Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twêlfth'. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twêlfth'-tîde. ſ. The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

TWELVE, twêlv'. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twêl'-mûnth. ſ. A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twêl'-pêns. ſ. A ſhilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twêl'-pên-ŷ. a. Sold for a ſhilling.

TWELVESCORE, twêl'-ſkô're. ſ. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twên'-tŷth. a. Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twên'-tŷ. a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twîſe. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often uſed in compoſition.

To TWIDLE, twîdl. v. a. To touch lightly.

TWIG, twîg'. ſ. A ſmall ſhoot of a branch, a ſwitch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twîg'-gin. a. Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twîg'-gŷ. a. Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twî'-lîte. ſ. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe and after ſunſet, obſcure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twî'-lîte. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obſcure, deeply ſhaded; ſeen by twilight.

TWIN, twîn'. ſ. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

To TWIN, twîn'. v. n. To be born at the ſame birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be ſuited.

TWINBORN, twîn'-bârn. a. Born at the ſame birth.

To TWINE, twîne. v. a. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more; to unite itſelf.

To TWINE, twîne. v. n. To convolve itſelf, to wrap itſelf cloſely about; to unite

unite by interpoſition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twîne. ſ. A twiſted thread; twiſt, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itſelf round.

To TWINGE, twindzh'. v. a. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twindzh'. ſ. Short ſudden ſharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twink'. ſ. The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To TWINKLE, twink'l. v. n. To ſparkle, to flaſh irregularly, to quiver; to open and ſhut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twink'l. } ſ.
TWINKLING, twink'-ling. }
A ſparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twin'-ling. ſ. A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twin'-nûr. ſ. A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twêrl'. v. a. To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twêrl'. ſ. Rotation, circular motion: twiſt, convolution.

To TWIST, twiſt'. v. a. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by ſomething round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to inſinuate.

To TWIST, twiſt'. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twiſt'. ſ. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a ſingle ſtring of a cord; a cord, a ſtring; contortion, writhe; the manner of twiſting.

TWISTER, twiſt'-ûr. ſ. One who twiſts, a ropemaker.

To TWIT, twit'. v. a. To ſneer, to flout, to reproach.

To TWITCH, twitſh'. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch.

TWITCH, twitſh'. ſ. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twitſh'-grâs. ſ. A plant.

To TWITTER, twit'-tûr. v. n. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe; to be ſuddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit'-tûr. ſ. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twit'l-twŏt'l. ſ. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

'TWIXT, twikſt'. A contraction of twixt.

TWO, tô'. a. One and one.

TWOEDGED, tô'-êd'zhd. a. Ha an edge on either ſide.

TWOFOLD, tô'-fôld. a. Double.

TWOHANDED, tô' hând-id. a. L bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tûp'-pûnſe. ſ. A coin.

To TYE, tŷ'. v. a. To bind. TIE.

TYE, tŷ'. ſ. A knot, a bond, or gation. See TIE.

TYGER, tî'-gûr. ſ. See TIGER.

TYKE, tî'ke. ſ. A dog, or one as temptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, tim'-bâl. ſ. A kind of tledrum.

TYMPANUM, tim'-pâ-nûm. ſ. A d a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tim'-pâ-nŷ. ſ. A ki obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the like a drum.

TYNY, tî'-nŷ. a. Small.

TYPE, tî'pe. ſ. Emblem, mark of thing; that by which ſomething fut prefigured; a ſtamp, a mark, a pr letter.

TYPICK, tip'-ik. } a.
TYPICAL, tip'-ŷ-kêl. }
Emblematical, figurative of ſom elſe.

TYPICALLY, tip'-ŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tip'-ŷ-kêl-nis. ſ. ſtate of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tip'-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To to ſhew in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tî-pŏg'-grâf- A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tî-pŏ-grâf'- a. Emblematical, figurative; belon the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tî-pŏ-g kâl-ŷ. ad. Emblematically, figu ly; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tî-pŏg'-grâf-ŷ. blematical, figurative, or hierogl repreſentation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, têr'-râ-nès. ſ. A rant.

TYRANNICAL, tî-rân'-nŷ-kêl/

TYRANNICK, tî-rân'-nik. Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyra el, deſpotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tî-rân'-nŷ-k In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tî-rân'-nŷ-s The act of killing a tyrant.

TYRANNISE, tĕr'-rā-nīze. v. n. To ...y the tyrant, to act with rigour and im...rciousness.

TYRANNOUS, tĕr'-rān-ŭs. a. Tyran...cal, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

TYRANNY, tĕr'-rān-ȳ. s. Absolute ...narchy imperiously administered; un...ited and cruel power; cruel govern...ment, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tī'-rānt. s. An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master.

TYRE, tī're. s. See TIRE.

TYRO, tī'-rō. s. One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VACANCY, vā'-kĕn-sȳ. s. Empty ...space, vacuity; chasm, space, unfil...state of a post or employment when ...unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, ...unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of ...ght

VACANT, vā'-kĕnt. a. Empty, unfil...void; free, unencumbered, uncroud...not filled by an incumbent, or posses...being at leisure, disengaged; thought...empty of thought, not busy.

VACATE, vā'-kāte. v. a. To an...to make void, to make of no autho...; to make vacant, to quit possession of; ...feat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vā-kā'-shŭn. s. Intermis...of juridical proceedings, or any other ...employments, recess of courts or ...es; leisure, freedom from trouble or ...erity.

VACILLANCY, vă-sĭl'-lĕn-sȳ. s. A ...of wavering, fluctuation, incon...y.

VACILLATION, vă-sĭl-lā'-shŭn. s. ...act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUIST, vāk'-ū-ĭst. s. A philosopher ...holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, vāk-ū-ā'-shŭn. s. The ...emptying.

VACUITY, vă-kū'-ĭt-ȳ. s. Empti...state of being unfilled; space un...space unoccupied; inanity, want of ...y.

VACUOUS, vāk'-ū-ŭs. a. Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vāk'-ū-ŭm. s. Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vāg'-ā-bŭnd. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vāg'-ā-bŭnd. s. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vā-gā'-rȳ. s. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vā'-grĕn-sȳ. s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā'-grĕnt. a. Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā'-grĕnt. s. Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vāg. a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vāle. s. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants. See VALE.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vā'le. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vā'ne. a. Fruitleſs, ineffectual; empty, unreal, ſhadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; ſhewy, oſtentatious; idle, worthleſs, unimportant; falſe, not true; In Vain, to no purpoſe, to no end, ineffectual.

VAINGLORIOUS, vā'n-glŏ'-ryŭs. a. Boaſting without performances, proud in diſproportion to deſert.

VAINGLORY, vā'n-glŏ'-ry. ſ. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vā'n-ly. ad. Without effect, to no purpoſe, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, fooliſhly.

VAINNESS, vā'n-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā'-vŏd. ſ. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vāl'-lens. ſ. The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vāl'-lens. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vā'le. ſ. A low ground, a valley; money given to ſervants.

VALEDICTION, vāl-ĕ-dik'-ſhŭn. ſ. A farewel.

VALEDICTORY, vāl-ĕ-dik'-tŭr-y. a. Bidding farewel.

VALENTINE, vāl'-ĕn-tīne. ſ. A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vā-lē'-ryen. ſ. A plant.

VALET, vā-lēt' or vŏl'-lĕ. ſ. A waiting ſervant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vāl-lĕ-tſhŏ-dy-nā'-ryen. } a.
VALETUDINARY, vāl-lĕ-tſhŏ'-dy-ner-y. }
Weakly, ſickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vāl'-yent. a. Stout, perſonally puiſſant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vāl'-yent-ly. ad. Stoutly, with perſonal ſtrength, puiſſantly.

VALIANTNESS, vāl'-yent-nis. ſ. Valour, perſonal bravery, puiſſance.

VALID, vāl'-lid. a. Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, concluſive.

VALIDITY, vā-lid'-it-y. ſ. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vāl-lān'-sy. ſ. A large wig that ſhades the face. Not in uſe.

VALLEY, vāl'-ly. ſ. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vāl'-ŭr-ŭs. a. Brave, ſtout, valiant.

VALOUR, vāl'-ŭr. ſ. Perſonal bravery, ſtrength, proweſs, puiſſan ſtoutneſs.

VALUABLE, vāl'-ū-ĕbl. a. Precio being of great price; worthy, deſerv regard.

VALUATION, vāl-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Va ſet upon any thing; the act of ſettin value, appraiſement.

VALUATOR, vāl'-ū-ā-tŭr. ſ. An praiſer, one who ſets upon any thing price.

VALUE, vāl'-ū. ſ. Price, worth; h rate, price equal to the worth of the th bought.

To VALUE, vāl'-ū. v. a. To rate a certain price; to rate highly, to have high eſteem; to appraiſe, to eſtimate; be worth, to be equal in worth to; reckon at; to conſider with reſpect to portance, to hold important; to eq in value, to countervail; to raiſe to mation.

VALUELESS, vāl'-ū-lis. a. Being no value.

VALUER, vāl'-ū-ŭr. ſ. He that lues.

VALVE, vālv'. ſ. A folding door; thing that opens over the mouth of a ſel; in anatomy, a kind of membr which opens in certain veſſels to mit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent regreſs.

VALVULE, vāl'-vūl. ſ. A ſmall va

VAMP, vămp'. ſ. The upper leath a ſhoe.

To VAMP, vămp'. v. a. To piec old thing with ſome new part.

VAMPER, vămp'-ŭr. ſ. One pieces out an old thing with ſomet new.

VAN, văn'. ſ. The front of an army firſt line; any thing ſpread wide which a wind is raiſed, a fan; a with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, văn'-kŭr'-yĕr. ſ. harbinger, a precurſor.

VANE, vā'ne. ſ. A plate hung on to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, văn'-gārd. ſ. The or firſt line of the army.

VANILLA, vā-nil'-lā. ſ. A plant. fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent colate.

To VANISH, văn'-iſh. v. n. To perceptible exiſtence; to paſs away, the ſight, to diſappear; to paſs away be loſt.

VANITY, văn'-it-y. ſ. Emptineſs certainty, inanity; fruitleſs deſire, fr endea

…deavour; trifling labour; falſehood, un…uth; empty pleaſure, vain purſuit, idle …ew; oſtentation, arrogance; petty pride, …de exerted upon ſlight grounds.

…VANQUISH, vănk'-wiſh. v. a. To …nquer, to overcome; to confute.

…NQUISHER, vănk'-wiſh-ŭr. ſ. Con…eror, ſubduer.

…NTAGE, văn'-tĕdzh. ſ. Gain, …oft; ſuperiority; opportunity, conveni…ce.

…NTBRASS, văn'-brăs. ſ. Armour …r the arm.

…PID, văp'-id. a. Dead, having the …it evaporated, ſpiritleſs.

…PIDNESS, văp'-id-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate …being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh.

…PORER, vā'-pŭr-ŭr. ſ. A boaſter, a …ggart.

…PORISH, vā'-pŭr-ĭſh. a. Splenetick, …mourſome.

…POROUS, vā'-pŭr-ŭs. a. Full of …ours or exhalation, fumy; windy, fla…ent.

…POUR, vā'-pŭr. ſ. Any thing ex…ilable, any thing that mingles with the …; wind, flatulence; fume, ſteam; …ntal fume, vain imagination; diſeaſes …ſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves, …lancholy ſpleen.

…VAPOUR, vā'-pŭr. v. n. To paſs …a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, …fly off in evaporation; to bully, to …ge.

…VAPOUR, vā'-pŭr. v. a. To effuſe, …ſcatter in fume or vapour.

…RIABLE, vā'-ryĕbl. a. Changeable, …riable, inconſtant.

…RIABLENESS, vā'-ryĕbl-nĭs. ſ. …angeableneſs, mutability; levity, in…ſtancy.

…RIABLY, vā'-ryĕb-lў. a. Change…ly, mutably, inconſtantly, uncertain…

…RIANCE, vā'-ryĕns. ſ. Diſcord, diſ…ement, diſſention.

…RIATION, vā-ryā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, …iation, difference from itſelf; differ…, change from one to another; ſuc…ve change; in grammar, change of …ination of nouns; deviation; Vari…n of the compaſs, deviation of the …gnetick needle from parallel with the …rdian.

…VARIEGATE, vā'-ryĕ-gāte. v. a. …diverſify; to ſtain with different co…r.

…RIEGATION, vā-ryĕ-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. …erſity of colours.

…RIETY, vă-rī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Change, ſucceſſion of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made difference, diſſimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former ſtate.

VARIOUS, vā'-ryŭs. a. Different, ſeveral, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diverſified.

VARIOUSLY, vā'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vă'r-lĭt. ſ. Anciently a ſervant or footman; a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

VARLETRY, vă'r-lĕt-trў. ſ. Rabble, croud, populace.

VARNISH, vă'r-nĭſh. ſ. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vă'r-nĭſh. v. a. To cover with ſomething ſhining; to cover, to conceal with ſomething ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vă'r-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to varniſh; a diſguiſer, an adorner.

To VARY, vā'-rў. v. a. To change, to make unlike itſelf; to change to ſomething elſe; to make of different kinds; to diverſify, to variegate.

To VARY, vā'-rў. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itſelf; to deviate, to depart; to ſucceed each other; to diſagree, to be at variance; to ſhift colours.

VARY, vā'-rў. ſ. Change, alteration. Not in uſe.

VASCULAR, văs'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Conſiſting of veſſels, full of veſſels.

VASE, vāſe. ſ. A veſſel.

VASSAL, văs'-săl. ſ. One who holds by the will of a ſuperiour lord; a ſubject, a dependent; a ſervant, one who acts by the will of another; a ſlave, a low wretch.

VASSALLAGE, văs'-săl-lĕdzh. ſ. The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will, ſervitude, ſlavery.

VAST, văſt'. a. Large, great; viciouſly great, enormouſly extenſive.

VAST, văſt'. ſ. An empty waſte.

VASTATION, văs-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Waſte, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, văs-tĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Wideneſs, immenſity.

VASTLY, văſt'-lў. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, văſt'-nĭs. ſ. Immenſity, enormous greatneſs.

VASTY, vâſt'-ȳ. a. Large.
VAT, vât'. ſ. A veſſel in which liquors are kept in immature ſtate.
VATICIDE, vât'-ȳ-ſide. ſ. A murderer of poets.
To VATICINATE, vâ-tiſ'-ſȳ-nâte. v. n. To propheſy, to practiſe prediction.
VAULT, vâ't. ſ. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repoſitory for the dead.
To VAULT, vâ't. v. a. To arch, to ſhape as a vault; to cover with an arch.
To VAULT, vâ't. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.
VAULT, vâ't. ſ. A leap, a jump.
VAULTAGE, vâ'-tidzh. ſ. Arched cellar.
VAULTED, vâ'-tid. a. Arched, concave.
VAULTER, vâ'-tûr. ſ. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.
VAULTY, vâ'-tȳ. a. Arched, concave.
To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. a. To boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation.
To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with oſtentation.
VAUNT, vâ'nt. ſ. Brag, boaſt, vain oſtentation.
VAUNT, vâ'nt. ſ. The firſt part. Not in uſe.
VAUNTER, vâ'nt-ûr. ſ. Boaſter, braggart.
VAUNTFUL, vâ'nt-fûl. a. Boaſtful, oſtentatious.
VAUNTINGLY, vâ'nt-ing-lȳ. ad. Boaſtfully, oſtentatiouſly.
VAWARD, vâ'-wârd. ſ. Fore part.
UBERTY, û'-bêr-tȳ. ſ. Abundance, fruitfulneſs.
UBIETY, û-bī'-ê-tȳ. ſ. Local relation, whereneſs.
UBIQUITARY, û-bik'-wȳ-tér-ȳ. a. Exiſting every where.
UBIQUITY, û-bik'-wit-ȳ. ſ. Omnipreſence, exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.
UDDER, ûd'-dûr. ſ. The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.
VEAL, vê'l. ſ. The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.
VECTION, vêk'-ſhûn. } ſ.
VECTITATION, vêk-tȳ-tâ'-ſhûn. } The act of carrying, or being carried.
VECTURE, vêk'-tſhûr. ſ. Carriage.
To VEER, vê'r. v. n. To turn about.
To VEER, vê'r. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vêdzh-ê-tâ-bil'-ȳ. ſ. Vegetable nature.
VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. ſ. thing that has growth without ſenſa as plants.
VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. a. longing to a plant; having the natur plants.
To VEGETATE, vêdzh'-ê-tâte. v. n. grow as plants, to ſhoot out, to g without ſenſation.
VEGETATION, vêdzh-ê-tâ'-ſhûn. The power of producing the growt plants; the power of growth without ſation.
VEGETATIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-tiv. Having the quality of growing wi life; having the power to produce gr in plants.
VEGETATIVENESS, vêdzh'-ê-tiv-nis. ſ. The quality of prod growth.
VEGETE, vê-dzhê'te. a. Vigorous tive, ſpritely.
VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tiv. a. Ve ble.
VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tiv. ſ. A ve ble.
VEHEMENCE, vê'-hê-mêns. }
VEHEMENCY, vê'-hê-mên-ſȳ. } Violence, force; ardour, mental vio terror.
VEHEMENT, vê'-hê-mênt. a. Vi forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.
VEHEMENTLY, vê'-hê-mênt-lȳ. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.
VEHICLE, vê'-hikl. ſ. That in any thing is carried; that part of a cine which ſerves to make the pr ingredient potable; that by mea which any thing is conveyed.
To VEIL, vâ'le. v. n. To cover veil, or any thing which conce face; to cover, to inveſt; to hide, t ceal.
VEIL, vê'le. ſ. A cover to conce face; a cover, a diſguiſe.
VEIN, vê'n. ſ. The veins are only tinuation of the extreme capillary reflected back again towards the he uniting their channels as they appro hollow, cavity; courſe of metal mine; tendency or turn of the genius; favourable moment; h temper; continued diſpoſition; continued production; ſtrain, q ſtreak, variegation.
VEINED, vê'nd. } a.
VEINY, vê'n-ȳ. } Full of veins; ſtreaked, variegated.

LLEITY, vĕl-lē'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The loweſt degree of deſire.

VELLICATE, vĕl'-lў-kâte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by ſtimulation.

LLICATION, vĕl-lў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Twitching, ſtimulation.

LLUM, vĕl'-lŭm. ſ. The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

LOCITY, vē-lŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Speed, ſwiftneſs, quick motion.

LVET, vĕl'-vĭt. ſ. Silk with a ſhort nap or pile upon it.

LVET, vĕl'-vĭt. a. Made of velvet; ſoft, delicate.

LURE, vĕl-lū'r. ſ. Velvet. An old word.

NAL, vē'-nĕl. a. Mercenary, proſtitute; contained in the veins.

NALITY, vē-năl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Mercenarineſs, proſtitution.

NATICK, vē-năt'-ĭk. a. Uſed in hunting.

NATION, vē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of hunting.

VEND, vĕnd'. v. a. To ſell, to offer to ſale.

NDEE, vĕn-dē'. ſ. One to whom any thing is ſold.

NDER, vĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. A ſeller.

NDIBLE, vĕnd'-ĭbl. a. Saleable, to be ſold.

NDIBLENESS, vĕnd'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

NDITATION, vĕn-dў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Boaſtful diſplay.

NDITION, vĕn-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Sale, the act of ſelling.

VENEER, vĭn-nē'r. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

NEFICE, vĕn'-ē-fĭs. ſ. The practice of poiſoning.

NEFICIAL, vĕn-ē-fĭſh'-ĕl. a. Acting by poiſon, bewitching.

NEFICIOUSLY, vĕn-ē-fĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. By poiſon.

NEMOUS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs. a. Poiſonous.

VENENATE, vē-nē'-nâte. v. a. To poiſon, to infect with poiſon.

NENATION, vē-nē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Poiſon, venom.

VENENE, vē-nē'n.
VENENOSE, vē-nē-nō'ſe. } a. Poiſonous, venomous.

NERABLE, vĕn'-ĕr-ĕbl. a. To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

NERABLY, vĕn'-ĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner that excites reverence.

VENERATE, vĕn'-ĕr-âte. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reverend regard, awful reſpect.

VENERATOR, vĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vē-nē'-ryĕl. a. Relating to love; relating to a certain diſorder; conſiſting of copper, called Venus by chemiſts.

VENERIOUS, vē-vē'-ryŭs. a. Libidinous, luſtful.

VENERY, vĕn'-ĕr-ў. ſ. The ſport of hunting. Little uſed in this ſenſe. The pleaſure of the bed.

VENEY, vē'-nў. ſ. About, a turn. Out of uſe.

VENESECTION, vē-nē-sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To VENGE, vĕndzh'. v. a. To avenge, to puniſh.

VENGEANCE, vĕndzh'-ĕns. ſ. Puniſhment, penal retribution, avengement; It is uſed in familiar language, To do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vĕndzh'-fŭl. a. Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē'-nyĕbl.
VENIAL, vē'-nyĕl. } a. Pardonable, ſuſceptive of pardon, excuſable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vē'-nyĕl-nĭs. ſ. State of being excuſable.

VENISON, vĕn'-ĭs-zŭn. ſ. Game, beaſt of chaſe, the fleſh of deer.

VENOM, vĕn'-ŭm. ſ. Poiſon.

VENOMOUS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs. a. Poiſonous; malignant, miſchievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭſ-lў. ad. Poiſonouſly, miſchievouſly, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Poiſonouſneſs, malignity.

VENT, vĕnt'. ſ. A ſmall aperture, a hole, a ſpiracle; paſſage out from ſecrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emiſſion, paſſage; diſcharge, means of diſcharge; ſale.

To VENT, vĕnt'. v. a. To let out at a ſmall aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publiſh; to ſell, to carry to ſale.

VENTER, vĕn'-tĕr. ſ. Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vĕn'-tў-dŭkt. ſ. A paſſage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vĕn'-tў-lâte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to diſcuſs.

VEN-

VENTILATION, vĕn-tў-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vĕn'-tў-lā-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hale to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VENTRICLE, vĕn'-trĭkl. ſ. The ſtomach; any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl'-lō-kwĭſt. ſ. One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VENTURE, vĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a ſtake; At a Venture, at hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vĕn'-tſhŭr. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To Venture at, To Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs.

To VENTURE, vĕn'-tſhŭr. v. a. To expoſe to hazard; to put or ſend on a venture.

VENTURER, vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭs. a. Daring, bold, fearleſs, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Daringly, fearleſsly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vĕn'-tſhŭr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Boldneſs, willingneſs to hazard.

VERACITY, vĕ-rās'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Moral truth, honeſty of report; phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vĕ-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Obſervant of truth.

VERB, vĕrb'. ſ. A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion.

VERBAL, vĕrb'-ĕl. a. Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; conſiſting in mere words; literal, having word anſwering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vĕr-băl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vĕr'-bĕl-ў. ad. In words orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vĕr-bā'-tĭm. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vĕr'-bĕr-āte. v. a. To beat, to ſtrike.

VERBERATION, vĕr-bĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vĕr-bō'ſe. a. Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vĕr-bŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vĕr'-dĕnt. a. Green.

VERDERER, vĕr'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. An officer in the foreſt.

VERDICT, vĕr'-dĭkt. ſ. The determination, of the jury declared to the judge, declaration, deciſion, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRISE, vĕr'-dў-grўs. ſ. The ruſt of braſs.

VERDITURE, vĕr'-dў-tŭr. ſ. The faireſt and paleſt green.

VERDURE, vĕr'-dzhŭr. ſ. Green, freſh colour.

VERDUROUS, vĕr'-dzhŭr-ŭs. a. Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vĕr-ĕ-kŭnd'. a. Modeſt, baſhful.

VERGE, vĕrdzh'. ſ. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmoſt border; in law, Verge is the compaſs about the king's court bounding the juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the king's houſehold.

To VERGE, vĕrdzh'. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vĕrdzh'-ŭr. ſ. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vĕ-rĭd'-ў-kĕl. a. Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vĕr-ў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To VERIFY, vĕr'-ў-fў. v. n. To verify againſt the charge of falſehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vĕr'-ў-lў. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vĕr-ў-sĭm'-ў-lĕr. a. Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vĕr'-ў-sĭm-mĭl''-ў-tſhŭd.

VERISIMILITY, vĕr'-ў-sĭm-mĭl''-ĭt-ў.

Probability, likelihood, reſemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vĕr'-ў-tĕbl. a. True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vĕr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Truth, conformity to the reality of things; a true aſſertion, a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vĕr'-dzhŭs. ſ. Acid juice expreſſed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vĕr-mĭ-tſhĕl'-ў. ſ.

e rolled and broken in the form of rms.

RMICULAR, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lĕr. a. ing like a worm, continued from part to another of the ſame body.

VERMICULATE, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lāte. a. To inlay, to work in chequer rk.

MICULATION, vĕr-mĭk-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. Continuation of motion from one part nother.

MICULE, vĕr'-mẏ-kūl. ſ. A little .

MICULOUS, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lŭs. a. l of grubs.

MIFORM, vĕr'-mẏ-fārm. a. Hav- the ſhape of a worm.

MIFUGE, vĕr'-mẏ-fūdzh. ſ. Any icine that deſtroys or expels worms.

MIL, vĕr'-mĭl. } ſ.
MILION, vĕr-mĭl'-lyŭn. }
e cochineal, a grub of a particular ; factitious or native cinnabar, ſul- mixed with mercury; any beautiful olour.

VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl'-lyŭn. v. a. die red.

MIN, vĕr'-mĭn. ſ. Any noxious al.

MINOUS, vĕr'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Tend- to vermine, diſpoſed to breed ver- .

MIPAROUS, vĕr-mĭp'-pā-rŭs. a. ucing worms.

NACULAR, vĕr-nāk'-ū-lĕr. a. Na- of one's own country.

NAL, vĕr'-nĕl. a. Belonging to the .

NANT, vĕr'-nĕnt. ſ. Flouriſhing as e ſpring.

SABILITY, vĕr-ſā-bĭl'-ĭt-ẏ. } ſ.
SABLENESS, vĕr'-ſĭbl-nĭs. }
eſs to be turned or wound any

AL, vĕr'-ſĕl. a. A cant word for erſal; total, whole.

ATILE, vĕr'-ſā-tĭl. a. That may rned round; changeable, variable; applied to a new taſk.

ATILENESS, vĕr'-ſā-tĭl-nĭs. } ſ.
ATILITY, vĕr-ſā-tĭl'-ĭt-ẏ. }
quality of being verſatile.

E, vĕrſe. ſ. A line conſiſting of a ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number ; a ſection or paragraph of a book; lays, metrical language; a piece of .

VERSED, vĕrſt'. v. n. To be in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vĕrs'-măn. ſ. A poet, a writer in verſe.

VERSIFICATION, vĕr-ſẏ-fẏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of making verſes.

VERSIFICATOR, vĕr''-ſẏ-fẏ-kā'-tŭr. } ſ.
VERSIFIER, vĕr'-ſẏ-fī-ŭr. }
A verſifier, a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vĕr'-ſẏ-fẏ. v. n. To make verſe.

To VERSIFY, vĕr'-ſẏ-fẏ. v. a. To relate in verſes.

VERSION, vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, tranſformation; change of direction; tranſlation; the act of tranſlating.

VERT, vĕrt'. ſ. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the foreſt.

VERTEBRAL, vĕr'-tĕ-brăl. a. Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

VERTEBRE, vĕr'-tĕ-brē. ſ. A joint of the back.

VERTEX, vĕr'-tĕks. ſ. Zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vĕr'-tẏ-kĕl. a. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vĕr-tẏ-kăl'-ĭt-ẏ. ſ. The ſtate of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vĕr'-tẏ-kĕl-ẏ. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vĕr-tĭs'-ĭt-ẏ. ſ. The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vĕr-tĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vĕr-tī'-gō. ſ. A giddineſs, a ſenſe of turning in the head.

VERVAIN, } vĕr'-vāne. } ſ. A plant.
VERVINE, }

VERY, vĕr'-rẏ. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; ſame.

VERY, vĕr'-ẏ. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vĕs'-ſẏ-kāte. v. a. To bliſter.

VESICATION, vĕs-ẏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vĕ-sĭk'-ă-tŭr-ẏ. ſ. A bliſtering medicine.

VESICLE, vĕs'-ĭkl. ſ. A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vĕ-sĭk'-ū-lĕr. a. Hollow, full of ſmall interſtices.

VESPER, vĕs'-pŭr. ſ. The evening ſtar, the evening.

VESPERS,

VESPERS, vĕs'-pûrz. ſ. The evening ſervice.

VESPERTINE, vĕs'-pĕr-tîne. a. Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vĕs'-sîl. ſ. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vĕſt'. ſ. An outer garment.

To VEST, vĕſt'. v. a. To dreſs, to deck, to enrobe; to dreſs in a long garment; to make poſſeſſor of, to inveſt with; to place in poſſeſſion.

VESTAL, vĕs'-tĕl. ſ. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vĕs'-tĕl. a. Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vĕs'-tў-bûl. ſ. The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VESTIGE, vĕs'-tîdzh. ſ. Footſtep, mark left behind in paſſing.

VESTMENT, vĕſt'-mĕnt. ſ. Garment, part of dreſs.

VESTRY, vĕs'-trў. ſ. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited; a parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

VESTURE, vĕs'-tſhûr. ſ. Garment, robe; dreſs; habit, external form.

VETCH, vĕtſh'. ſ. A plant.

VETCHY, vĕtſh'-ў. a. Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vĕt'-ĕr-ĕn. ſ. An old ſoldier, a man long practiſed.

VETERAN, vĕt'-ĕr-ĕn. a. Long practiſed in war, long experienced.

To VEX, vĕks'. v. a. To plague, to torment, to haraſs; to diſturb, to diſquiet; to trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXATION, vĕk-sâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of troubling; the ſtate of being troubled, uneaſineſs, ſorrow; the cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs; an act of haraſſing by law; a ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vĕk-sâ'-ſhûs. a. Afflictive, troubleſome, cauſing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneaſineſs; teaſing, ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vĕk-sâ'-ſhûs-lў. ad. Troubleſomely, uneaſily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vĕk-sâ'-ſhûs-nĭs. ſ. Troubleſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

VEXER, vĕks'-ûr. ſ. He who vexes.

UGLILY, ûg'-lĭl-ў. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ûg'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathſomeneſs, moral depravity.

UGLY, ûg'-lў. a. Deformed, offe to the ſight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vî'-ĕl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

VIAND, vî'-ând. ſ. Food, meat ſed.

VIATICUM, vî-ât'-ў-kûm. ſ. Pr on for a journey; the laſt rites uſed t pare the paſſing ſoul for its departure

To VIBRATE, vî'-brĕt. v. a. To diſh, to move to and fro with quick on; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vî'-brĕt. v. n. play up and down, or to and fro quiver.

VIBRATION, vî-brâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Th of moving, or being moved with reciprocations, or returns.

VICAR, vĭk'-ĕr. ſ. The incumbent appropriated or impropriated benefice who performs the functions of anoth ſubſtitute.

VICARAGE, vĭk'-ĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. The fice of a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vî kâ'-ryûs. a. ted, delegated, acting in the pla another.

VICARSHIP, vĭk'-ĕr-ſhip. ſ. Th fice of a vicar.

VICE, vî'ſe. ſ. The courſe of actio poſite to virtue; a fault, an offence fool, or punchinello of old ſhows; a of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, u workmen; gripe, graſp; it is u compoſition for one who performs, ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or w the ſecond rank in command: as, a roy, Vice-chancellor.

To VICE, vî'ſe. v. a. To draw. lete.

VICEADMIRAL, vîſe-ăd'-mĕr-ĭl The ſecond commander of a fleet; a officer of the ſecond rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vî'ſe-ad'-m tў. ſ. The office of a vice-admiral

VICEAGENT, vîſe-â'-dzhĕnt. ſ. who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vî'ſt. a. Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENT, vî'ſe-dzhĕ'-rĕnt. lieutenant, one who is intruſted wi power of the ſuperiour.

VICEGERENCY, vî'ſe-dzhĕ'-rĕn-ſ The office of a vicegerent, lieutenanc puted power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vîſe-tſhă lûr. ſ. The ſecond magiſtrate of t verſities.

VICEROY, vî'ſe-roy. ſ. He wh verns in place of the king with reg thority.

CEROYALTY, vîſe-roy'-ĕl-tў. ſ. Dignity of a viceroy.

CINITY, vў-sin'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Nearneſs, ſtate of being near; neighbourhood.

CINAGE, vis'-in-idzh. ſ. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

CINAL, vў-sī'-nĕl. } a.
CINE, vў-sī'ne. }
Near, neighbouring.

CIOUS, vish'-ŭs. a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

CISSITUDE, vў-sis'-sў-tshŭd. ſ. Regular change, return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion; revolution, change.

CTIM, vik'-tim. ſ. A ſacrifice, ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice; ſomething deſtroyed.

CTOR, vik'-tŭr. ſ. Conqueror, vanquiſher, he that gains the advantage in any conteſt.

CTORIOUS, vik tō'-ryŭs. a. Conquering, having obtained conqueſt, ſuperior in conteſt; producing conqueſt; becoming conqueſt.

CTORIOUSLY, vik-tō'-ryŭs-lў. With conqueſt, ſucceſsfully, triumphantly.

CTORIOUSNESS, vik-tō'-ryŭs-nis. The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

CTORY, vik'-tŭr-ў. ſ. Conqueſt, ſucceſs in conteſt, triumph.

CTRESS, vik'-tris. ſ. A female that conquers.

CTUAL, vit'l. }
CTUALS, vit'lz. } ſ.
Proviſion of food, ſtores for the ſupport of animal meat.

CTUAL, vit'l. v. a. To ſtore with proviſion for food.

CTUALLER, vit'-lŭr. ſ. One who provides victuals.

ELICET, vi-dĕl'-ў-sĕt. ad. To wit, which is generally written Viz.

IE, vў. v. a. To ſhow or practiſe in competition.

IE, vў. v. n. To conteſt, to contend.

IEW, vū. v. a. To ſurvey, to look over by way of examination; to ſee, to perceive by the eye.

W, vū. ſ. Proſpect; ſight, power of ſeeing; act of ſeeing; ſight, eye; ſurvey, examination by the eye; intellectual ſight; ſpace that may be taken in by the eye, reach of ſight; appearance, ſhow; ſcene, exhibition to the ſight of mind; purpoſe of intereſt; intention, deſign.

VIEWLESS, vū'-lis. a. Unſeen, not diſcernible by the ſight.

VIGIL, vidzh'-il. ſ. Watch, devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt; a faſt kept before a holiday; ſervice uſed on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of ſleep.

VIGILANCE, vidzh'-il-ĕns. }
VIGILANCY, vidzh'-il-ĕn-sў. } ſ.
Forbearance of ſleep; watchfulneſs, circumſpection, inceſſant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vidzh'-il-ĕnt. a. Watchful, circumſpect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vidzh'-il-ĕnt-lў. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumſpectly.

VIGOROUS, vig'-ŭr-ŭs. a. Forcible, not weakened, full of ſtrength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vig'-ŭr-ŭs-lў. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vig'-ŭr-ŭs-nis. ſ. Force, ſtrength.

VIGOUR, vig'-ŭr. ſ. Force, ſtrength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vīle. a. Baſe, mean, worthleſs, ſordid, deſpicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vīle-lў. ad. Baſely, meanly, ſhamefully.

VILENESS, vīle-nis. ſ. Baſeneſs, meanneſs, deſpicableneſs; moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

To VILIFY, vil'-ў-fў. v. a. To debaſe, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vil'-lă. ſ. A country ſeat.

VILLAGE, vil'-lidzh. ſ. A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town.

VILLAGER, vil'-lidzh-ŭr. ſ. An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vil'-lidzh-rў. ſ. Diſtrict of villages.

VILLAIN, vil'-lĕn. ſ. One who held by a baſe tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vil'-lĕn-idzh. ſ. The ſtate of a villain, baſe ſervitude; baſeneſs, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vil'-lĕn-īze. v. a. To debaſe, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vil'-lĕn-ŭs. a. Baſe, vile, wicked; ſorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vil'-lĕn-ŭs-lў. ad. Wickedly, baſely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil'-lĕn-ŭs-nis. ſ. Baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VILLANY, vil'-lĕn-ў. ſ. Wickedneſs, baſeneſs, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vil-lăt'-ik. a. Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vĭl'-lī. ſ. In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grains of pluſh or ſhag.
VILLOUS, vĭl'-lŭs. a. Shaggy, rough.
VIMINEOUS, vĭ-mȳn'-yŭs. a. Made of twigs.
VINCIBLE, vĭn'-sĭbl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable.
VINCIBLENESS, vĭn'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Liableneſs to be overcome.
VINDEMIAL, vĭn-dē'-myĕl. a. Belonging to a vintage.
To VINDICATE, vĭn'-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To juſtify, to ſupport, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to aſſert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.
VINDICATION, vĭn-dȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Defence, aſſertion, juſtification.
VINDICATIVE, vĭn-dĭk'-ā-tĭv. a. Revengeful, given to revenge.
VINDICATOR, vĭn'-dȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who vindicates, an aſſertor.
VINDICATORY, vĭn''-dȳ-kā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defenſory, juſtificatory.
VINDICTIVE, vĭn-dĭk'-tĭv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.
VINE, vīne. ſ. The plant that bears the grape.
VINEGAR, vĭn'-nȳ-gŭr. ſ. Wine grown ſour; any thing really or metaphorically ſour.
VINEYARD, vĭn'-yĕrd. ſ. A ground planted with vines.
VINOUS, vī'-nŭs. a. Having the qualities of wine, conſiſting of wine.
VINTAGE, vĭn'-tĭdzh. ſ. The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.
VINTAGER, vĭn'-tĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. He who gathers the vintage.
VINTNER, vĭnt'-nŭr. ſ. One who ſells wine.
VIOL, vī'-ŭl. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.
VIOLABLE, vī'-ō-lĕbl. a. Such as may be violated or hurt.
To VIOLATE, vī'-ō-lāte. v. a. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh, to deflower.
VIOLATION, vī-ō-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred; rape, the act of deflowering.
VIOLATOR, vī'-ō-lā-tŭr. ſ. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred; a raviſher.
VIOLENCE, vī'-ō-lĕns. ſ. Force, ſtrength applied to any purpoſe; an attack, an aſſault, a murder; outrage, unjuſt force; eagerneſs, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.
VIOLENT, vī'-ō-lĕnt. a. Forcible, acting with ſtrength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjuſtly aſſailant, murderous; unſeaſonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.
VIOLENTLY, vī'-ō-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.
VIOLET, vī'-ō-lĕt. ſ. A flower.
VIOLIN, vī-ō-lĭn'. ſ. A fiddle, a ſtringed inſtrument.
VIOLIST, vī'-ō-lĭſt. ſ. A player on the viol.
VIOLONCELLO, vī-ō-lŏn-tshĕl'-ō. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.
VIPER, vī'-pŭr. ſ. A ſerpent of a ſpecies which brings its young alive; any thing miſchievous.
VIPERINE, vĭp'-ĕr-īne. a. Belonging to a viper.
VIPEROUS, vī'-pĕr-ŭs. a. Having the qualities of a viper.
VIRAGO, vĭ-rā'-gō. ſ. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.
VIRELAY, vĭr'-ĕ-lā. ſ. A ſort of ancient French poem, that conſiſted of two rhymes and ſhort verſes.
VIRENT, vī'-rĕnt. a. Green, not withered.
VIRGE, vĕrdzh'. ſ. A dean's mace.
VIRGIN, vĕr'-dzhĭn. ſ. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.
VIRGIN, vĕr'-dzhĭn. a. Befitting a virgin, ſuitable to a virgin, maidenly.
VIRGINAL, vĕr'-dzhĭn-ĕl. a. Maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.
VIRGINAL, vĕr'-dzhĭn-ĕl. ſ. Mor ally Virginals. A muſical inſtrum called, because uſed by young Ladies
VIRGINITY, vĕr-dzhĭn'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. denhead, unacquaintance with man.
VIRILE, vĭr'-rĭle. ſ. Belongi man.
VIRILITY, vĭr-ĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Ma character of a man; power of pr tion.
VIRTUAL, vĕr'-tshŭ-ĕl. a Havi efficacy without the ſenſible part.
VIRTUALITY, vĭr-tshŭ-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ficacy.
VIRTUALLY, vĕr'-tshŭ-ĕl-ȳ. ad effect, though not formally.

RTUE, vĕr'-tshû. ſ. Moral goodneſs; particular moral excellence; medicinal ality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, pow-; acting power; ſecret agency, efficacy; rery, valour; excellence, that which es excellence; one of the orders of the ſtial hierarchy.

RTUELESS, vĕr'-tshû-lĭs. a. Want- virtue, deprived of virtue; not having acy, without operating qualities.

RTUOSO, vĕr-tshû-ō'-sō. ſ. A man lled in antique or natural curioſities; a n ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or ar- ecture.

RTUOUS vĕr'-tshû-ŭs. a. Morally od; chaſte; done in conſequence of ral goodneſs; efficacious, powerful; ing wonderful or eminent properties; ing medicinal qualities.

RTUOUSLY, vĕr'-tshû-ŭſ-lў. ad. In rtuous manner.

RTUOUSNESS, vĕr'-tshû-ŭſ-nĭs. The ſtate or character of being virtu-

ULENCE vĕr'-û-lĕns. } ULENCY, vĕr'-û-lĕn-sў. } ſ. ental poiſon, malignity, acrimony of per, bitterneſs.

ULENT, vĕr'-û-lĕnt. a. Poiſonous, mous; poiſoned in the mind, bitter, gnan.

NLENTLY, vĕr'-û-lĕnt-lў. ad. Ma- nantly, with bitterneſs.

AGE, vĭz-ĭdzh. ſ. Face, counte- ce, look.

VISCERATE, vĭs'-sĕ-râte. v. a. To owel, to exentrate.

CID, vĭs'-sĭd. a. Glutinous, tenaci-

CIDITY, vĭs-sĭd'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Glutinouſ- ; tenacity, ropineſs; glutinous concre-

COSITY, vĭs-kŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Gluti- neſs, tenacity; a glutinous ſubſtance.

COUNT, vī'-kount. ſ. A nobleman t in degree to an earl.

COUNTESS, vī'-kount-ĭs. ſ. The of a viſcount.

COUS, vĭs'-kŭs. a. Glutinous, ſticky, cious.

IBILITY, vĭz-ў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The or quality of being perceptible by the ; ſtate of being apparent, or openly diſ- rable.

IBLE, vĭz'-ĭbl. a. Perceptible by the diſcovered to the eye; apparent, open, ſpicuous.

IBLENESS, vĭz'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. State or ity of being viſible.

VISIBLY, vĭz'-ĭb-lў. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. Sight, the faculty of ſeeing; the act of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, a phantom; a dream, ſomething ſhown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'-ŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'-ŭn-ĕr-ў. ſ. One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To VISIT, vĭz'-ĭt. v. a. To go to ſee; to ſend good or evil judicially; to ſalute with a preſent; to come to a ſurvey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vĭz'-ĭt. v. n. To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VISIT, vĭz'-ĭt. ſ. The act of going to ſee another.

VISITABLE, vĭz'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Liable to be viſited.

VISITANT, vĭz'-ў-tĕnt. ſ. One who goes to ſee another.

VISITATION, vĭz-ў-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of viſiting; object of viſits; judicial viſit or perambulation; judicial evil ſent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, vĭz-ў-tă-tō'-ryĕl. a. Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

VISITER, vĭz'-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. One who comes to another; an occaſional judge.

VISIVE, vī'-sĭv. a. Formed in the act of ſeeing.

VISOR, vĭz'-ŭr. ſ. A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

VISORED, vĭz'-ŭrd. a. Maſked.

VISTA, vĭs'-tă. ſ. View, proſpect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vĭzh'-û-ĕl. a. Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight..

VITAL, vī'-tĕl. a. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the ſeat of life; ſo diſpoſed as to live; eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

VITALITY, vī-tăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VITALLY, vī'-tĕl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VITALS, vī'-tĕlz. ſ. Parts eſſential to life.

To VITIATE, vĭsh'-âte. v. a. To deprave, to ſpoil, to make leſs pure.

VITIATION, vĭsh-yā'-shŭn. ſ. Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vĭsh'-yŭs. a. Corrupt, wicked,

oppoſite to virtuous; corrupt, having phyſical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, vĭſh'-yŭs-lў. ad. Not virtuouſly, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vĭſh'-yŭs-nĭs. ſ. Corruptneſs, ſtate of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vĭt'-tryŭs. a. Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs.

VITREOUSNESS, vĭt'-tryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE, vĭt-trĭf'-fў-kĕbl. a. Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRIFICATE, vĭt-trĭf'-fў-kāte. v. a. To change into glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, vĭt-trў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Production of glaſs, act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt'-trў-fў. v. a. To change into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt'-trў-fў. v. n. To become glaſs.

VITRIOL, vĭt'-tryŭl. ſ. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt.

VITRIOLATE, vĭt'-tryŏ-lāte. } a.
VITRIOLATED, vĭt'-tryŏ-lā-tĭd. }
Impregnated with vitriol, conſiſting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vĭt-trў-ol'-ĭk. } a.
VITRIOLOUS, vĭt-trĭ-ŏ-lŭs. }
Reſembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vĭt'-tſhŭ-līne. a. Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vĭ-tſhŏ'-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vĭ-tſhŏ' pĕr-āte. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

VITUPERATION, vĭ-tſhŏ-pĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

VIVACIOUS, vĭ-vā'-ſhŭs. a. Long-lived; ſpritely, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vĭ-vā'-ſhŭs-nĭs. } ſ.
VIVACITY, vĭ-vās'-ĭt-ў. }
Livelineſs, ſpritelineſs; longevity, length of life.

VIVID, vĭv'-ĭd. a. Lively, quick, ſtriking; ſpritely, active.

VIVIDLY, vĭv'-ĭd-lў. ad. With life, with quickneſs, with ſtrength.

VIVIDNESS, vĭv'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Life, vigour, quickneſs.

To VIVIFICATE, vĭ-vĭf'-fў-kāte. v. n. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vĭv-ў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vĭ-vĭf'-ĭk. a. Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, vĭv'-ў-fў. v. a. make alive, to animate, to endue life.

VIVIPAROUS, vĭ-vĭp'-pā-rŭs. a. Bring the young alive, oppoſed to Ovirous.

VIXEN, vĭks'n. ſ. Vixen is the name a ſhe-fox; and applied to a wom whoſe nature is thereby compared to a fox.

VIZARD, vĭz'-ĕrd. ſ. A maſk uſed diſguiſe.

VIZIER, vĭz'-yāre. ſ. The prime m ſter of the Turkiſh empire.

ULCER, ŭl'-sŭr. ſ. A ſore of conti ance, not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, ŭl'-sĕr-āte. v. a. diſeaſe with ſores.

ULCERATION, ŭl-sĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. The act of breaking into ulcers; u ſore.

ULCEROUS, ŭl'-sĕr-ŭs. a. Afflicted ſores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ŭl'-sĕr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ŭl'-sĕrd. a. Grown by from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ŭ-lĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Sl muddy.

ULTIMATE, ŭl'-tў-mĕt. a. Inte in the laſt reſort.

ULTIMATELY, ŭl'-tў-mĕt-lў. ad. the laſt conſequence.

ULTIMITY, ŭl-tĭm'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtage, the laſt conſequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā- ſ. One of the nobleſt blue colours in painting, produced by calcination the ſtone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā-rĭ'n Being beyond the ſea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ŭl-trā-mŏn'- a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ŭl-trā-mŭn'- a. Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ŭm'-bĕl. ſ. In botany, th tremity of a ſtalk or branch divided ſeveral pediments or rays, beginning the ſame point, and opening ſo as to an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ŭm'-bĕl-lā-tĭd. a. botany, is ſaid of flowers when ma them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ŭm-bĕl-lĭf- a. Uſed of plants that bear flowers, growing upon many foot

UMBER, ŭm'-bĕr. ſ. A colour; The Umber and grayling differ in n but their names.

UMBE

MBERED, ŭm'-bĕrd. a. Shaded, clouded.

MBILICAL, ŭm-bil'-ŷ-kĕl. a. Belonging to the navel.

MBLES, ŭm'blz. ſ. A deer's entrails.

MBO, ŭm'-bō. ſ. The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

MBRAGE, ŭm'-brĭdzh. ſ. Shade, ſcreen of trees; ſhadow, appearance; reſentment, offence, ſuſpicion of injury.

MBRAGEOUS, ŭm-brā'-dzhŭs. a. Shady, yielding ſhade.

MBRAGEOUSNESS, ŭm-brā'-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Shadineſs.

MBRATILE, ŭm-brăt'-ĭl. a. Being in the ſhade.

MBREL, ŭm-brĕl'.
MBRELLA, ŭm-brĕl'-lă. } ſ. A ſcreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

MBROSITY, ŭm-brŏs'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Shadineſs, excluſion of light.

MPIRAGE, ŭm'-pŷr-ĭdzh. ſ. Arbitration, friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

MPIRE, ŭm'-pŷr. ſ. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

NABASHED, ŭn-ă-băſht'. a. Not aſhamed, not confined by modeſty.

NABLE, ŭn-ā'bl. a. Not having ability; weak, impotent.

NABOLISHED, ŭn-ă-bŏl'-ĭſht. a. Not abrogated, remaining in force.

NACCEPTABLE, ŭn-ăk'-sĕp-tĕbl. a. Not pleaſing, not ſuch as is well received.

NACCEPTABLENESS, ŭn-ăk'-sĕp-tă-bl-nĭs. ſ. State of not pleaſing.

NACCESSIBLENESS, ŭn-ăk-sĕs'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. State of not being to be attained or approached.

NACCOMMODATED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dā-tĭd. a. Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

NACCOMPANIED, ŭn-ăk-kŭm'-pă-nĭd. a. Not attended.

NACCOMPLISHED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'-plĭſht. a. Unfiniſhed, incomplete.

NACCOUNTABLE, ŭn-ăk-kou'n-tĕbl. a. Not explicable, not to be ſolved by reaſon, not reducible to rule; not ſubject, not controlled.

NACCOUNTABLY, ŭn-ăk-kou'n-tĕb-lĭ. ad. Strangely.

NACCURATE, ŭn-ăk'-kŭ-rĕt. a. Not exact.

UNACCUSTOMED, ŭn-ăk'-kŭſ-tŭmd. a. Not uſed, not habituated; new not uſual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ŭn-ăk-nŏl'-lĭdzhd. a. Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ŭn-ăk-kwā'n-tĕns. ſ. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ŭn-ăk-kwā'n-tĭd. a. Not known, unuſual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ŭn-ăk'-tĭv. a. Not briſk, not lively, having no employment; not buſy, not diligent; having no efficacy.

UNADMIRED, ŭn-ăd-mī'rd. a. Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ŭn-ă-dō'rd. a. Not worſhipped.

UNADVISED, ŭn-ăd-vī'zd. a. Imprudent, indiſcreet; done without due thought, raſh.

UNAFFECTED, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'-tĭd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, ſincere; not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'-tĭng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the paſſions.

UNAIDED, ŭn-ā'd-ĭd. a. Not aſſiſted, not helped.

UNALLIED, ŭn-ăl-lī'd. a. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNANIMOUS, ŭ-năn'-ŷ-mŭs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ŭn-ă-noi'n-tĭd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ŭn-ăn'-sŭr-ĕbl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ŭn-ăn'-sŭrd. a. Not oppoſed by a reply; not confuted; not ſuitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ŭn-ăp-păld. a. Not daunted, not impreſſed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ŭn-ăp-pē'z-ĕbl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ŭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ŭn-ăp-prō'tſh-ĭd. a. Inacceſſible.

UNAPPROVED, ŭn-ăp-prō'vd. a. Not approved.

UNAPT, ŭn-ăpt'. a. Dull, not apprehenſive; not ready, not propenſe; unfit, not

not qualified; improper, unfit, unſuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ŭn-ăpt'-nĕs. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs; dulneſs, want of apprehenſion; unreadineſs, diſqualification, want of propenſion.

UNARGUED, ŭn-ăr'-gūd. a. Not diſputed; not cenſured.

UNARMED, ŭn-ăr'mĕd. a. Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ŭn-ărt'-fŭl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting ſkill.

UNASKED, ŭn-ăsk'. a. Not ſought by ſolicitation.

UNASPIRING, ŭn-ăs-pī'-rĭng. a. Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ŭn-ăs-sā'ld. a. Not attacked, not aſſaulted.

UNASSISTED, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'-tĭd. a. Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'-tĭng. a. Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ŭn ăs shŏ'rd. a. Not confident; not to be truſted.

UNATTAINABLE, ŭn ăt-tā'n-ĕbl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ŭn-ăt-tā'n-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕmp'-tĭd. a. Untried, not aſſayed.

UNATTENDED, ŭn-ăt-tĕn'-dĭd. a. Having no retinue or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ŭn-ă-vā'l-ĕbl. a. Uſeleſs, vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

UNAVAILING, ŭn-ă-vā'-lĭng. a. Uſeleſs, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ŭn-ă-voi'd-ĕbl. a. Inevitable, not to be ſhunned.

UNAVOIDED, ŭn-ă voi'd-ĕd. a. Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ŭn-ă'-thŭr-īzd. a. Not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.

UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wā're. } ad.
UNAWARES, ŭn-ă-wā'rz. }
Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, ſuddenly.

UNAWED, ŭn-ā'd. a. Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ŭn-băkt'. a. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To UNBAR, ŭn-bă'r. v. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ŭn bă'rbd. a. Not ſhaven.

UNBATTERED, ŭn-băt'-tŭrd. a. N injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ŭn-bē'tn. a. Not treat with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ŭn-bȳ kŭm'-ĭng. Indecent, unſuitable, indecorous.

To UNBED, ŭn-bĕd'. v. a. To r from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ŭn-bȳ-fĭt'-ĭng. a. N becoming, not ſuitable.

UNBEGOT, ŭn-bȳ-gŏt'. } a.
UNBEGOTTEN, ŭn-bȳ gŏt'n. }
Eternal, without generation; not yet nerated.

UNBELIEF, ŭn-bȳ-lē'f. ſ. Incredu ty; infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIEVE, ŭn-bȳ-lē'v. v. a. diſcredit, not to truſt; not to think rea true.

UNBELIEVER, ŭn-bȳ-lē'v-ŭr. ſ. infidel, one who believes not the ſcrip of God.

UNBENDING, ŭn-bĕn'-dĭng. a. ſuffering flexure; devoted to relaxa

UNBENEVOLENT, ŭn-bē-nĕv' vō-l a. Not kind.

UNBENEFICED, ŭn-bĕn'-nē-fĭſt. a. preferred to a benefice.

UNBENIGHTED, ŭn-bȳ nī't-ĭd. a. ver viſited by darkneſs.

UNBENIGN, ŭn-bē-nī'ne. a. M nant, malevolent.

UNBENT, ŭn-bĕnt'. a. Not ſtra by the ſtring; having the bow unſtr not cruſhed, not ſubdued; relaxed, intent.

UNBESEEMING, ŭn-bȳ-sē'm-ĭng. Unbecoming.

UNBESOUGHT, ŭn-bȳ-sā't. a. intreated.

UNBEWAILED, ŭn-bȳ-wā'ld. a. lamented.

To UNBIAS, ŭn-bī'-ĕs. v. a. To from any external motive, to diſen from prejudice.

UNBID, ŭn-bĭd'. } a.
UNBIDDEN, ŭn-bĭd'n. }
Uninvited, uncommanded, ſpontaneo

UNBIGOTTED, ŭn-bĭg'-ŭt-ĭd. a. from bigotry.

To UNBIND, ŭn-bī'nd. v. a. To to untie.

To UNBISHOP, ŭn-bĭſh' ŭp. v. a. deprive of epiſcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ŭn-bĭt'-tĭd. a. Unb unreſtrained.

UNBLAMABLE, ŭn-blā'm-ĕbl. a. culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ŭn-blĕm'-ĭſht. a from turpitude, free from reproach.

BLENCHED, ůn-blĕntſhť. a. Not ſpaced, not injured by any ſoil.

NBLEST, ůn-blĕſt'. a. Accurſed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

NBLOODIED, ůn-blůd'-ȳd. a. Not ſtained with blood.

NBLOWN, ůn-blō'n. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

NBLUNTED, ůn-blůnt'-ĭd. a. Not becoming obtuſe.

NBODIED, ůn-bŏd'-ȳd. a. Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ůn-bō'lt. v. a. To ſet open, to unbar.

NBOLTED, ůn-bō'lt-ĭd. a. Coarſe, impure, not refined.

NBONNETTED, ůn-bŏn'-nĭt-ĭd. a. Not having a hat or bonnet.

NBOOKISH, ůn-bŏ'k-ĭſh. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

NBORN, ůn-bā'rn. a. Not yet brought into life, future.

NBORROWED, ůn-bŏr'-rōd. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

NBOTTOMED, ůn-bŏt'-tůmd. a. Without bottom, bottomleſs; having no solid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ůn-bŏ'-zům. v. a. To reveal in confidence; to open, to diſcloſe.

NBOUGHT, ůn-bā't. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaſer.

NBOUND, ůn-bou'nd. a. Looſe, not bound; wanting a cover; preterite of Unbind.

NBOUNDED, ůn-bou'nd-ĭd. a. Unlimited, unreſtrained.

NBOUNDEDLY, ůn-bou'nd-ĭd-lȳ. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

NBOUNDEDNESS, ůn bou'nd-ĕd-nĭs. Exemption from limits.

NBOWED, ůn-bō'd. a. Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ůn-bow'-ĭl. v. n. To eviſcerate, to eviſcerate.

To UNBRACE, ůn-brā's. v. a. To unbind, to relax; to make the clothes looſe.

NBREATHED, ůn-brĕ'thd. v. a. Not exerciſed.

NBRED, ůn-brĕd'. a. Not inſtructed in duty, ill educated, not taught.

NBRECHED, ůn-brĭtſht'. a. Having no breeches.

NBRIBED, ůn-brī'bd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ůn-brī'dld. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

UNBROKE, ůn-brō'ke. } a.
UNBROKEN, ůn-brō'kn. }
Not violated; not ſubdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ůn-brůth'-ůr-like. } a.
UNBROTHERLY, ůn-brůth'-ůr-lȳ. }
Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ůn-buk'l. v. a. To looſe from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ůn-bĭld'. v. a. To raze, to deſtroy.

UNBUILT, ůn-bĭlt'. a. Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ůn-bĕr'-rȳd. a. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, } ůn-bůrnt'. { a.
UNBURNT, }
Not conſumed, not waſted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ůn-bůrn'-ĭng. a. Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ůn-bůr'-dĭn. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off; to diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ůn-bůt'n. v. a. To looſe any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ůn-kăl-sī'nd. a. Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ůn-kā'ld. a. Not ſummoned, not ſent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ůn-kăn'-sĭld. a. Not eraſed, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ůn-kă-nŏn'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ůn-kā'-pĕbl. a. Not capable, not ſuſceptible.

UNCARNATE, ůn-kā'r-nĕt. a. Not fleſhly.

To UNCASE, ůn-kā'ſe. v. a. To diſengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ůn-kā't. a. Not yet catched.

UNCAUSED, ůn-kā'zd. a. Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCAUTIOUS, ůn-kā'-ſhůs. a. Not wary, heedleſs.

UNCERTAIN, ůn sĕr'-tĭn. a. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not ſure in the conſequence; unſettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ůn-sĕr'-tĕn-tȳ. ſ. Dubiouſneſs, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; ſomething unknown.

To

To UNCHAIN, ŭn-tshā'n. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ŭn-tshā'ndzh-ĕbl. a. Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ŭn-tshā'ndzhd. a. Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ŭn-tshā'ndzh-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ŭn-tshā'ndzh-ĕb-lў. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ŭn-tshā'ndzh-ing. a. Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ŭn-tshā'rdzh. v. a. To retract an accuſation.

UNCHARITABLE, ŭn-tshăr'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ŭn-tshăr'-ĭt-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ŭn-tshăr'-ĭt-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ŭn-tshā'-rў. a. Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ŭn-tshā'ſt. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ŭn-tshăs'-tĭ-tў. ſ. Lewdneſs, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ŭn-tshēr'-fŭl-nis. ſ. Melancholy, gloomineſs of temper.

UNCHECKED, ŭn-tshĕkt'. a. Unreſtrained.

UNCHEWED, ŭn-tshō'd. a. Not maſticated.

To UNCHILD, ŭn-tshī'ld. v. a. To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ŭn-krĭs'-tshĕn. a. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ŭn-krĭs'-tshĕn-nis. ſ. Contrariety to chriſtianity.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sī'zd. a. Not circumciſed, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sĭz'-zhŭn. ſ. Omiſſion of circumciſion.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-skrī'bd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ŭn-sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shĕl. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ŭn-sĭv'-il. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

UNCIVILLY, ŭn-sĭv'-il-ў. ad. Unpolitely, not complaiſantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ŭn-sĭv'-il-īzd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarſe, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ŭn-klăr'-ў-fīd. a. Purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ŭn-klăſp'. v. a. To open what is ſhut with claſps.

UNCLASSICK, ŭn-klăs'-sĭk. a. Not claſſick.

UNCLE, ŭnk'l. ſ. The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ŭn-klē'n. a. Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practice; foul with ſin; lewd, unchaſte.

UNCLEANLINESS, ŭn-klĕn'-lў-nis. ſ. Want of cleanlineſs.

UNCLEANLY, ŭn-klĕn'-lў. a. Foul, filthy, naſty; indecent, unchaſte.

UNCLEANNESS, ŭn-klē'n-nis. ſ. Lewneſs, incontinence; want of cleanlineſs, naſtineſs; ſin, wickedneſs; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ŭn-klĕnzd'. a. Not cleanſed.

To UNCLEW, ŭn-klū'. v. a. To undo.

To UNCLENCH, ŭn-klĕntsh'. v. a. To open the cloſed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ŭn-klĭpt'. a. Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH, ŭn-klō'th. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

To UNCLOG, ŭn-klŏg'. v. a. To diſencumber, to exonerate; to ſet at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ŭn-kloĭ's-tŭr. To ſet at large.

To UNCLOSE, ŭn-klō'ze. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ŭn-klō'zd. a. Not ſeparated by incloſures.

UNCLOUDED, ŭn-klou'-dĭd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obſcurity, unclouded.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ŭn-klou'-dĭd-nis. ſ. Openneſs, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ŭn-klou'-dў. a. Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ŭn-klŭtsh'. v. a. To open.

To UNCOIF, ŭn-kwoĭ'f. v. a. To take the cap off.

To UNCOIL, ŭn-koĭ'l. v. a. To free from being coiled or wrapped one upon another.

UNCOINED, ŭn-koĭ'nd. a. Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ŭn-kŏl-lĕk'-tĕd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ŭn-kŭl'-lŭrd. a. Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

NCOMBED, ŭn-kō'md. a. Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

NCOMEATABLE, ŭn-kŭm-āt'-ĕbl. a. Inacceſſible, unattainable.

NCOMELINESS, ŭn-kŭm'-lў-nĕs. ſ. Want of grace, want of beauty.

NCOMELY, ŭn-kŭm'-lў. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

NCOMFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tĕbl. Affording no comfort, gloomy, diſmal, miſerable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

NCOMFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Want of cheerfulneſs.

NCOMFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tĕb-lў. ad. Without cheerfulneſs.

NCOMMANDED, ŭn-kŭm-mă'n-dĭd. a. Not commanded.

NCOMMON, ŭn-kŏm'-mŭn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

NCOMMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm'-mŭn-ĭs. ſ. Infrequency.

NCOMPACT, ŭn-kŏm-păkt'. a. Not compact, not cloſely cohering.

NCOMMUNICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū'-kā-tĕd. a. Not communicated.

NCOMPANIED, ŭn-kŭm'-pă-nўd. a. Having no companion.

NCOMPELLED, ŭn-kŭ n-pĕld'. a. Free from compulſion.

NCOMPLETE, ŭn-kŏm-plē't. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

NCOMPOUNDED, ŭn-kŏm pou'nd-ĭd. Simple, not mixed; ſimple, not intricate.

NCOMPRESSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕſt'. a. Free from compreſſion.

NCOMPREHENSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prē-ſiv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify Incomprehenſible.

NCONCEIVABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē'v-ĕbl. Not to be underſtood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

NCONCEIVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē'v-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Incomprehenſibility.

NCONCEIVED, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vd. a. Not thought, not imagined.

NCONCERN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'. ſ. Negligence, want of intereſt in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

NCONCERNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'. a. Having no intereſt in; not anxious, not diſturbed, not affected.

NCONCERNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'-lў. ad. Without intereſt or affection.

NCONCERNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

UNCONCERNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'-nĭng. a. Not intereſting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of having no ſhare.

UNCONCLUDENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. } a.
UNCONCLUDING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĭng. }

Not deciſive, inferring no plain or certain concluſion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĭng-nĭs. ſ. Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ŭn-kou'n-sĕl-lĕbl. a. Not to be adviſed.

UNCOUNTABLE, ŭn-kou'n-tĕbl. a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ŭn-kou'n-tĕr-fĭt. a. Genuine, not ſpurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ŭn-kŭp'l. v. a. To looſe dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr'-tſhŭs. a. Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ŭn-kō'rt-lў-nĭs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ŭn-kō'rt-lў. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ŭn-kō'th. a. Odd, ſtrange, unuſual.

To UNCREATE, ŭn-krē-ā'te. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence.

UNCREATED, ŭn-krē-ā'-tĭd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd'-ў-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ŭn-krŏpt'. a. Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ŭn-krŏſt'. a. Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ŭn krou'-dĭd. a. Not ſtraitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ŭn-krow'n. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

UNCTION, ŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing ſoftening, or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the laſt hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ŭnk-tſhū-ŏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Fatneſs, oilineſs.

UNCTUOUS, ŭnk'-tſhū-ŭs. a. Fat, clammy, oily.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ŭnk'-tſhū-ŭs-nĭs. ſ.

Fatneſs, oilineſs, clammineſs, greaſineſs.

UNCULLED, ŭn-kŭld'. a. Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ŭn-kŭl'-pĕbl. a. Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl'-tў-vā-tĭd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not inſtructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ŭn-kŭm'-bŭrd. a. Not burthened, not embarraſſed.

UNCURBABLE, ŭn-kŭr'-bĕbl. a. That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, ŭn-kŭrbd'. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. a. To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ŭn-kŭr'-rĕnt. a. Not current, not paſſing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ŭn-kŭrs'. v. a. To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ŭn-kŭt'. a. Not cut.

To UNDAM, ŭn-dăm'. v. a. To open, to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ŭn-dăm'-ĭdzhd. a. Not made worſe, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ŭn-dā'n-tĭd. a. Unſubdued by fear, not depreſſed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ŭn-dā'n-tĭd-lў. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ŭn-dăz'ld. a. Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendor.

To UNDEAF, ŭn-dĕf'. v. a. To free from deafneſs.

UNDEBAUCHED, ŭn-dĕ-bă'tſht. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ŭn-dĕk'-ā-gŏn. ſ. A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECAYING, ŭn-dĕ-kā'-ĭng. a. Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

UNDECAYED, ŭn-dĕ-kā'd. a. Not liable to be diminiſhed.

To UNDECEIVE, ŭn-dĕ-sē'v. v. a. To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ŭn-dĕ-sē'v-ĕbl. a. Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ŭn-dĕ-sē'vd. a. Not cheated, not impoſed on.

UNDECIDED, ŭn-dĕ-sī'-dĭd. a. Not determined, not ſettled.

To UNDECK, ŭn-dĕk'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ŭn-dĕkt'. a. Not adorn not embelliſhed.

UNDECISIVE, ŭn-dĕ-sī'-sĭv. a. N deciſive, not concluſive.

UNDECLINED, ŭn-dĕ-klī'nd. a. N grammatically varyed by terminatio not deviating, not turned from the ri way.

UNDEDICATED, ŭn-dĕd'-ў-kā-tĭd. Not conſecrated, not devoted; not inſcr ed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ŭn-dē'd-ĭd. a. Not fig lized by action.

UNDEFACED, ŭn-dē-fā'ſt. a. Not prived of its form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ŭn-dē-fē'z-ĭbl. Not defeaſible, not to be vacated or ann ed.

UNDEFIED, ŭn-dē-fī'de. a. Not at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFILED, ŭn-dē-fī'ld. a. Not luted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINED, ŭn-dē-fī'nd. a. circumſcribed, or explained by a def tion.

UNDEFINABLE, ŭn-dē-fī'n-ĕbl. Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed a definition.

UNDEFORMED, ŭn-dē-fā'rmd. a. deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ŭn-dē-lĭb'-ē tĭd. a. Not carefully conſidered.

UNDELIGHTED, ŭn-dē-lī't-ĭd. Not pleaſed, not touched with p ſure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ŭn-dē-lī't-fŭl. a. giving pleaſure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ŭn-dē-mŏl'-ĭſht Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ŭn-dē-mŏ ſtrĕbl. a. Not capable of fuller dence.

UNDENIABLE, ŭn-dē-nī'-ĕbl. a. as cannot be gainſaid.

UNDENIABLY, ŭn-dē-nī'-ĕb ad. So plainly as to admit no contra tion.

UNDEPLORED, ŭn-dē-plō'rd. a. lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ŭn-dē-prā'vd. a. corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ŭn-dē-prī'vd. a. diveſted by authority, not ſtripped of poſſeſſion.

UNDER, ŭn'-dŭr. prep. In a ſtat ſubjection to; in the ſtate o pupillage beneath, ſo as to be covered or hid below in place; in a leſs degree than

ſs than; leſs than, below; by the appearance
f; with leſs than; in the ſtate of inferiority
, noting rank or order of precedence;
a ſtate of being loaded with; in a ſtate
f oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to; in a ſtate
f being liable to, or limited by; in a ſtate
f depreſſion, or dejection by; in the ſtate
f bearing; in the ſtate of; not having
eached or arrived to, noting time; repre-
ented by; in a ſtate of protection; with
eſpect to; atteſted by; ſubjected to, being
he ſubject of; in a ſtate of relation that
laims protection.

NDER, ŭn'-dŭr. ad. In a ſtate of ſub-
ction; leſs, oppoſed to Over or More;
has a ſignification reſembling that of
n adjective, inferiour, ſubject, ſubordinate.

NDERACTION, ŭn'-dŭr-ăk'-ſhŭn. ſ.
ubordinate action, action not eſſential to
he main ſtory.

UNDERBEAR, ŭn-dŭr-bā'r. v. a. To
upport, to endure; to line, to guard. In
his laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

NDERBEARER, ŭn-dŭr-bā'r-ŭr. ſ. In
uerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of
he body, diſtinct from thoſe who are
earers of ceremony.

UNDERBID, ŭn'-dŭr-bĭd'. v. a.
o offer for any thing leſs than its
orth.

NDERCLERK, ŭn'-dŭr-klā'rk. A clerk ſubordinate to the principal erk.

UNDERDO, ŭn'-dŭr-dō'. v. n. To
t below one's abilities; to do leſs than requiſite.

NDERFACTION, ŭn'-dŭr-fāk'-ſhŭn. Subordinate faction, ſubdiviſion of a ction.

NDERFELLOW, ŭn'-dŭr-fĕl'-lō. ſ. A ean man, a ſorry wretch.

NDERFILLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'-lĭng. ſ. ower part of an edifice.

UNDERFURNISH, ŭn'-dŭr-fŭr'-ĭſh. v. a. To ſupply with leſs than ough.

UNDERGIRD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd'. v. a. o bind round the bottom.

UNDERGO, ŭn-dŭr-gō'. v. a. To ffer, to ſuſtain, to endure evil; to ſup-rt, to hazard. Not in uſe. To ſuſtain, be the bearer of, to poſſeſs; to ſuſtain, endure without fainting; to paſs rough.

NDERGROUND, ŭn'-dŭr-ground. ſ. ubterraneous ſpace.

NDERGROWTH, ŭn'-dŭr-grōth. That which grows under the tall ood.

UNDERHAND, ŭn'-dŭr-hănd. ad. By means not apparent, ſecretly; clandeſtinely, with fraudulent ſecrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, ŭn'-dŭr-lā'-bŭr-ĕr. ſ. A ſubordinate workman.

UNDERIVED, ŭn-dē-rī'vd. a. Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAY, ŭn-dŭr-lā'. v. a. To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ŭn-dŭr-lī'ne. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ŭn'-dŭr-lĭng. ſ. An inferiour agent, a ſorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ŭn-dŭr-mī'ne. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall or be blown up, to ſap; to excavate under; to injure by clandeſtine means.

UNDERMINER, ŭn-dŭr-mī'n-ŭr. ſ. He that ſaps, he that digs away the ſupports; a clandeſtine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ŭn-dŭr-mōſt. a. Loweſt in place; loweſt in ſtate or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth'. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth'. prep. Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ăf'-ĭs-ŭr. ſ. An inferiour officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pĭn'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDEROGATORY, ŭn-dē-rŏg'-gā-tŭr-ў. a. Not derogatory.

UNDERPART, ŭn'-dŭr-pārt. ſ. Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ŭn'-dŭr-pĕt'-tў-kōt. ſ. The petticoat worn next the body.

UNDERPLOT, ŭn'-dŭr-plŏt. ſ. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it; a clandeſtine ſcheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ŭn'-dŭr-prā'ze. v. a. To praiſe below deſert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ŭn'-dŭr-prī'ze. v. a. To value at leſs than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ŭn'-dŭr-prŏp'. v. a. To ſupport, to ſuſtain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ŭn'-dŭr-prō-pō'r-ſhŭnd. a. Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ŭn'-dŭr-rā'te. v. a. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ŭn'-dŭr-rā'te. ſ. A price leſs than is uſual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ŭn'-dŭr-sĕk-krĕ-tĕr-ў. ſ. An inferior or ſubordinate ſecretary.

To UNDERSELL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl'. v. a. To defeat, by ſelling for leſs, to ſell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ŭn'-dŭr-sĕr'-vĕnt. ſ. A ſervant of the lower claſs.

To UNDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDERSETTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'-tŭr. ſ. Prop, pedeſtal, ſupport.

UNDERSETTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'-ting. ſ. Lower part, pedeſtal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ŭn'-dŭr-ſhĕr'-ĭf. ſ. The deputy of the ſheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ŭn'-dŭr-ſhĕr'-ĭf-rў. ſ. The buſineſs or office of an underſheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ŭn'-dŭr-ſhŏt. part. a. Moved by water paſſing under it.

UNDERSONG, ŭn'-dŭr-ſŏng. ſ. Chorus, burthen of a ſong.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. pret. Underſtood. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. n. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'-ding. ſ. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment; ſkill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'-ding. a. Knowing, ſkilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'-ding-lў. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ŭn-dŭr-ſtŭd'. pret. and part. paſſive of Underſtand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ŭn'-dŭr-ſtrăp'-pŭr. ſ. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tā'ke. v. a. pret. Undertook; part. paſſ. Undertaken. To attempt to engage in; to aſſume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tā'ke. v. n. To aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture, to hazard; to promiſe, to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā'k'n. part. paſſive of Undertake.

UNDERTAKER, ŭn-dŭr-tā'k-ŭr. ſ. One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manag funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ŭn-dŭr-tā'k-in ſ. Attempt, enterprize, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ŭn'-dŭr-tĕn'-ĕ ſ. A ſecondary tenant, one who hol from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ŭn-dŭr-tŭk' part. p of Undertake.

UNDERVALUATION, ŭn'-dŭr-vă ŭ-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Rate not equal to worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ŭn'-dŭr-văl' v. a. To rate low, to eſteem ligh to treat as of little worth; to depr to make low in eſtimation, to deſpiſe.

UNDERVALUE, ŭn'-dŭr-văl'-ŭ. ſ. L rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ŭn'-dŭr-văl'-ŭ- ſ. One who eſteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt'. pret of Undergo.

UNDERWOOD, ŭn'-dŭr-wŭd. The low trees that grow among the ti ber.

UNDERWORK, ŭn'-dŭr-wŭrk. ſ. S ordinate buſineſs, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'. v pret. Underworked, or Underwroug participle paſſ. Underworked, or Und wrought. To deſtroy by clandeſtine m ſures; to labour leſs than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ŭn'-dŭr-wŭ măn. ſ. An inferior or ſubordi labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ŭn-dŭr-rī'te. v To write under ſomething elſe.

UNDERWRITER, ŭn-dŭr-rī't-ŭr. An inſurer, ſo called from writing name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ŭn-dĭs-krī'bd. a. deſcribed.

UNDESCRIED, ŭn-dĭs-krī'de. a. ſeen, unſeen, undiſcovered.

UNDESERVED, ŭn-dĕ-zĕrvd'. a. merited, or obtained by merit; incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ŭn-dĕ-zĕrvd' ad. Without deſert, whether of goo ill.

UNDESERVER, ŭn-dĕ-zĕr'-vŭr. ſ. of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ŭn-dĕ-zĕr'-ving. Not having merit, not having any wo not meriting any particular advantag hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ŭn-dĕ-sī'nd. a. intended, not purpoſed.

UND

DESIGNING, ůn-dē-sī'-nĭng. a. ...t acting with any ſet purpoſe; hav... no artful or fraudulent ſchemes, ſin...

DESIRABLE, ůn-dē-zī'r-ĕbl. a. Not ...e wiſhed, not pleaſing.

DESIRED, ůn-dē-zī'rd. a. Not wiſh... not ſolicited.

DESIRING, ůn-dē-zī'r-ĭng. a. Neg...nt, not wiſhing.

DESTROYABLE, ůn-dĭſ-troy'-ĕbl. Indeſtructible, not ſuſceptive of de...ction.

DESTROYED, ůn-dĭs-troy'd. a. Not ...oyed.

DETERMINABLE, ůn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn... a. Impoſſible to be decided.

DETERMINATE, ůn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn... a. Not ſettled, not decided, contin...t; not fixed.

DETERMINATENESS, ůn-dē-...'-mĭn-ĕt-nĭs. } f.
DETERMINATION, ůn-dē-tĕr-...ĭn-ā-ſhůn. }

...rtainty, indeciſion; the ſtate of not ...g fixed, or invincibly directed.

DETERMINED, ůn-dē-tĕr-mĭnd. a. ...ettled, undecided; not limited, not ...ated.

DEVOTED, ůn-dē-vō'-tĭd. a. Not ...oted.

DIAPHANOUS, ůn-dī-ăf'-fă-nůs. a. ...pellucid, not tranſparent.

DID, ůn-dĭd'. the preterite of Undo.

DIGESTED, ůn-dў-dzhĕs'-tĭd. a. Not ...octed.

DINTED, ůn-dĭnt'-ĭd. a. Not im...ſed by a blow.

DIMINISHED, ůn-dў-mĭn'-ĭſht. a. ... impaired, not leſſened.

DIPPED, ůn-dĭpt'. a. Not dipped, ...plunged.

DIRECTED, ůn-dў-rĕk'-tĭd. a. Not ...ected.

DISCERNED, ůn-dĭz-zĕrnd'. a. ...obſerved, not diſcovered, not deſcried.

DISCERNEDLY, ůn-dĭz-zĕrnd'-lў. ...So as to be undiſcovered,

DISCERNIBLE, ůn-dĭz-zĕrn'-ĭbl. a. ...to be diſcerned, inviſible.

DISCERNIBLY, ůn-dĭz-zĕrn'-ĭb-lў. ...Inviſibly, imperceptibly.

DISCERNING, ůn-dĭz-zĕrn'-ĭng. a. ...dicious, incapable of making due diſ...tion.

DISCIPLINED, ůn-dĭs'-sĭp-plĭnd. a. ...ſubdued to regularity and order; un...ght, uninſtructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ůn-dĭs-kův'-ĕr-ĕbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ůn-dĭs-kův'-ůrd. a. Not ſeen, not deſcried.

UNDISCREET, ůn-dĭs-krē't. a. Not wiſe, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ůn-dĭs-gyī'zd. a. Open, artleſs, plain.

UNDISHONOURED, ůn-dĭz-ŏn'-nůrd. a. Not diſhonoured.

UNEASINESS, ůn-ē'-zў-nĭs. ſ. Trouble, perplexity, ſtate of diſquiet.

UNEASY, ůn-ē'-zў. a. Painful, giving diſturbance; diſturbed, not at eaſe; conſtraining, cramping, peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe.

UNEATEN, ůn-ē'tn. a. Not devoured.

UNEATH, ůn-ē'thī. ad. Not eaſily. Not in uſe.

UNEDIFYING, ůn-ĕd'-ў-fī-ĭng. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ůn-ē-lĕk'-tĭd. a. Not choſen.

UNELIGIBLE, ůn-ĕl'-ў-dzhĭbl. a. Not worthy to be choſen.

UNEMPLOYED, ůn-ĭm-ploy'd. a. Not buſy, at leiſure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ůn-ĕmp'-tў-ĕbl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

UNENDOWED, ůn-ĭn-dow'd. a. Not inveſted, not graced.

UNENGAGED ůn-ĭn-gā'dzhd. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ůn-ĭn-dzhoy'd. a. Not obtained, not poſſeſſed.

UNENJOYING, ůn-ĭn-dzhoy'ĭng. a. Not uſing, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ůn ĭn-lī'tnd. a. Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ůn-ĭn-lā'rdzhd. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ůn-ĭn-slā'vd. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ůn-ĕn-tĕr-tā'n-ĭng. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, ůn-ĕn'-vўd. a. Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ůn-ē'-kwĕbl. a. Different from itſelf, diverſe.

UNEQUAL, ůn-ē'-kwĕl. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages; diſproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNE-

UNEQUALABLE, ŭn-ē'-kwĕl-ĕbl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ŭn-ē'-kwĕld. a. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ŭn-ē'-kwĕl-ў. ad. In different degrees, in diſproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ŭn-ē'-kwĕl-nis. ſ. Inequality, ſtate of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ŭn-ĕk'-kwў-tĕbl. a. Not impartial, not juſt.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ŭn-ĕ-kwĭv'-ŏ-kĕl. a. Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ŭn-ĕr'-rĕbl-nis. ſ. Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, ŭn-ĕr'-ring. a. Committing no miſtake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ŭn-ĕr'-ring-lў. ad. Without miſtake.

UNESPIED, ŭn-ĕs-pī'de. a. Not ſeen, undiſcovered, undeſcried.

UNESSENTIAL, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Not being of the laſt importance, not conſtituting eſſence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ŭn-ĕs-tăb'-lĭſht. a. Not eſtabliſhed.

UNEVEN, ŭn-ē'vn. a. Not even, not level; not ſuiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ŭn-ē'vn-nĭs. ſ. Surface not level, inequality of ſurface; turbulence, changeable ſtate; not ſmoothneſs.

UNEVITABLE, ŭn-ĕv'-ў-tĕbl. a. Inevitable, not to be eſcaped.

UNEXACTED, ŭn-ĕg-zăk'-tĭd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'-ĭnd. a. Not enquired, not tried, not diſcuſſed.

UNEXAMPLED, ŭn-ĕg-zămp'ld. a. Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'-ſhŭn-ĕbl. a. Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ŭn-ĕks-kŏdzh'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ŭn-ĕks'-sē-kū-tĭd. a. Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, ŭn-ĕk-sī'zd. a. Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ŭn-ĕg-zĕm'-plў-fīd. a. Not made known by inſtance or ample.

UNEXERCISED, ŭn-ĕk' ſīzd. a. Not practiſed, not exper ced.

UNEXEMPT, ŭn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. a. free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, ŭn-ĕks-hăs' a. Not ſpent, not drained to the tom.

UNEXPANDED, ŭn-ĕks-păn'-dĭd Not ſpread out.

UNEXPECTED, ŭn-ĕk-ſpĕk'-tĭ Not thought on, ſudden, not pro againſt.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ŭn-ĕk-ſpĕk' lў. ad. Suddenly, at a time unth of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ŭn-ĕk-ſpĕk nĭs. ſ. Suddenneſs, unthought of t manner.

UNEXPERIENCED, ŭn-ĕks-pē'-r a. Not verſed, not acquainted by t practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ŭn-ĕks-pē'-dў Inconvenient, not fit.

UNEXPERT, ŭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. a. W ſkill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ŭn-ĕks-p a. Not ſearched out; not tried known.

UNEXPOSED, ŭn-ĕks-pō'zd. a. laid open to cenſure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sĭ Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sĭ Not having the power of uttering preſſing; inexpreſſive, unutterable, fable.

UNEXTENDED, ŭn-ĕks-tĕn'-d Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; no dimenſions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-ĕks gwĭſh-ĕbl. a. Unquenchable, not put out.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ŭn-ĕks gwĭſht. a. Not quenched, not pu not extinguiſhable.

UNFADED, ŭn-fā'-dĭd. a. Not ed.

UNFADING, ŭn-fā'-dĭng. a. No to wither.

UNFAILING, ŭn-fā'l-ĭng. a. not miſſing.

UNFAIR, ŭn-fā're. a. Diſhon ſubdolous, not honeſt.

UNFAITHFUL, ŭn-fā'th-fŭl

…fidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.
…FAITHFULLY, ŭn-fā'thf-fŭl-ў. ad. …treacherously, perfidiously.
…FAITHFULNESS, ŭn-fā'thf-fŭl-nĭs. …Treachery, perfidiousness.
…FALLOWED, ŭn-făl'-lōd. a. Not …llowed.
…FAMILIAR, ŭn-fă-mĭl'-yĕr. …Unaccustomed, such as is not com…on.
…FASHIONABLE, ŭn-făsh'-ŭn-ĕbl. a. …r modish, not according to the reigning …om.
…FASHIONABLENESS, ŭn-făsh'-…-ĕbl-nĭs. s. Deviation from the …de.
…FASHIONED, ŭn-făsh'-ŭnd. a. Not …fied by art; having no regular form.
…FASHIONABLY, ŭn-făsh'-ŭn-ĕb-lў. …Not according to the fashion; unart…y.
UNFASTEN, ŭn-făs'n. v. a. To …e, to unfix.
…FATHERED, ŭn-fā'-thŭrd. a. Fa…herless, having no father.
…FATHOMABLE, ŭn-făth'-ŭm-ĕbl. …Not to be sounded by a line; that …which the end or extent cannot be …d.
…FATHOMABLY, ŭn-făth'-ŭm-ĕb-lў. …So as not to be sounded.
…FATHOMED, ŭn-făth'-ŭmd. a. Not …e sounded.
…FATIGUED, ŭn-fă-tē'gd. a. Unwea…, untired.
…FAVOURABLY, ŭn-fā'-vŭr-ĕb-lў. …Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not …untenance or support.
…FEARED, ŭn-fē'rd. a. Not affright…ntrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, …egarded with terror.
…FEASIBLE, ŭn-fē'z-ĭbl. a. Imprac…e.
…FEATHERED, ŭn-fĕth'-ŭrd. a. Im…ous, naked of feathers.
…FEATURED, ŭn-fē'-tshŭrd. a. De…d, wanting regularity of features.
…FED, ŭn-fĕd'. a. Not supplied with …
…FEED, ŭn-fē'd. a. Unpaid.
…FEELING, ŭn-fē'l-ĭng. a. Insensible, …of mental sensibility.
…FEIGNED, ŭn-fē'nd. a. Not …rfeited, not hypocritical, real, sin…
…FEIGNEDLY, ŭn-fē'n-ĕd-lў. …Really, sincerely, without hypocri…

UNFELT, ŭn-fĕlt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.
UNFENCED, ŭn-fĕnst'. a. Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure.
UNFERMENTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt'-ĭd. a. Not fermented.
UNFERTILE, ŭn-fĕr'-tĭl. a. Not fruitful, not prolifick.
To UNFETTER, ŭn-fĕt'-tŭr. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.
UNFIGURED, ŭn-fĭg'-yŭrd. a. Representing no animal form.
UNFILLED, ŭn-fĭld'. a. Not filled, not supplied.
UNFIRM, ŭn fĕrm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.
UNFILIAL, ŭn-fў'l-yĕl. a. Unsuitable to a son.
UNFINISHED, ŭn-fĭn'-ĭsht a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.
UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. a. Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.
To UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. v. a. To disqualify.
UNFITTING, ŭn-fĭt'-ting. a. Not proper.
UNFITLY, ŭn-fĭt'-lў. ad. Not properly, not suitably.
UNFITNESS, ŭn-fĭt'-nĭs. s. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
To UNFIX, ŭn-fĭks'. v. a. To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.
UNFIXED, ŭn-fĭkst'. a. Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.
UNFLEDGED, ŭn-flĕdzhd'. a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.
UNFLESHED, ŭn-flĕsht'. a. Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.
UNFOILED, ŭn-foi'ld. a. Unsubdued, not put to the worst.
To UNFOLD, ŭn-fō'ld. v. a. To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal; to display, to set to view.
UNFOLDING, ŭn-fō'ld-ĭng. a. Directing to unfold.
To UNFOOL, ŭn-fōl. v. a. To restore from folly.
UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'. } a.
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'n. } a. Not prohibited.
UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'n-nĭs. s. The state of being unforbidden.

UN-

UNFORCED, ŭn-fōʹrſt. a. Not compelled, not conſtrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to eaſe.

UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fōʹr-sĭbl. a. Wanting ſtrength.

UNFOREBODING, ŭn-fōre-bōʹ-ding. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nōʹn. a. Not foreſeen by preſcience.

UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-sēʹn. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fāʹr-fĭt-ĭd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-fōr-gŏtʹn. a. Not loſt to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fōr-gĭvʹ-ing. a. Relentleſs, implacable.

UNFORMED, ŭn-fāʹrmd. a. Not modified into regular ſhape.

UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fōr-sāʹkn. a. Not deſerted.

UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-fāʹr-tȳ-fīde. a. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks; not ſtrengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting ſecurities.

UNFORTUNATE, ŭn-fāʹr-tſhŭ-nĕt. a. Not ſucceſsful, unproſperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ŭn-fāʹr-tſhŭ-nĕt-lȳ. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ŭn-fāʹr-tſhŭ-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ŭn-fāʹt. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ŭn-fouʹld. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not ſoiled.

UNFOUND, ŭn-fouʹnd. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ŭn-frāʹm-ĕbl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ŭn-frāʹmd. a. Not formed, not faſhioned.

UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frēʹ-kwĕnt. a. Uncommon, not happening often.

To UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē-kwĕntʹ. v. a. To leave, to ceaſe to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ŭn-frē-kwĕntʹ-ĭd. a. Rarely viſited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ŭn-frēʹ-kwĕnt-lȳ. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ŭn-frĕndʹ-ĭd. a. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ŭn-frĕndʹ-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Want of kindneſs, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ŭn-frĕndʹ-lȳ. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ŭn-frōʹzn. a. Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ŭn-frōʹt-fŭl. a. prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ŭn-fŭl-fĭlʹd. a. fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ŭn-fûrlʹ. v. a. To pand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH, ŭn-fûrʹ-nĭſh. v. To deprive, to ſtrip, to diveſt; to naked.

UNFURNISHED, ŭn-fûrʹ-nĭſht. a. accommodated with utenſils, or decor with ornaments; unſupplied.

UNGAIN, ŭn-gāʹn. } a.
UNGAINLY, ŭn-gāʹn-lȳ. } Awkward, uncouth.

UNGALLED, ŭn-gāʹld. a. Un unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ŭn-gāʹr-tûrd. a. ing without garters.

UNGATHERED, ŭn-găthʹ-ûrd. a. cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, ŭn-dzhĕnʹ-ĕr-ā a. Unbegotten, having no beginning

UNGENERATIVE, ŭn-dzhĕnʹ-ĕr-ā a. Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ŭn-dzhĕnʹ-ĕr-ŭ Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal nominious.

UNGENIAL, ŭn-dzhēʹ-nyăl. a. kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ŭn-dzhĕnʹtl. a. H rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ŭn-dzhĕ măn-lȳ. a. Illiberal, not becom gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ŭn-dzhĕnʹtl-nĭ Harſhneſs, rudeneſs, ſeverity; unkin incivility.

UNGENTLY, ŭn-dzhĕntʹ-lȳ. ad. H ly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ŭn-dzhē-ō-mĕ trȳ-kĕl. a. Not agreeable to the l geometry.

UNGILDED, ŭn-gĭlʹ-dĭd. a. Not laid with gold.

To UNGIRD, ŭngĕrdʹ. v. a. To any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ŭn-gĕrtʹ. a. Looſely dre

UNGLORIFIED, ŭn-glōʹ-rȳ-fīd Not honoured, not exalted with pra adoration.

UNGLOVED, ŭn-glŭvdʹ. a. Hav hand naked.

UNGIVING, ŭn-gĭvʹ-ing. a. Not ing gifts.

UNGLUE, ŭn-glū'. v. a. To looſe any thing cemented.

UNGOD, ŭn-gŏd'. v. a. To diveſt of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ŭn-gŏd'-lĭ-lў. ad. Impiouſly, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ŭn-gŏd'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Impiety, wickedneſs, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ŭn-gŏd'-lў. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted with wickedneſs.

UNGORED, ŭn-gō'rd. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ŭn-gâ'rdzhd. a. Not filled, not fated.

UNGOVERNABLE, ŭn-gŭv' ŭr-nĕbl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be reſtrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

UNGOVERNED, ŭn-gŭv'-ŭrnd. a. Being without government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ŭn-gŏt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ŭn-grā'ſe-fûl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ŭn-grā'ſe-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Inelegance, awkwardneſs.

UNGRACIOUS, ŭn-grā'-ſhŭs. a. Offenſive, unpleaſing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ŭn-grâ'nt-ĭd. a. Not given, not yielded, not beſtowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ŭn-grā'te-fûl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleaſing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ŭn-grā'te-fûl-ў. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleaſingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ŭn-grā'te-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableneſs.

UNGRAVELY, ŭn-grā've-lў. ad. Without ſeriouſneſs.

UNGROUNDED, ŭn-grou'n-dĭd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ŭn-grŭdzh'-ĭng-lў. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ŭn-gâ'r-dĭd. a. Careleſs, negligent.

UNHANDSOME, ŭn-hăn'-sŭm. a. Unbeautiful, not beautiful; illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNHANDY, ŭn-hănd'-ў. a. Awkward, inexpert, dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ŭn-hăp'-pў. a. Wretched, miſerable, unfortunate, calamitous, diſtreſſed.

UNHARMED, ŭn-hâ'rmd. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ŭn-hâ'rm-fûl. a. Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ŭn-hâr-mō'-nyŭs. a. Not ſymmetrical, diſproportionate; unmuſical, ill ſounding.

To UNHARNESS, ŭn-hâ'r-nĭs. v. a. To looſe from the traces; to diſarm, to diveſt of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ŭn-hâz'-ẽr-dĭd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ŭn-hătſht'. a. Not diſcloſed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ŭn-hĕlth'-fûl. a. Morbid, unwholeſome.

UNHEALTHY, ŭn-hĕlth'-ў. a. Sickly, wanting health.

UNHEARD, ŭn-hẽrd'. a. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchſafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obſcure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

To UNHEART, ŭn-hâ'rt. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs.

UNHEATED, ŭn-hē't-ĭd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ŭn-hē'd-ĭd. a. Diſregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ŭn-hē'd-ĭng. a. Negligent, careleſs.

UNHEEDY, ŭn-hē'd-ў. a. Precipitate, ſudden.

UNHELPED, ŭn-hĕlpt'. a. Unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

UNHELPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'-fûl. a. Giving no aſſiſtance.

UNHEWN, ŭn-hū'n. part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ŭn-hī'de-bound. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

To UNHINGE, ŭn-hĭndzh'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to diſplace by violence; to diſcover, to confuſe.

UNHOLINESS, ŭn-hō'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Impiety, profaneneſs, wickedneſs.

UNHOLY, ŭn-hō'-lў. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ŭn-ŏn'-nŭrd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOOP, ŭn-hō'p. v. a. To diveſt of hoops.

UNHOPED, ůn-hō'pt. a. Not expected, greater than hope had promiſed.

UNHOPEFUL, ůn-hō'pe-fůl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ůn-hŏrs'. v. a. To beat from a horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ůn-hŏs'-pў-tĕbl. a. Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

UNHOSTILE, ůn-hŏs'-tĭl. a. Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ůn-hou'z. v. a. To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ůn-hou'zd. a. Homeleſs, wanting a houſe; having no ſettled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ůn-hŏ'zld. a. Having not the ſacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ůn-ům'bld. a. Not humbled, not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHURT, ůn-hůrt'. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ůn-hůrt'-fůl. a. Innoxious, harmleſs, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ůn-hůrt'-fůl-ў. ad. Without harm, innoxiouſly.

UNICORN, ů'-nў-kârn. ſ. A beaſt that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, ů'-nў-fârm. a. Keeping its tenour, ſimilar to itſelf; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, ů-nў-fâ'r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Reſemblance to itſelf, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, reſemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, ů'-nў-fârm-lў. ad. Without variation, in an even tenour; without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ůn-ĭm-mâdzh'-ĭn-ĕbl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ůn-ĭm-mâdzh'-ĭn-ĕb-lў. ad. To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ůn-ĭm'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ůn-ĭm-mâ'r-tĕl. a. Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ůn-ĭm-pâ'r-ĕbl. a. Not liable to waſte or diminution.

UNIMPORTANT, ůn ĭm-pâ'r-tĕnt. a. Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ůn-ĭm-pŏr-tůnd'. a. Not ſolicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ůn-ĭm-prō'v-ĕbl. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ůn-ĭm-prō'v-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ůn-ĭm-prō'vd. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by inſtruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ůn-ĭn-krē's-ĕbl. Admitting no increaſe.

UNINDIFFERENT, ůn-ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ĕnt. a. Partial, leaning to a ſide.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ůn-ĭn-důs'-trў-ůs. Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ůn-ĭn-flă'm-mâbl. a. Not capable of being ſet on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ůn-ĭn-flă'md. a. Not ſet on fire.

UNINFORMED, ůn-ĭn-fâ'rmd. a. Untaught, uninſtructed; unanimated, unenlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ůn-ĭn-dzhĕn'-ů-ůs. Illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ůn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ă-bl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ůn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ůn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĭd. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ůn-ĭn'-dzhůrd. a. Not hurt, ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ůn-ĭn-ſkrī'bd. a. Having no inſcription.

UNINSPIRED, ůn-ĭn-ſpī'rd. a. Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ůn-ĭn-ſtrůk'-tĕd. a. Not taught, not helped by inſtruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ůn-ĭn-ſtrůk'-tĭv. Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ůn-ĭn-tĕl'-dzhĕnt. a. Not knowing, not ſkilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ůn-ĭn-tĕl-dzhў-bĭl''-ĭt-ў. ſ. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ůn-ĭn-tĕl'-dzhĭbl. a. Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ůn-ĭn-tĕl'-dzhĭb-lў. ad. In a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ůn-ĭn-tĕn'-ſhůn-ăl. a. Not deſigned, happening without deſign.

UNINTERESTED, ůn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. Not having intereſt.

NTERMITTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'-tĭd. Continued, not interrupted.

NTERMIXED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭkſt'. a. ot mingled.

NTERRUPTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'-tĭd. Not broken, not interrupted.

NTERRUPTEDLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'-d-lў. ad. Without interruption.

NTRENCHED, ŭn-ĭn-trĕnſht'. a. ot intrenched.

NVESTIGABLE, ŭn-ĭn-vĕs'-tў-bl. a. Not to be ſearched out.

NVITED, ŭn-ĭn-vī'-tĭd. a. Not ked.

NJOINTED, ŭn-dzhoĭ'n-tĭd. a. ijointed, ſeparated; having no articu-on.

ION, ū'-nўŭn. ſ. The act of joining o or more; concord, conjunction of nd or intereſts.

IPAROUS, ū-nĭp'-pă-rŭs. a. Bring-one at a birth.

NISON, ū'-nў-ſŭn. a. Sounding a-e.

ISON, ū'-nў-ſŭn. ſ. A ſtring that the ſame ſound with another; a ſingle varied note.

IT, ū'-nĭt. ſ. One; the leaſt number, the root of numbers.

UNITE, ū-nī'te. v. a. To join two more into one; to make to agree; make to adhere; to join; to join in inte-

UNITE, ū-nī'te. v. n. To join in an , to concur, to act in concert; to coa-e, to be cemented, to be conſolidated; grow into one.

ITEDLY, ū-nī't-ĭd-lў. ad. With on, ſo as to join.

ITER, ū-nī't-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or ng that unites.

ITION, ū-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or wer of uniting, conjunction.

ITIVE, ū'-nĭt-ĭv. a. Having the pow-f uniting.

ITY, ū'-nĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being e; concord, conjunction; agreement, formity; principle of dramatick writ-, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and priety of repreſentation is preſerv-

JUDGED, ŭn-jŭdzhd'. a. Not judi-ally determined.

IVERSAL, ū-nў-vĕr'-ſĕl. a. Gene-, extending to all; total, whole; particular, compriſing all particu-s.

IVERSAL, ū-nў-vĕr'-ſĕl. ſ. The ole, the general ſyſtem.

UNIVERSALITY, ū-nў-vĕr-ſăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Not particularity, generality, extenſion to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, ū-nў-vĕr'-ſĕl-ў. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, ū'-nў-vĕrs. ſ. The general ſyſtem of things.

UNIVERSITY, ū-nў-vĕr'-ſĭt-ў. ſ. A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

UNIVOCAL, ū-nĭv'-ō-kĕl. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, purſuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, ū-nĭv'-vō-kĕl-ў. ad. In one term, in one ſenſe; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ŭn-dzhoy'-ŭs. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ŭn-dzhŭſt'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to juſtice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ŭn-dzhŭs'-tў-fī-ĕbl. a. Not to be defended, not to be juſtified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ŭn-dzhŭs''-tў-fī'-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of not being juſtifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ŭn-dzhŭs'-tў-fī-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ŭn-dzhŭſt'-lў. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKENNEL, ŭn-kĕn'-nĭl. v. a. To drive from his hole; to rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ŭn-kĕpt'. a. Not kept, not retained; unobſerved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ŭn-kyī'nd. a. Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyī'nd-lў. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyī'nd-lў. ad. Without kindneſs, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ŭn-kyī'nd-nĭs. ſ. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ŭn-kĭng'. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ŭn-kĭſt'. a. Not kiſſed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ŭn-nī'te-lў. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ŭn-nĭt'. v. a. To unwave, to ſeparate; to open.

UNKLE, ŭnk'l. ſ. The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOW, ŭn-nō'. v. a. To ceaſe to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ůn-nō'-ĕbl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ůn-nō'-ĭng. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practiſed, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ůn-nō'-ĭng-lў. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ůn-nō'n. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ůn-lā'-bůrd. a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; ſpontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ůn-lā'ſe. v. a. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

To UNLADE, ůn-lā'de. v. a To remove from the veſſel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ůn-lā'de. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not ſtilled.

UNLAMENTED, ůn-lă-mĕnt'-ĭd. a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ůn-lătſh'. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ůn-lā'-fůl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ůn-lā'-fůl-ў. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ůn-lā'-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ůn-lĕrn'. v. a. To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ůn-lĕr'-nĭd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not inſtructed; not gained by ſtudy, not known; not ſuitable to a learned man.

UNLEARNEDLY, ůn-lĕr'-nĭd-lў. ad. Ignorantly, groſsly.

UNLEAVENED, ůn-lĕv'nd. a. Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ůn-lĕs'. conjunct. Except, if not, ſuppoſing that not.

UNLESSONED, ůn-lĕs'nd. a. Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ůn-lĕt'-tůrd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ůn-lĕv'-ĭld. a. Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ůn-lў-bĭd'-ĭn-ůs. a. Not luſtful.

UNLICENCED, ůn-lī'-sĕnſt. a. Having no regular permiſſion.

UNLICKED, ůn-lĭkt'. a. Shapeleſs, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ůn-lī'-tĭd. a. Not kindled, not ſet on fire.

UNLIKE, ůn-lī'ke. a. Diſſimilar, having no reſemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ůn-lī'ke-lў-hůd. } UNLIKELINESS, ůn-lī'ke-lў-nĭs. } ſ. Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ůn-lī'ke-lў. a. Improbable, not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected; not promiſing any particular ev

UNLIKENESS, ůn-lī'ke-nĭs. ſ. Diſſimilitude, want of reſemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined, not reſtrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĭd-lў. ad. Boundleſsly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ůn-lў'n'-yĕl. a. Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

To UNLINK, ůn-lĭnk'. v. a. To untie, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ůn-lĭk'-wў-fīd. a. Unmelted, undiſſolved.

To UNLOAD, ůn-lō'd. v. a. To unburden, to exonerate; to put off any burthenſome.

To UNLOCK, ůn-lŏk'. v. a. To open what is ſhut with a lock; to open in general.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ůn-lůkt'-fōr. a. Unexpected, not foreſeen.

To UNLOOSE, ůn-lō's. v. a. To looſe.

UNLOVED, ůn-lův'd. a. Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ůn-lův'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Unamiableneſs, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ůn-lův'-lў. a. That does not excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ůn-lůk'-ў-lў. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ůn-lůk'-ў. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappineſs; unhappy, miſerable, ſubject to frequent misfortunes; ſlily miſchievous, miſchievouſly waggiſh, ill-omened, inauſpicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ůn-lůs'-trůs. a. Wanting ſplendour, wanting luſtre.

To UNLUTE, ůn-lūt. v. a. To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

MADE, ŭn-mā'de. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

MAIMED, ŭn-mā'md. a. Not deprived of any eſſential part.

MAKABLE, ŭn-mā'k-ĕbl. a. Not poſſible to be made.

UNMAKE, ŭn-mā'ke. v. a. To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed.

UNMAN, ŭn-măn'. v. a. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon; to emaſculate; to break to irreſolution, to deject.

MANAGEABLE, ŭn-măn'-ā-dzhibl. Not manageable, not eaſily governed; not eaſily wielded.

MANAGED, ŭn-măn'-nĭdzhd. a. Not broken by horſemanſhip; not tutored, not educated.

MANLIKE, ŭn-măn'-like. } a.
MANLY, ŭn-măn'-lў. }
Unbecoming a human being; unſuitable to a man, effeminate.

MANNERED, ŭn-măn'-nŭrd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

MANNERLINESS, ŭn-măn'-nĕr-nis. ſ. Breach of civility, ill behaviour.

MANNERLY, ŭn-măn'-nĕr-lў. a. Unbred, not civil.

MANURED, ŭn-mă-nū'rd. a. Not cultivated.

MARKED, ŭn-mā'rkt. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

MARRIED, ŭn-măr'-rўd. a. Having no huſband, or no wife.

UNMASK, ŭn-măſk'. v. a. To take off a maſk; to ſtrip off any diſguiſe.

MASKED, ŭn-măſkt'. a. Naked, open to the view.

MASTERABLE, ŭn-măs'-tĕr-ă. a. Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

MASTERED, ŭn-măs'-tĕrd. a. Not ſubdued; not conquerable.

MATCHABLE, ŭn-mătſh'-ĕbl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.

MATCHED, ŭn-mătſht'. a. Matchleſs, having no match or equal.

MEANING, ŭn-mē'n-ĭng. a. Expreſſing no meaning.

MEANT, ŭn-mĕnt'. a. Not intended.

MEASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Endleſs, unbounded.

MEASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'-ŭrd. a. Immenſe, infinite; not meaſured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ŭn-mĕd'-ў-tā-tĭd. a. Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEDLED, ŭn-mĕd'ld. a. Not touched, not altered.

UNMEET, ŭn-mē't. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'-lōd. a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ŭn-mĕlt'-ĭd. a. Undiſſolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'-ſhŭnd. a. Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ŭn-mā'r-tſhĕn-tĕbl. a. Unſaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'-sў-fŭl. a. Cruel, ſevere, inclement; unconſcionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ŭn-mĕr'-sў-fŭl-lў. ad. Without mercy, without tenderneſs.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ŭn-mĕr'-sў-fŭl-nis. ſ. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Not deſerved, not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Having no deſert.

UNMERITEDNESS, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd-nis. ſ. State of being undeſerved.

UNMILKED, ŭn-milkt'. a. Not milked.

UNMINDED, ŭn-mī'n-dĭd. a. Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ŭn-mī'nd-fŭl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ŭn-ming'-gl. v. a. To ſeparate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ŭn-ming'-gld. a. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ŭn-mī'-rў. a. Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ŭn-mĭt'-ў-gā-tĭd. a. Not ſoftened.

UNMIXED, } ŭn-mikſt'. } a.
UNMIXT, }
Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMOANED, ŭn-mō'nd. a. Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ŭn-moi'ſt. a. Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ŭn-moi'ſnd. a. Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ŭn-mō-lĕſt'-ĭd. a. Free from diſturbance.

To UNMOOR, ŭn-mō'r. v. a. To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORA-

UNMORALIZED, ůn-mŏr'-ă-lizd. a. Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ůn-mă'r-gidzhd. a. Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, ůn-mă'r-tў-fid. a. Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

UNMOVEABLE, ůn-mō've-ĕbl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ůn-mō'vd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in reſolution; not affected, not touched with any paſſion; unaltered by paſſion.

UNMOVING, ůn-mō'-ving. a. Having no motion; having no power to raiſe the paſſions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ůn-mō'ld. v. a. To change as to the form.

UNMOURNED, ůn-mō'rnd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUZZLE, ůn-můz'l. v. a. To looſe from a muzzle.

To UNMUFFLE, ůn-můf'l. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

UNMUSICAL, ůn-mū'-zў-kĕl. a. Not harmonious, not pleaſing by ſound.

UNNAMED, ůn-nā'md. a. Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ůn-năt'-tſhůr-ĕl. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real ſtate.

UNNATURALNESS, ůn-năt'-tſhůr-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ůn-năt'-tſhůr-ĕl-ў. ad. In oppoſition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ůn-năv'-ў-gĕbl. a. Not to be paſſed by veſſels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ůn-nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-il-ў. ad. Without neceſſity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ůn-nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

UNNECESSARY, ůn-nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-ў. a. Needleſs, not wanted, uſeleſs.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ůn-nā'-bůr-lў. a. Not kind, not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ůn-nĕr'-vĕt. a. Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ůn-nĕrv'. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ůn-nĕrv'd. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ůn-nō'bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ůn-nō'-tid. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ůn-nům'-bůrd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ůn-ŏb-sē'-kwůſ-nĭs. ſ. In compliance, diſobedience.

UNOBEYED, ůn-ō-bā'd. a. Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ůn-ŏb-dzhĕk'-tid. Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ůn-ŏb-nŏk'-ſhůs. Not liable, not expoſed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ůn-ŏb-zĕr'-vĕbl. Not to be obſerved.

UNOBSERVANT, ůn-ŏb-zĕr'-vĕnt. Not obſequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ůn-ŏb-zĕrv'd. a. Unregarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ůn-ŏb-zĕr'-ving. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ůn-ŏb-ſtrůk'-tĕd. Not hindered, not ſtopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ůn-ŏb-ſtrůk'-tiv. Not raiſing any obſtacle.

UNOBTAINED, ůn-ŏb-tā'nd. a. Ungained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ůn-ŏb'-vyůs. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ůn-ŏk'-ků-pīd. a. Not poſſeſſed.

UNOFFERED, ůn-ŏf'-fůrd. a. Not propoſed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ůn-ŏf-fĕnd'-ing. Harmleſs, innocent; ſinleſs, pure from fault.

To UNOIL, ůn-oi'l. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ůn-ō'p-ning. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ůn-ŏp'-ĕr-ă-tiv. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ůn-ŏp-pō'zd. a. Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

UNORDERLY, ůn-ă'r-dĕr-lў. a. Disordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ůn-ă'r-din-ĕr-ў. a. Uncommon, unuſual.

UNORGANIZED, ůn-ă'r-găn-izd. Having no parts inſtrumental to the reſt.

UNORIGINAL, ůn-ō-rĭdzh'-in-ĕl.

UNORIGINATED, ůn-ō-rĭdzh'-in-ă-tĕd. Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ůn-ă'r-thŏ dŏks. Not holding pure doctrine.

OWED, ůn-ō'd. a. Having no own- Out of uſe.

OWNED, ůn-ō'nd. a. Having no ner; not acknowledged.

UNPACK, ůn-pák'. v. a. To diſ- rden, to exonerate; to open any thing nd together.

PACKED, ůn-pák't. a. Not collect- by unlawful artifices.

PAID, ůn-pā'd. a. Not diſcharged; t receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, t for which the price is not yet given.

PAINED, ůn-pā'nd. a. Suffering no n.

PAINFUL, ůn-pā'n-fůl. a. Giving pain.

PALATABLE, ůn-pál'-á-tébl. a. ſeous, diſguſting.

PARAGONED, ůn-pár'-á-gůnd. a. equalled, unmatched.

PARALLELED, ůn-pár'-ál-léld. a. matched, not to be matched, having qual.

PARDONABLE, ůn-pá'rdn-ébl. a. miſſible.

PARDONABLY, ůn-pá'rdn-éb-lý. Beyond forgiveneſs.

PARDONED, ůn-pá'rdnd. a. Not iven; not diſcharged, not cancelled by al pardon.

PARDONING, ůn-pá'rd-ning. a. Not ving.

PARLIAMENTARINESS, ůn-pár- lá'-tér-ý-nis. ſ. Contrariety to the e or conſtitution of parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY, ůn-pár-lá- '-tér-ý. a. Contrary to the rules of ament.

PARTED, ůn-pá'r-tid. a. Undivid- not ſeparated.

PARTIAL, ůn-pá'r-ſhál. a. Equal, ſt.

PARTIALLY, ůn-pá'r-ſhál-ý. ad. ally, indifferently.

PASSABLE, ůn-pás'-ábl. a. Ad- ng no paſſage.

PASSIONATE, ůn-paſh'-ůn-ét. a. from paſſion, calm, impartial.

PASSIONATELY, ůn-páſh'-ůn-ét-lý. Without paſſion.

PATHED, ůn-pá thd. a. Untracked, rked by paſſage.

PAWNED, ůn-pá'nd. a. Not given dge.

PEACEABLE, ůn-pé's-ébl. a. Quar- e, inclined to diſturb the tranquility ers.

PEG, ůn-pég'. v. a. To open any cloſed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ůn-pén'-ſhůnd. a. Without a penſion.

To UNPEOPLE, ůn-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ůn-pér-sé'vd. a. Not obſerved, not heeded, not ſenſibly diſcovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ůn-pér-sé'vd-lý. ad. So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ůn-pér'-fíkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ůn-pér'-fékt-nis. ſ. Imperfection, incompleteneſs.

UNPERFORMED, ůn-pér-fá'rmd. a. Undone, not done.

UNPERISHABLE, ůn-pér'-ísh-ébl. a. Laſting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ůn-pér'-dzhůrd. a. Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEXED, ůn-pér-plékſt'. a. Diſentangled, not embarraſſed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ůn-pér-ſpý'-rébl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ůn-pér-ſwā'-débl. a. Inexorable, not to be perſuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ůn-pét'-trý-fíd. a. Not turned to ſtone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ůn-fíl-lō-zŏf'-ý-kél. a. Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ůn-fíl-lō-zŏf'-ý-kél-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ůn-fíl-lō-zŏf'-ý-kél-nis. ſ. Incongruity with philoſophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ůn-fíl-lŏs'-sŏ-fize. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philoſopher.

UNPIERCED, ůn-pérſt'. a. Not penetrated, not pierced.

UNPILLARED, ůn-pil'-lérd. a. Diveſted of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ůn-pil'-lōd. a. Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ůn-pín'. v. a. To open what is ſhut or faſtened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ůn-pinkt'. a. Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ůn-pit'-ýd. a. Not compaſſionated, not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ůn-pit'-ý-fůl-ý. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ůn-pit'-ý-ing. a. Having no compaſſion.

UNPLACED, ůn-plā'ſt. a. Having no place of dependance.

UNPLAGUED,

UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plā'gd. a. Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ŭn-plăn'-tĭd. a. Not planted, ſpontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plâ'-zĭble. a. Not plauſible, not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plâ'-sĭv. a. Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt. a. Not delighting, troubleſome, uneaſy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt-lў. ad. Not delightfully, uneaſily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ŭn-plēzd. a. Not pleaſed, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ŭn-plē'-zĭng. a. Offenſive, diſguſting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ŭn-plī'-ĕnt. a Not eaſily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOWED, ŭn-plow'd. a. Not plowed.

To UNPLUME, ŭn-plūm. v. a. To ſtrip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ŭn-pō-ĕt'-tў-kĕl. } a.
UNPOETICK, ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭk. }
Not ſuch as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ŭn-pŏl'-ĭſht. a. Not ſmoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ŭn-pō-lī'te. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ŭn-pŏl-lū'-tĭd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ŭn-pŏp-ū-lĕr. a. Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

UNPORTABLE, ŭn-pō'rt-ĕbl. a. Not to be carried.

UNPOSSESSED, ŭn-pŭz-ĕſt'. a. Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ŭn-pŭz-ĕs'-sĭng. a. Having no poſſeſſion.

UNPRACTICABLE, ŭn-prăk'-tў-kĕbl. a. Not feaſible.

UNPRACTISED, ŭn-prăk'-tĭſt. a. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience.

UNPRAISED, ŭn-prā'zd. a. Not celebrated, not praiſed.

UNPRECARIOUS, ŭn-prē-kā'-ryŭs. a. Not dependant on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'-sē-dĕn-tĭd. a. Not juſtifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ŭn-prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ŭn-prē-fĕrd'. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ŭn-prĕg'-nănt. Not prolifick.

UNPREJUDICATE, ŭn-prē-dzhŭ-kĕt. a. Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſet notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ŭn-prĕdzh'-ū-dĭſt. Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'-ў-kăl. a. Unſuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd-tā-tĭd. a. Not prepared in the mind forehand.

UNPREPARED, ŭn-prē-pā'rd. a. fitted by previous meaſures; not fit for the dreadful moment of dep ture.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ŭn-prē-pā-nĭs. ſ. State of being unpre ed.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ŭn-prē-pŏ- a. Not prepoſſeſſed, not pre-occ by notions.

UNPRESSED, ŭn-prĕſt'. a. Not pre not inforced.

UNPRETENDING, ŭn-prē-tĕn'-dĭn Not claiming any diſtinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ŭn-prē-vā'-lĭng Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ŭn-prē-vĕnt'-ĕd Not previouſly hindered, not pre by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ŭn-prĭns'-lў. a. ſuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ŭn-prĭn'-sĭpld Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRINTED, ŭn-prĭnt'-ĕd. a. printed.

UNPRISABLE, ŭn-prĭ'z-ĕbl. a. valued, not of eſtimation.

UNPRISONED, ŭn-prĭz'nd. a. Se from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ŭn-prī'zd. a. Not ed.

UNPROCLAIMED, ŭn-prō-klā a. Not notified by a publick dec on.

UNPROFANED, ŭn-prō-fā'nd. a. violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ŭn-prŏf'-ў-tă Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ŭn-prŏ tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs.

UNPROFITABLY, ŭn-prŏf'-ў-tă ad. Uſeleſsly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ŭn-prŏf'-ў-tĭd. Having no gain.

UN

NPROLIFICK, ůn-prō-lĭf'-fĭk. a. Barren, not productive.
NPRONOUNCED, ůn-prō-nou'nſt. a. Not uttered, not ſpoken.
NPROPER, ůn-prŏp'-ĕr. a. Not peculiar.
NPROPERLY, ůn-prŏp'-ĕr-lў. ad. Contrarily to propriety, improperly.
NPROPITIOUS, ůn-prō-pĭſh'-ůs. a. Not favourable, inauſpicious.
NPROPORTIONED, ůn-prō-pō'r-ſhůnd. a. Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.
NPROPOSED, ůn-prō-pō'zd. a. Not proposed.
NPROPPED, ůn-prŏpt'. a. Not ſupported, not upheld.
NPROSPEROUS, ůn-prŏs'-pĕr-ůs. a. Infortunate, not proſperous.
NPROSPEROUSLY, ůn-prŏs'-pĕr-ůs-ly. ad. Unſucceſsfully.
NPROTECTED, ůn-prō tĕk'-tĭd. a. Not protected, not ſupported.
NPROVED, ůn-prō vd. a. Not evinced by arguments.
UNPROVIDE, ůn-prō-vī'de. v. a. To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.
NPROVIDED, ůn-prō-vī'-dĭd. a. Not cured or qualified by previous meaſures; not furniſhed.
NPROVOKED, ůn-prō-vō'kt. a. Not provoked.
NPRUNED, ůn-prō'nd. a. Not cut, not lopped.
NPUBLICK, ůn-půb'-lĭk. a. Private, not generally known.
NPUBLISHED, ůn-půb'-lĭſht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the public.
NPUNISHED, ůn-půn'-ĭſht. a. Not puniſhed, ſuffered to continue in impunity.
NPURCHASED, ůn-půr'-tſhĕſt. a. Unbought.
NPURGED, ůn-půrdzhd'. a. Not purged.
NPURIFIED, ůn-pů'-rў-fĭd. a. Not freed from recrement; not cleanſed from
NPURSUED, ůn-půr-sů'd. a. Not purſued.
NPUTRIFIED, ůn-pů'-trў-fĭd. a. Not corrupted by rottenneſs.
NQUALIFIED, ůn-kwŏl'-ў-fĭd. a. Not
UNQUALIFY, ůn-kwŏl'-ў-fў. v. a. To diſqualify, to diveſt of qualifications.

UNQUARRELABLE, ůn-kwŏr'-rĭl-ĕbl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.
To UNQUEEN, ůn-kwē'n. v. a. To diveſt of the dignity of queen.
UNQUENCHABLE, ůn-kwĕntſh'-ĕbl. a. Unextinguiſhable.
UNQUENCHED, ůn-kwĕntſht'. a. Not extinguiſhed; not extinguiſhable.
UNQUENCHABLENESS, ůn-kwĕntſh'-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Unextinguiſhableneſs.
UNQUESTIONABLE, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůn-ĕbl. a. Indubitable, not to be doubted; ſuch as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience.
UNQUESTIONABLY, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůn-ĕb-lў. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.
UNQUESTIONED, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůnd. a. Not doubted, paſſed without doubt; indiſputable, not to be oppoſed; not interrogated, not examined.
UNQUICK, ůn-kwĭk'. a. Motionleſs.
UNQUIET, ůn-kwī'-ĕt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not ſtill; diſturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; reſtleſs, unſatisfied.
UNQUIETLY, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-lў. ad. Without reſt.
UNQUIETNESS, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; reſtleſſneſs, turbulence; perturbation, uneaſineſs.
UNRACKED, ůn-răkt'. a. Not poured from the lees.
UNRAKED, ůn-rā'kt. a. Not thrown together and covered.
UNRANSACKED, ůn-răn'-săkt. a. Not pillaged.
To UNRAVEL, ůn-răv'l. v. a. To diſentangle, to extricate, to clear; to diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.
UNRAZORED, ůn-rā'-zůrd. a. Unſhaven.
UNREACHED, ůn-rē'tſht. a. Not attained.
UNREAD, ůn-rĕd'. a. Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.
UNREADINESS, ůn-rĕd'-ў-nĭs. ſ. Want of readineſs, want of promptneſs; want of preparation.
UNREADY, ůn-rĕd'-ў. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.
UNREAL, ůn-rē'-ĕl. a. Unſubſtantial.
UNREASONABLE, ůn-rē'zn-ĕbl. a.

Exorbitant, claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reaſon; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē'zn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Exorbitance, exceſſive demand; inconſiſtency with reaſon.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē'zn-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner contrary to reaſon; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā'-tĭd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKEABLE, ŭn-rē-bū'-kĕbl. a. Obnoxious to no cenſure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-sē'vd. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn-rē-klā'md. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILEABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŭn-sĭ'l-ĕbl. a. Not to be appeaſed, implacable; not to be made conſiſtent with.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk'-ŭn-sĭld. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kā'r-dĭd. a. Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-kount'-ĭd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krū't-ĕbl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kū'-rĭng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dū'ſt. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fā'r-mĕbl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ŭn-rē-fā'rmd. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newneſs of life.

UNREFRACTED, ŭn-rē-frăk'-tĭd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ŭn-rē-frĕſht'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ŭn-rē-gā'r-dĭd. a. Not heeded, not reſpected.

UNREGENERATE, ŭn-rē-dzhĕn'-ĕr-ĕt. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ŭn-rē'nd. a. Not reſtrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ŭn-rē-lĕnt'-ĭng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-lē'v-ĕbl. a. Admitting no ſuccour.

UNRELIEVED, ŭn-rē-lē'vd. a. Not ſuccoured; not eaſed.

UNREMARKABLE, ŭn-rē-mā'rk-ĕbl. a. Not capable of being obſerved; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ŭn-rē-mē'-dzhĕb-l a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ŭn-rē-mĕm-bring. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ŭn-rē-mĕm-brĕns. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVABLE, ŭn-rē-mō'v-ĕbl. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ŭn-rē-mō'v-ĕb-l ad. In a manner that admits no moval.

UNREMOVED, ŭn-rē-mō'vd. a. taken away; not capable of being moved.

UNREPAID, ŭn-rē-pā'd. a. Not compenſed, not compenſated.

UNREPEALED, ŭn-rē-pē'ld. a. revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ĭd. a. regarded with penitential ſorrow.

UNREPENTING, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ĭng. UNREPENTANT, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ănt. Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ŭn-rē-pī'n-ĭng. a. peeviſhly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ŭn-rē-plĕn'-ĭſht. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-prē'v-ĕbl. Not to be reſpited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ŭn-rē-prō'tſht. Not unbraided, not cenſured.

UNREPROVABLE, ŭn-rē-prō'v-ĕbl. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ŭn-rē-prō'vd. a. cenſured; not liable to cenſure.

UNREPUGNANT, ŭn-rē-pŭg'-nănt. Not oppoſite.

UNREPUTABLE, ŭn-rĕp'-ū-tĕbl. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ŭn-rē-kwĕſt'-ĭd. Not aſked.

UNREQUITABLE, ŭn-rē-kwī'-tĕbl. Not to be retaliated.

UNRESENTED, ŭn-rē-zĕnt'-ĭd. a. regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'. a. limited by any private convenien open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'-lў. Without limitations; without conc ment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'-ſ. Openneſs, frankneſs.

UNRESISTED, ŭn-rē-zĭs'-tĭd. a. oppoſed; reſiſtleſs, ſuch as cannot oppoſed.

UNRESISTING, ún-ré-zís'-ting. a. Not oppoſing, not making reſiſtance.
UNRESOLVABLE, ún-ré-zá'l-vébl. a. Not to be ſolved, inſoluble.
UNRESOLVED, ún-ré-zá'lvd. a. Not determined, having made no reſolution; not ſolved, not cleared.
UNRESOLVING, ún-ré-zá'l-ving. a. Not reſolving.
UNRESPECTIVE, ún-rés-pék'-tiv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.
UNREST, ún-réſt'. ſ. Diſquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietneſs.
UNRESTORED, ún-rés-tó'rd. a. Not reſtored; not cleared from an attainder.
UNRESTRAINED, ún-rés-trá'nd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, looſe; not limited.
UNRETRACTED, ún-ré-trák'-tid. a. Not revoked, not recalled.
UNREVEALED, ún-ré-vé'ld. a. Not told, not diſcovered.
UNREVENGED, ún-ré-vénzhd'. a. Not revenged.
UNREVEREND, ún-rév'-ér-énd. a. Irreverent, diſreſpectful.
UNREVERENDLY, ún-rév'-ér-énd-lý. ad. Diſreſpectfully.
UNREVERSED, ún-ré-vérſt'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.
UNREVOKED, ún-ré-vó'kt. a. Not recalled.
UNREWARDED, ún-ré-wá'rd-id. a. Not rewarded, not recompenſed.
UNRIDDLE, ún-rid'l. v. a. To ſolve an enigma, to explain a problem.
UNRIDICULOUS, ún-rid-dík'-ú-lús. a. Not ridiculous.
UNRIG, ún-rig'. v. a. To ſtrip off the tackle.
UNRIGHTEOUS, ún-rí'-tſhús. a. Unjuſt, wicked, ſinful, bad.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ún-rí'-tſhús-lý. ad. Unjuſtly, wickedly, ſinfully.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ún-rí'-tſhús-néſs. ſ. Wickedneſs, injuſtice.
UNRIGHTFUL, ún-rít'-fúl. a. Not rightful, not juſt.
UNRING, ún-ring'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.
UNRIP, ún-rip'. v. a. To cut open.
UNRIPE, ún-rí'pe. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.
UNRIPENED, ún-rí'pnd. a. Not matured.
UNRIPENESS, ún-rí'p-néſs. ſ. Immaturity, want of ripeneſs.
UNRIVALLED, ún-rí'-válld. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.
To UNROL, ún-ró'l. v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved.
UNROMANTICK, ún-ró-mán'-tik. a. Contrary to romance.
To UNROOF, ún-ró'f. v. a. To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.
UNROOSTED, ún-ró's-tid. a. Driven from the rooſt.
UNROUGH, ún-rúf'. a. Smooth.
To UNROOT, ún-ró't. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.
UNROUNDED, ún-rou'n-did. a. Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.
UNROYAL, ún-roy'-yél. a. Unprincely, not royal.
To UNRUFFLE, ún-rúf'l. v. a. To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.
UNRUFFLED, ún-rúf'ld. a. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.
UNRULED, ún-ró'ld. a. Not directed by any ſuperior power.
UNRULINESS, ún-ró'-lý-néſs. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.
UNRULY, ún-ró'-lý. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.
UNSAFE, ún-sá'fe. a. Not ſecure, hazardous, dangerous.
UNSAFELY, ún-sá'fe-lý. ad. Not ſecurely, dangerouſly.
UNSAID, ún-séd'. a. Not uttered, not mentioned.
UNSALTED, ún-sá'l-tid. a. Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.
UNSANCTIFIED, ún-sánk'-tý-fíd. a. Unholy, not conſecrated.
UNSATIABLE, ún-sá'-ſhébl. a. Not to be ſatisfied.
UNSATISFACTORINESS, ún-sát-tis-fák'-túr-ý-néſs. ſ. Failure of giving ſatisfaction.
UNSATISFACTORY, ún-sát-tis-fák'-túr-ý. a. Not giving ſatisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.
UNSATISFIEDNESS, ún-sát'-tis-fíd-néſs. ſ. The ſtate of being not ſatisfied, want of fulneſs.
UNSATISFIED, ún-sát'-tis-fíd. a. Not contented, not pleaſed; not filled, not gratified to the full.
UNSATISFYING, ún-sát'-tis-fí-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.
UNSAVOURINESS, ún-sá'-vúr-ý-néſs. ſ. Bad taſte; bad ſmell.

UNSAVOURY, ůn-sā'-vůr-ў. a. Taſteleſs; having a bad taſte; having an ill ſmell, fetid; unpleaſing, diſguſting.

To UNSAY, ůn-sā'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ůn-ſkā'-lў. a. Having no ſcales.

UNSCARRED, ůn ſkā'rd. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ůn-ſkō-lās'-tĭk. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ůn-ſkō'ld. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ůn-ſkā'rtſht. a. Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED, ůn-ſkrē'nd. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ůn-ſkrĭp'-tſhůr-ĕl. a. Not defenſible by ſcripture.

To UNSEAL, ůn-sē'l. v. a. To open any thing ſealed.

UNSEALED, ůn-sē'ld. a. Wanting a ſeal; having the ſeal broken.

To UNSEAM, ůn-sē'm. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ůn-sēr'-tſhĕbl. a. Inſcrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ůn-sēr'-tſhĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Impoſſibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ůn-sē'zn-ĕbl. a. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unſeaſonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ůn-sē'zn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Diſagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, ůn-sē'zn-ĕb-lў. ad. Not ſeaſonably, not agreeably to time or occaſion.

UNSEASONED, ůn-sē'znd. a. Unſeaſonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of uſe. Unformed, not qualified by uſe; irregular, inordinate; not kept till fit for uſe; not ſalted, as Unſeaſoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ůn-sĕk'-ůn-dĭd. a. Not ſupported; not exemplified a ſecond time.

UNSECRET, ůn-sē'-krĭt. a. Not cloſe, not truſty.

UNSECURE, ůn-sē-kū'r. a. Not ſafe.

UNSEDUCED, ůn-sē-dū'ſt. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ůn-sē'-ĭng. a. Wanting the power of viſion.

To UNSEEM, ůn-sē'm. v. a. Not to ſeem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ůn-sē'm-lў-nĭ ſ. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeneſs.

UNSEEMLY, ůn-sē'm-lў. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, ůn-sē'n. a. Not ſeen, diſcovered; inviſible, undiſcoverable; unſkilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ůn-sĕlf'-ĭſh. a. Not dicted to private intereſt.

UNSENT, ůn-sĕnt'. a. Not ſent; ſent for, not called by letter or meſſenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ůn-sĕp'-ĕr-ĕbl. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ůn-sĕp'-ĕr-ā-tĭd. Not parted.

UNSERVICEABLE, ůn-sēr'-vĭs-ĕbl. Uſeleſs, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICEABLY, ůn-sēr'-vĭs-ĕb-lў. ad. Without uſe, without vantage.

UNSET, ůn-sĕt'. a. Not ſet, placed.

To UNSETTLE, ůn-sĕt'l. v. a. make uncertain; to move from a pl to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ůn-sĕt'ld. a. Not fi in reſolution, not determined, not ſteadunequable, not regular, changeable; eſtabliſhed; not fixed in a place abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ůn-sĕt'ld-nĭs. Irreſolution, undetermined ſtate of mi uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, ůn-sĕv'-ĕrd. a. parted, not divided.

To UNSEX, ůn-sĕks'. v. a. To m otherways than the ſex commonly in

UNSHADOWED, ůn-ſhăd'-ōd. a. clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ůn-ſhā'k-ĕbl. a. ſubject to concuſſion.

UNSHAKED, ůn-ſhā'kt. a. ſhaken.

UNSHAKEN, ůn-ſhā'kn. a. Not tated, not moved; not ſubject to cuſſion; not weakened in reſolution, moved.

To UNSHAKLE, ůn-ſhāk'l. v. a. looſe from bonds.

UNSHAMED, ůn-ſhā'md. a. ſhamed.

UNSHAPEN, ůn-ſhā'pn. a. Miſh deformed.

UNSHARED, ůn-ſhā'rd. a. Not taken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ůn-ſhē'th. v. a. draw from the ſcabbard.

NSHED, ŭn-shĕd'. a. Not ſpilt.
NSHELTERED, ŭn-shĕl'-tŭrd. a. Wanting protection.
To UNSHIP, ŭn-shĭp'. v. a. To take out of a ſhip.
NSHOCKED, ŭn-shŏkt'. a. Not diſguſted, not offended.
NSHOD, ŭn-shŏd'. a. Having no ſhoes.
NSHOOK, ŭn-shŭk'. part. a. Not ſhaken.
NSHORN, ŭn-shâ'rn. a. Not clipped.
NSHOT, ŭn-shŏt'. part. a. Not hit by ſhot.
To UNSHOUT, ŭn-shou't. v. a. To annihilate, to retract a ſhout.
NSHOWERED, ŭn-show'rd. a. Not watered by ſhowers.
NSHRINKING, ŭn-shrĭnk'-ĭng. a. Not recoiling.
NSHUNNABLE, ŭn-shŭn'-nĕbl. a. Inevitable.
NSIFTED, ŭn-sĭf'-tĭd. a. Not parted by a ſieve; not tried.
NSIGHT, ŭn-sī'te. a. Not ſeeing.
NSIGHTED, ŭn-sī't-ĭd. a. Inviſible, not ſeen.
NSIGHTLINESS, ŭn-sī't-lў-nis. ſ. Deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye.
NSIGHTLY, ŭn-sī't-lў. a. Diſagreeable to the ſight.
NSINCERE, ŭn-sĭn-sē'r. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not ſound, not ſolid.
NSINCERITY, ŭn-sĭn-sĕr'-ĭt-ў. a. Adulteration, cheat.
To UNSINEW, ŭn-sĭn'-ŭ. v. a. To deprive of ſtrength.
NSINGED, ŭn-sĭndzhd'. a. Not ſcorched, not touched by fire.
NSINKING, ŭn-sĭnk'-ĭng. a. Not ſinking.
NSINEWED, ŭn-sĭn'-ŭd. a. Nerveleſs, weak.
NSINNING, ŭn-sĭn'-nĭng. a. Impeccable.
NSCANNED, ŭn-skănd'. a. Not meaſured, not computed.
NSKILLED, ŭn-skĭld'. a. Wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge.
NSKILFUL, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl. a. Wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge.
NSKILFULLY, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl-ў. ad. Without knowledge, without art.
NSKILFULNESS, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Want of art, want of knowledge.
NSLAIN, ŭn-slā'n, a. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, ŭn-slā'kt. a. Not quenched.
UNSLEEPING, ŭn-slē'p-ĭng. a. Ever wakeful.
UNSLIPPING, ŭn-slĭp'-ĭng. a. Not liable to ſlip, faſt.
UNSMIRCHED, ŭn-smĕrtsht'. a. Unpolluted, not ſtained.
UNSMOKED, ŭn-smō'kt. a. Not ſmoked.
UNSOCIABLE, ŭn-sō'-shĕbl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.
UNSOCIABLY, ŭn-sō'-shĕb-lў. ad. Not kindly.
UNSOILED, ŭn-soi'ld. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not ſtained.
UNSOLD, ŭn-sō'ld. a. Not exchanged for money.
UNSOLDIERLIKE, ŭn-sō'l-dzhĕr-like. a. Unbecoming a ſoldier.
UNSOLID, ŭn-sŏl'-ĭd. a. Fluid, not coherent.
UNSOLVED, ŭn-sălvd. a. Not ſolved.
UNSOPHISTICATED, ŭn-sō-fĭs'-tў-kā-tĭd. a. Not adulterated.
UNSORTED, ŭn-sâ'r-tĭd. a. Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.
UNSOUGHT, ŭn-sâ't. a. Had without ſeeking; not ſearched.
UNSOUND, ŭn-sou'nd. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honeſt, not upright; not ſincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not faſt under foot.
UNSOUNDED, ŭn-sou'n-dĭd. a. Not tried by the plummet.
UNSOUNDNESS, ŭn-sou'nd-nĭs. ſ. Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptneſs of any kind; want of ſtrength, want of ſolidity.
UNSOURED, ŭn-sou'rd. a. Not made ſour; not made moroſe.
UNSOWN, ŭn-sō'n. a. Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.
UNSPARED, ŭn-spâ'rd. a. Not ſpared.
UNSPARING, ŭn-spâ'-rĭng. a. Not ſparing, not parſimonious.
To UNSPEAK, ŭn-spē'k. v. a. To retract, to recant.
UNSPEAKABLE, ŭn-spē'k-ĕbl. a. Not to be expreſſed.
UNSPEAKABLY, ŭn-spē'k-ĕb-lў. ad. Inexpreſſibly, ineffably.
UNSPECIFIED, ŭn-spĕs'-sў-fĭd. a. Not particularly mentioned.

UN-

UNSPECULATIVE, ůn-ſpĕk'-ů-lă-tĭv. a. Not theoretical.
UNSPED, ůn-ſpĕd'. a. Not diſpatched, not performed.
UNSPENT, ůn-ſpĕnt'. a. Not waſted, not diminiſhed, not weakened.
To UNSPHERE, ůn-sfē'r. v. a. To remove from its orb.
UNSPIED, ůn-ſpī'd. a. Not diſcovered, not ſeen.
UNSPILT, ůn-ſpĭlt'. a. Not ſped; not ſpoiled.
To UNSPIRIT, ůn-ſpĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To diſpirit, to depreſs, to deject.
UNSPOILED, ůn-ſpoi'ld. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
UNSPOTTED, ůn-ſpŏt'-tĭd. a. Not marked with any ſtain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
UNSQUARED, ůn-ſkwā'rd. a. Not formed, irregular.
UNSTABLE, ůn-ſtā'bl. a. Not fixed, not faſt; inconſtant, irreſolute.
UNSTAID, ůn-ſtā'd. a. Not cool, not prudent, not ſettled into diſcretion, not ſteady, mutable.
UNSTAIDNESS, ůn-ſtā'd-nĭs. ſ. Indiſcretion, volatile mind.
UNSTAINED, ůn-ſtā'nd. a. Not ſtained, not dyed, not diſcoloured.
To UNSTATE, ůn-ſtā'te. v. a. To put out of ſtate.
UNSTATUTABLE, ůn-ſtăt'-tſhů-tĕbl. a. Contrary to ſtatute.
UNSTAUNCHED, ůn-ſtántſht'. a. Not ſtopped, not ſtayed.
UNSTEADILY, ůn-ſtĕd'-dȳ-lȳ. ad. Without any certainty; inconſtantly, not conſiſtently.
UNSTEADINESS, ůn-ſtĕd'-dȳ-nĭs. ſ. Want of conſtancy, irreſolution, mutability.
UNSTEADY, ůn-ſtĕd'-dȳ. a. Inconſtant, irreſolute; mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not ſettled.
UNSTEADFAST, ůn-ſtĕd'-fāſt. a. Not fixed, not faſt.
UNSTEEPED, ůn-ſtē'pt. a. Not ſoaked.
To UNSTING, ůn-ſtĭng'. v. a. To diſarm of a ſting.
UNSTINTED, ůn-ſtĭn'-tĭd. a. Not limited.
UNSTIRRED, ůn-ſtůrd'. a. Not ſtirred, not agitated.
To UNSTITCH, ůn-ſtĭtſh'. v. a. To open by picking the ſtitches.
UNSTOOPING, ůn-ſtŏ'-ping. a. Not bending, not yielding.
To UNSTOP, ůn-ſtŏp'. v. a. To free from ſtop or obſtruction.
UNSTOPPED, ůn-ſtŏpt'. a. Meeting no reſiſtance.
UNSTRAINED, ůn-ſtrā'nd. a. Eaſy, not forced.
UNSTRAITENED, ůn-ſtrā'tnd. a. Not contracted.
UNSTRENGTHENED, ůn-ſtrĕnkthnd. a. Not ſupported, not aſſiſted.
To UNSTRING, ůn-ſtrĭng'. v. a. To relax any thing ſtrung, to deprive of ſtrings; to looſe, to untie.
UNSTRUCK, ůn-ſtrůk'. a. Not moved, not affected.
UNSTUDIED, ůn-ſtůd'-ȳd. a. Not premeditated, not laboured.
UNSTUFFED, ůn-ſtůf'. a. Unfilled, unfurniſhed.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, ůn-sůb-ſtăn'-ſhăl. a. Not ſolid, not palpable; not real.
UNSUCCEEDED, ůn-sůk-sē'-dĭd. Not ſucceeded.
UNSUCCESSFUL, ůn-sůk-sĕs'-fůl. Not having the wiſhed event.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, ůn-sůk-sĕs'-fůl-ȳ. ad. Unfortunately, without ſucceſs.
UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ůn-sůk-sĕs'-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh.
UNSUCCESSIVE, ůn-sůk-sĕs'-ſĭv. Not proceeding by flux of parts.
UNSUCKED, ůn-sůkt'. a. Not having the breaſts drawn.
UNSUFFERABLE, ůn-sůf'-fĕr-ĕbl. Not ſupportable, intolerable.
UNSUFFICIENCE, ůn-sůf-fĭſh'-ēnſe. ſ. Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.
UNSUFFICIENT, ůn-sůf-fĭſh'-ēnt. Unable, inadequate.
UNSUGARED, ůn-ſhůg'-ůrd. a. Not ſweetened with ſugar.
UNSUITABLE, ůn-sū'-tĕbl. a. Incongruous, not equal, not proportionate.
UNSUITABLENESS, ůn-sū'-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incongruity, unfitneſs.
UNSUITING, ůn-sū'-tĭng. a. Not ſuiting, not becoming.
UNSULLIED, ůn-sůl'-lȳd. a. Not ſullied, not diſgraced, pure.
UNSUNG, ůn-sůng'. a. Not celebrated in verſe, not recited in verſe.
UNSUNNED, ůn-sůnd'. a. Not expoſed to the ſun.
UNSUPERFLUOUS, ůn-ſhů-pĕr'-flů-ůs. a. Not more than enough.

NSUPPLANTED, ŭn-sŭp-plănt'-ĭd. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it; not defeated by ſtratagem.

NSUPPORTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pō'rt-ĕbl. Intolerable, ſuch as cannot be endured.

NSUPPORTED, ŭn-sŭp-pō'rt-ĭd. a. Not ſuſtained, not held up; not aſſiſted.

NSURE, ŭn-shō'r. a. Not fixed, not certain.

NSURMOUNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mou'nt-ăbl. a. Inſuperable, not to be overcome.

NSUSCEPTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

NSUSPECT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'.
NSUSPECTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'-tĭd. } a. Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

NSUSPECTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'-tĭng. Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

NSUSPICIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭs. a. Having no ſuſpicion.

NSUSTAINED, ŭn-sŭs-tā'nd. a. Not ſupported, not held up.

NSWAYABLE, ŭn-ſwā'-ĕbl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.

NSWAYED, ŭn-ſwā'd. a. Not wielded.

UNSWEAR, ŭn-ſwē'r. v. n. Not to forſwear, to recant any thing ſworn.

UNSWEAT, ŭn-ſwĕt'. v. a. To cool after fatigue.

NSWORN, ŭn-ſwō'rn. a. Not bound by an oath.

NTAINTED, ŭn-tā'nt-ĭd. a. Not ſullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

NTAKEN, ŭn-tā'kn. a. Not overtaken.

NTALKED OF, ŭn-tā'kt-ŏv. a. Not mentioned in the world.

NTAMEABLE, ŭn-tā'me-ĕbl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be ſubdued.

NTAMED, ŭn-tā'md. a. Not ſubdued, not ſuppreſſed.

UNTANGLE, ŭn-tăng'-gl. v. a. To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

NTASTED, ŭn-tā's-tĭd. a. Not taſted, not tried by the palate.

NTASTING, ŭn-tā's-tĭng. a. Not perceiving any taſte; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ŭn-tā't. a. Uninſtructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from inſtruction; unſkilled, new, not having uſe or practice.

To UNTEACH, ŭn-tē'tsh. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ŭn-tĕm'-pŭrd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ŭn-tĕm'-tĭd. a. Not embarraſſed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ŭn-tē'-nĕbl. a. Not to be held in poſſeſſion; not capable of defence.

UNTENANTED, ŭn-tĕn'-nĕn-tĭd. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ŭn-tĕnd'-ĭd. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ŭn-tĕnd'-ŭr. a. Wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ŭn-tĕnd'-ŭrd. a. Not offered.

To UNTENT, ŭn-tĕnt'. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ŭn-tĕnt'-ĭd. a. Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ŭn-tĕr'-rў-fĭd. a. Not affrighted, not ſtruck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ŭn-thăngkt'. a. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindneſs; not received with thankfulneſs.

UNTHANKFUL, ŭn-thăngk'-fŭl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ŭn-thăngk'-fŭl-ў. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ŭn-thăngk'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHAWED, ŭn-thā'd. a. Not diſſolved after froſt.

To UNTHINK, ŭn-thĭnk'. v. a. To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

UNTHINKING, ŭn-thĭnk'-ĭng. a. Thoughtleſs, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ŭn-thā'r-nў. a. Not obſtructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ŭn-thā't-ŏv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ŭn-thrĕd'. v. a. To looſe.

UNTHREATENED, ŭn-thrĕt'nd. a. Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT,

UNTHRIFT, ŭn-thrĭft'. ſ. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ŭn-thrĭf'-tĭl-ў. ad. Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTY, ŭn-thrĭf'-tў. a. Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful; not eaſily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ŭn-thrĭv'-vĭng. a. Not thriving, not proſpering.

To UNTHRONE, ŭn-thrō'ne. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

To UNTIE, ŭn-tў'. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to looſen from convolution or knot; to ſet free from any obſtruction; to reſolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ŭn-tĭ'd. a. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not faſtened by any binding, or knot.

UNTIL, ŭn-tĭl'. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ŭn-tĭld'. a. Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ŭn-tĭm'-bŭrd. a. Not furniſhed with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tĭ'me-lў. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tĭ'me-lў. ad. Before the natural time.

UNTINGED, ŭn-tĭndzhd'. a. Not ſtained, not diſcoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ŭn-tĭ'r-ĕbl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ŭn-tĭ'rd. a. Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ŭn-tĭ'tld. a. Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn'-tŏ. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obſolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tō'ld. a. Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtſht'. a. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tō'-wĕrd. a. Froward, perverſe, vexatious, not eaſily guided or taught; aukward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tō'-wĕrd-lў. a. Aukward, perverſe, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trā's-ĕbl. a. Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trā'ſt. a. Not marked by any footſteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-trăk'-tĕbl. Not yielding to common meaſures management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk'-tĕ-nĭs. ſ. Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs be regulated or managed.

UNTRADING, ŭn-trā'-dĭng. a. engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trā'nd. a. Not cated, not inſtructed, not diſciplin irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ŭn-trănſ-rĕbl. a. Incapable of being given one to another.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trănſ-rĕnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-trăv'-ĭld. a. ver trodden by paſſengers; having ſeen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ŭn-trĕd'. v. To tread back, to go back in the ſteps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trĕzh'-ŭrd. Not laid up, not repoſited.

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trē't-ĕble. a. treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-trī'd. a. Not tempted; not yet experienced; not ing paſſed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'-ŭmf a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd'. } **UNTRODDEN**, ŭn-trŏd'n. } Not paſſed, not marked by the foot

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trō'ld. a. bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb'ld Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or not agitated, not confuſed; not rupted in the natural courſe; tran clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trō'. a. Falſe, to reality; falſe, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trō'-lў. ad. not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭs'-tў-Unfaithfulneſs.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trō'th. ſ. contrariety to reality; moral not veracity; treachery, want ty; falſe aſſertion.

UNTUNABLE, ůn-tů'-nĕbl. a. Unharmonious, not muſical.

To UNTUNE, ůn-tů'ne. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to diſorder.

UNTURNED, ůn-tůrnd'. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ůn-tů'-tůrd. a. Uninſtructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ůn-twi'ne. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itſelf; to ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ůn-twiſt'. v. a. To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

To UNTY, ůn-tỹ'. v. a. To looſe. See UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ůn-vā'le. v. a. To uncover, to ſtrip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ůn-văl'-ů-ĕbl. a. Ineſtimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ůn-văl'-ůd. a. Not prized, neglected; ineſtimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ůn-văŋk'-wiſht. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ůn-vā'-ryĕbl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ůn-vā'-rỹd. a. Not changed, not diverſified.

UNVARNISHED, ůn-vā'r-niſht. a. Not overlaid with varniſh; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ůn-vā'-rỹ-ing. a. Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ůn-vē'l. v. a. To diſcloſe, to ſhow.

UNVEILEDLY, ůn-vē'l-ĕd-lỹ. ad. Plainly, without diſguiſe.

UNVENTILATED, ůn-vĕn'-tỹ-lā-tĕd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERITABLE, ůn-vĕr'-ỹ-tĕbl. a. Not true.

UNVERSED, ůn-vĕrſt'. a. Unacquainted, unſkilled.

UNVEXED, ůn-vĕkſt'. a. Untroubled, undiſturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ůn-vī'-ŏ-lā-tĕd. a. Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ůn-vĕr'-tſhů-ůs. a. Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ůn-vĭz'-ĭt-ĕd. a. Not reſorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ůn-ů'-nỹ-fārm. a. Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ůn-voy'-ē-dzhĕbl. Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ůn-ůrdzhd'. a. Not incited, not preſſed.

UNUSED, ůn-ů'zd. a. Not put to uſe, unemployed; not accuſtomed.

UNUSEFUL, ůn-ů'ſe-fůl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNUSUAL, ůn-ů'-zhů-ĕl. a. Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALNESS, ůn-ů'-zhů-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency.

UNUTTERABLE, ůn-ůt'-tĕr-ĕbl. a. Ineffable, inexpreſſible.

UNVULNERABLE, ůn-vůl'-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

UNWAKENED, ůn-wā'knd. a. Not rouſed from ſleep.

UNWALLED, ůn-wā'ld. a. Having no walls.

UNWARES, ůn-wā'rz. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.

UNWARILY, ůn-wā'-rĭl-ỹ. ad. Without caution, careleſsly.

UNWARINESS, ůn-wā'-rỹ-nĭs. ſ. Want of caution, careleſſneſs.

UNWARLIKE, ůn-wā'r-līke. a. Not fit for war, not uſed to war.

UNWARNED, ůn-wā'rnd. a. Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNWARRANTABLE, ůn-wŏr'-rĕn-tĕbl. a. Not defenſible, not to be juſtified, not allowed.

UNWARRANTABLY, ůn-wŏr'-rĕn-tĕb-lỹ. ad. Not juſtifiably, not defenſibly.

UNWARRANTED, ůn-wŏr'-rĕn-tĭd. a. Not aſcertained, uncertain.

UNWARY, ůn-wā'-rỹ. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, haſty, precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, ůn-wŏſht'. a. Not waſhed, not cleanſed by waſhing.

UNWASTED, ůn-wā's-tĭd. a. Not conſumed, not diminiſhed.

UNWASTING, ůn-wā's-ting. a. Not growing leſs.

UNWAYED, ůn-wā'd. a. Not uſed to travel.

UNWEAKENED, ůn-wē'knd. a. Not weakened.

UNWEAPONED, ůn-wĕp'nd. a. Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

UNWEARIABLE, ůn-wē'-rỹ-ĕbl. a. Not to be tired.

UNWEARIED, ůn-wē'-rỹd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be ſpent.

To UNWEARY, ůn-wē'-rỹ. v. a. To refreſh after wearineſs.

UNWED, ůn-wĕd'. a. Unmarried.

UNWEDGEABLE, ůn-wĕdzh'-ĕbl. a. Not to be cloven.

UNWEEDED, ŭn-wē'd-ĭd. a. Not cleared from weeds.
UNWEEPED, ŭn-wēpt'. a. Not lamented. Now Unwept.
UNWEETING, ŭn-wē'-tĭng. a. Ignorant, unknowing.
UNWEIGHED, ŭn-wā'd. a. Not examined by the balance; not conſidered, negligent.
UNWEIGHING, ŭn-wā'-ĭng. a. Inconſiderate, thoughtleſs.
UNWELCOME, ŭn-wĕl'-kŭm. a. Not pleaſing, not grateful.
UNWEPT, ŭn-wĕpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.
UNWET, ŭn-wĕt'. a. Not moiſt.
UNWHIPT, ŭn-hwĭpt'. a. Not puniſhed, not corrected.
UNWHOLESOME, ŭn-hō'le-sŭm. a. Inſalubrious, miſchievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
UNWIELDILY, ŭn-wē'l-dў-lў. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.
UNWIELDINESS, ŭn-wē'l-dў-nĭs. ſ. Heavineſs, difficulty to move, or be moved.
UNWIELDY, ŭn-wē'l-dў. a. Unmanageable, not eaſily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
UNWILLING, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.
UNWILLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-lў. ad. Not with goodwill, not without loathneſs.
UNWILLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-nĭs. ſ. Loathneſs, diſinclination.
To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v. a. pret. and part. paſſive Unwound. To ſeparate any thing convolved, to untwiſt, to untwine; to diſentangle, to looſe from entanglement.
To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v. n. To admit evolution.
UNWIPED, ŭn-wī'pt. a. Not cleared.
UNWISE, ŭn-wī'ze. a. Weak, defective in wiſdom.
UNWISELY, ŭn-wī'ze-lў. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wiſely.
To UNWISH, ŭn-wĭſh'. v. a. To wiſh that which is not to be.
UNWISHED, ŭn-wĭſht'. a. Not ſought, not deſired.
To UNWIT, ŭn-wĭt'. v. a. To deprive of underſtanding.
UNWITHDRAWING, ŭn-wĭth-drā'-ĭng. a. Continually liberal.
UNWITHSTOOD, ŭn-wĭth-ſtŭd'. a. Not oppoſed.
UNWITNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'-nĭſt. a. Wa... ing evidence, wanting notice.
UNWITTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'-tĭng-lў. a... Without knowledge, without conſcio... neſs.
UNWONTED, ŭn-wŭn'-tĭd. a. U... common, unuſual, rare, infrequent; u... accuſtomed, unuſed.
UNWORKING, ŭn-wŭrk'-ĭng. a. L... ing without labour.
UNWORSHIPPED, ŭn-wŭr'-ſhĭpt. ... Not adored.
UNWORTHILY, ŭn-wŭr'-thў-lў. a... Not according to deſert.
UNWORTHINESS, ŭn-wŭr'-thў-nĭs. ... Want of worth, want of merit.
UNWORTHY, ŭn-wŭr'-thў. a. N... deſerving; wanting merit; mean; ... ſuitable, not adequate; unbecomi... vile.
UNWOUND, ŭn-wou'nd. part. paſſ. ... pret. of Unwind. Untwiſted.
UNWOUNDED, ŭn-wŏ'n-dĭd. a. N... wounded; not hurt.
To UNWREATH, ŭn-rē'th. v. a. ... untwine.
UNWRITING, ŭn-rī'-tĭng. a. Not ... ſuming the character of an author.
UNWRITTEN, ŭn-rĭt'n. a. Not co... veyed by writing, oral, traditional.
UNWROUGHT, ŭn-rā't. a. Not ... boured, not manufactured.
UNWRUNG, ŭn-rŭng'. a. Not pin... ed.
UNYIELDED, ŭn-yē'ld-ĭd. a. Not gi... up.
To UNYOKE, ŭn-yō'ke. v. a. To lo... from the yoke; to part, to diſjoin.
UNYOKED, ŭn-yō'kt. a. Having ne... worn a yoke; licentious, unreſtraine...
UNZONED, ŭn-zō'nd. a. Not bo... with a girdle.
VOCABULARY, vō-kăb'-ŭ-lĕr-ў. ... A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.
VOCAL, vō'-kĕl. a. Having a vo... uttered or modulated by the voice.
VOCALITY, vō-kăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Powe... utterance, quality of being utterable ... the voice.
To VOCALISE, vō'-kă-lĭze. v. a. ... form into voice.
VOCALLY, vō'-kĕl-ў. ad. In wo... articulately.
VOCATION, vō-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Ca... by the will of God; ſummons, ... employment.
VOCATIVE, vŏk'-ă-tĭv. ſ. The g... matical caſe uſed in calling or ſpe... to.

OCIFERATION, vŏ-sif-ĕr-ā′-shŭn. ſ. Clamour, outcry.
OCIFEROUS, vŏ-sĭf′-ĕr-ŭs. a. Clamorous, noiſy.
OGUE, vō′g. ſ. Faſhion, mode.
OICE, voi′s. ſ. Sound emitted by the mouth; ſound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth; any ſound made by breath; vote, ſuffrage, opinion expreſſed.
OICED, voi′ſt. a. Furniſhed with a voice.
OID, voi′d. a. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unſupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurniſhed, empty; unſubſtantial, unreal.
OID, voi′d. ſ. An empty ſpace, vacuum, vacancy.
To VOID, voi′d. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.
OIDABLE, voi′d-ĕbl. a. Such as may be annulled.
OIDER, voi′d-ŭr. ſ. A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table,
OIDNESS, voi′d-nĭs. ſ. Emptineſs, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of ſubſtantiality.
OITURE, voi′-tſhŭr. ſ. Carriage.
OLANT, vō′-lănt. a. Flying, paſſing through the air; nimble, active.
OLATILE, vŏl′-ă-tĭl. a. Flying through the air; having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.
OLATILENESS, vŏl′-ă-tĭl-nĭs. } ſ.
OLATILITY, vŏl-ă-tĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. }
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.
OLATILIZATION, vŏl′-ă-tĭl-ĭ-zā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of making volatile.
To VOLATILIZE, vŏl′-ă-tĭl-īze. v. a. To make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.
LE, vō′le. ſ. A deal at cards, that wins the whole tricks.
LCANO, vŏl-kā′-nō. ſ. A burning mountain.
LERY, vŏl′-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. A flight of birds.
LITATION, vŏl-ȳ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act or power of flying.
LITION, vō-lĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.
LITIVE, vŏl′-ĭt-ĭv. a. Having the power to will.
LLEY, vŏl′-ȳ. ſ. A flight of ſhot; a burſt, an emiſſion of many at once.
To VOLLEY, vŏl′-ȳ. v. n. To throw out.
VOLLIED, vŏl′-ȳd. a. Diſploded, diſcharged with a volley.
VOLT, vŏl′t. ſ. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center.
VOLUBILITY, vŏl-ū-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of ſpeech; mutability; liableneſs to revolution.
VOLUBLE, vŏl′-ūbl. a. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily, formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.
VOLUME, vŏl′-yŭm. ſ. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as ſeems convolved at once; a book.
VOLUMINOUS, vō-lū′-mĭn-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of many complications; conſiſting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuſive.
VOLUMINOUSLY, vō-lū′-mĭn-ŭs-lȳ. ad. In many volumes or books.
VOLUNTARILY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ĭl-ȳ. ad. Spontaneouſly, of one's one accord, without compulſion.
VOLUNTARY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ȳ. a. Acting without compulſion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingneſs; done without compulſion; acting of its own accord.
VOLUNTARY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A piece of muſick played at will.
VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tē′r. ſ. A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.
To VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tē′r. v. n. To go for a ſoldier.
VOLUPTUARY, vō-lŭp′-tſhŭ-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.
VOLUPTUOUS, vō-lŭp′-tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Given to exceſs of pleaſure, luxurious.
VOLUPTUOUSLY, vō-lŭp′-tſhŭ-ŭs-lȳ. ad. Luxurioufly, with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vō-lŭp′-tſhŭ-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Luxurioufneſs, addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.
VOLUTE, vō-lūt. ſ. A member of a column.
VOMICA, vŏm′-ȳ-kă. ſ. An encyſted humour in the lungs.
VOMICK-NUT, vŏm′-ĭk-nŭt. ſ. A kind of poiſon that kills by exceſſive vomiting.
To VOMIT, vŏm′-ĭt. v. n. To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.
To VOMIT, vŏm′-ĭt. v. a. To throw

up from the ſtomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vŏm'-ĭt. ſ. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that cauſes vomit.

VOMITION, vō-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vŏm'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Emetick, cauſing vomits.

VOMITORY, vŏm'-ŭ-tŭr-ŭ. a. Procuring vomits, emetick.

VORACIOUS, vō-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vō-rā'-ſhŭs-lŭ. ad. Greedily, ravenouſly.

VORACIOUSNESS, vō-rā'-ſhŭs-nĭs. } ſ.
VORACITY, vō-răs'-ĭt-ŭ. } Greedineſs, ravenouſneſs.

VORTEX, vâr-tĕks. ſ. in the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vâr-tŭ-kĕl. a. Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vō'-tĕr-ĭſt. ſ. One devoted to any perſon or thing.

VOTARY, vō'-tĕr-ŭ. ſ. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

VOTARESS, vō'-tĕr-ĭs. ſ. A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

VOTE, vōte. ſ. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vōte. v. a. To chuſe by ſuffrage, to determine by ſuffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vō'-tŭr. ſ. One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

VOTIVE, vō'-tĭv. a. Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vou'tſh. v. a. To call to witneſs, to obteſt; to atteſt, to warrant, to maintain.

To VOUCH, vou'tſh. v. n. To bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs.

VOUCH, vou'tſh. ſ. Warrant, atteſtation. Not in uſe.

VOUCHER, vou'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who gives witneſs to any thing; a writing by which any thing is avouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, vout-sāfe. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend to grant.

VOW, vow'. ſ. Any promiſe made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

To VOW, vow'. v. a. To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power.

To VOW, vow'. v. n. To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOWEL, vow'-ĕl. ſ. A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

VOWFELLOW, vow'-fĕl-ō. ſ. One bound by the ſame vow.

VOYAGE, voy'-ĕdzh. ſ. A travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, voy'-ĕdzh. v. n. To travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, voy'-ĕdzh. v. a. To travel, to paſs over.

VOYAGER, voy'-ĕdzh-ŭr. ſ. One who travels by ſea.

UP, ŭp'. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt; in the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat; from a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment; in a ſtate of being built above the horizon; to a ſtate of advancement; in a ſtate of climbling; in a ſtate of inſurrection; in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed; from a remoter place coming to any perſon or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down diſperſedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

UP, ŭp'. interj. A word exhorting to riſe from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rouſing to action.

UP, ŭp'. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPBEAR, ŭp-bā'r. v. a. pret. Upbore; part. paſſ. Upborn. To ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation; to raiſe aloft; to ſupport from falling.

To UPBRAID, ŭp-brā'd. v. a. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDINGLY, ŭp-brā'd-ĭng-lŭ. ad. By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ŭp-brâ't. part. paſſ. Upbring. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ŭp-kâſt'. part. a. Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ŭp'-kâſt. ſ. A term of bowling, a throw, a caſt.

UPHELD, ŭp-hĕld'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Uphold. Maintained, ſuſtained.

UPHILL, ŭp'-hĭl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, ŭp-hō'rd. v. a. treaſ-

UPR UPR UPR

URGER, ûrdzh'-ûr. ſ. One who preſſes.
URINAL, û'-rŷ-nêl. ſ. A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.
URINARY, û'-rŷ-nêr-ŷ. a. Relating to the urine.
URINE, û'-rin. ſ. Animal water.
URINOUS, û'-rîn-ûs. a. Partaking of urine.
URN, ûrn'. ſ. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
US, ûs'. The oblique caſe of We.
USAGE, û'-zîdzh. ſ. Treatment; cuſtom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.
USANCE, û'-sêns. ſ. Uſe, proper employment; uſury, intereſt paid for money.
USE, ûſe. ſ. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe; need of, occaſion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; cuſtom, common occurrence; intereſt, money paid for the uſe of money.
To USE, ûze. v. a. To employ to any purpoſe; to accuſtom, to habituate; to treat; to practiſe; to behave.
To USE, ûze. v. n. To be accuſtomed, to practiſe cuſtomarily; to be cuſtomarily in any manner, to be wont.
USEFUL, û's-fûl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.
USEFULLY, û's-fûl-ŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.
USEFULNESS, û's-fûl-nîs. ſ. Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.
USELESSLY, û's-lîs-lŷ. ad. Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.
USELESSNESS, û's-lîs-nîs. ſ. Unfitneſs to any end.
USELESS, û's-lîs. a. Anſwering no purpoſe, having no end.
USER, û'-zûr. ſ. One who uſes.
USHER, ûsh'-ûr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank; an under-teacher.
To USHER, ûsh'-ûr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.
USQUEBAUGH, ûs-kwê-bâ'. ſ. A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks.
USUAL, û'-zhû-êl. a. Common, frequent, cuſtomary.
USUALLY, û'-zhû-êl-ŷ. ad. Commonly, frequently, cuſtomarily.
USUALNESS, û'-zhû-êl-nîs. ſ. Commonneſs, frequency.
To USURE, û'-zhûr. v. n. To practiſe uſury, to take intereſt for money.
USURER, û'-zhûr-ûr. ſ. One who puts money out at intereſt.
USURIOUS, û-zhô'-ryûs. a. Given to the practice of uſury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.
To USURP, û-zûrp'. v. a. To poſſeſs by force or intruſion, to ſeize or poſſeſs without right.
USURPATION, û-zûr-pâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.
USURPER, û-zûrp'-ûr. ſ. One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right.
USURPINGLY, û-zûrp'-îng-lŷ. ad. Without juſt claim.
USURY, û'-zhûr-ŷ. ſ. Money paid for the uſe of money, intereſt; the practice of taking intereſt.
UTENSIL, û'-tên-sîl. ſ. An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.
UTERINE, û'-têr-îne. a. Belonging to the womb.
UTERUS, û'-têr-ûs. ſ. The womb.
UTILITY, û-tîl'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Uſefulneſs, profit, convenience, advantageouſneſs.
UTMOST, ût'-môſt. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the higheſt degree.
UTMOST, ût'-môſt. ſ. The moſt that can be, the greateſt power.
UTTER, ût'-tûr. a. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center; placed without any compaſs, out of all place; extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt; complete, irrevocable.
To UTTER, ût'-tûr. v. a. To ſpeak, to pronounce, to expreſs; to diſcloſe, to diſcover, to publiſh; to ſell, to vend; to diſperſe, to emit at large.
UTTERABLE, ût'-tûr-êbl. a. Expreſſible, ſuch as may be uttered.
UTTERANCE, ût'-tûr-êns. ſ. Pronunciation, manner of ſpeaking; extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility; vent, expreſſion, emiſſion from the mouth.
UTTERER, ût'-têr-ûr. ſ. One who pronounces; a divulger, a diſcloſer; a ſeller, a vender.
UTTERLY, ût'-têr-lŷ. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.
UTTERMOST, ût'-têr-môſt. a. Extreme,

reme, being in the higheſt degree; moſt remote.

TTERMOST, ŭt'-tĕr-mŭſt. ſ. The greateſt degree.

LCANO, vŏl-kā'-nō. ſ. A burning mountain, volcano.

LGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. a. Plebeian, ſuiting to the common people, practiſed among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

LGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. ſ. The common people.

LGARITY, vŭl-găr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people; particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

LGARLY, vŭl'-gĕr-lў. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

LNERABLE, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕr-ў. a. Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl'-nĕr-āte. v. a. To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl'-pīne. a. Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, vŭl'-tſhŭr. ſ. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl'-tſhŭr-īne. a. Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, ŭ'-vŭ-lă. ſ. In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭgz-ō'-ryŭs. a. Submiſſively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭgz-ō'-ryŭs-lў. ad. With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭgz-ō'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Connubial dotage, fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

O WABBLE, wŏb'l. v. n. To ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide. low, barbarous word.

AD, wŏd'. ſ. A bundle of ſtraw uſt cloſe together; Wadd, or black d, is a mineral of great uſe and va-

ADDING, wŏd'-dĭng. ſ. A kind of ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ts of coats are ſtuffed out.

WADDLE, wŏd'l. v. n. To ſhake walking from ſide to ſide, to deviate motion from a right line.

WADE, wā'de. v. n. To walk ugh the waters, to paſs water with- ſwimming; to paſs difficultly and riouſly.

FER, wā'-fŭr. ſ. A thin cake; bread given in the euchariſt by the anifts; paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT, wăft'. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, wăft'. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wăft'. ſ. A floating body; motion of a ſtreamer.

WAFTAGE, wăf'-tĕdzh. ſ. Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wăf'-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg'. v. a. To move lightly, to ſhake lightly.

To WAG, wăg'. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wăg'. ſ. Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wā'dzh. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER,

WAGER, wā'-dzhŭr. ſ. A bett, anything pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wā'-dzhŭr. v. a. To lay, to pledge as a bett.

WAGES, wā'-dzhĭz. ſ. Pay given for ſervice.

WAGGERY, wăg'-gĕr-ў. ſ. Miſchievous merriment, roguiſh trick, ſarcaſtical gaiety.

WAGGISH, wăg'-gĭſh. a. Knaviſhly merry, merrily miſchievous, frolickſome.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'-gĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Merry miſchief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'l. v. n. To waddle, to move from ſide to ſide.

WAGON, wăg'-ŭn. ſ. A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wăg'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wăg'-tāle. ſ. A bird.

WAID, wā'd. a. Cruſhed. Not in uſe.

To WAIL, wā'l. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wā'l. v. n. To grieve audibly, to expreſs ſorrow.

WAIL, wā'l. ſ. Audible ſorrow.

WAILING, wā'l-ĭng. ſ. Lamentation, moan, audible ſorrow.

WAILFUL, wā'l-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wā'n. ſ. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wā'n-rōpe. ſ. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'-ſkŭt. ſ. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wĕn'-ſkŭt. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wā'ſte. ſ. The ſmalleſt part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ſhip.

To WAIT, wā'te. v. a. To expect, to ſtay for; to attend, to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect; to attend as a conſequence of ſomething.

To WAIT, wā'te. v. n. To expect, to ſtay in expectation; to pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance; to attend; to ſtay, not to depart from; to follow as a conſequence.

WAIT, wā'te. ſ. Ambuſh, inſidious and ſecret attempts.

WAITER, wā'-tŭr. ſ. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

To WAKE, wā'ke. v. n. To watch, not to ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep; to be put in action, be excited.

To WAKE, wā'ke. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as from the ſleep of death.

WAKE, wā'ke. ſ. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

WAKEFUL, wā'ke-fŭl. a. Not ſleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wā'ke-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſleep; forbearance of ſleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn. v. n. To wake, to ceaſe from ſleep, to be rouſed from ſleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wā'le. ſ. A riſing part in cloth.

To WALK, wā'k. v. n. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up; it is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exerciſe or amuſement; to move at the ſloweſt pace, not to trot, gallop, or run; to appear as a ſpectre; to act in ſleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wā'k. v. a. To paſs through.

WALK, wā'k. ſ. Act of walking for air or exerciſe; gait, ſtep, manner of moving; a length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fiſh; Walk is the ſlow or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe.

WALKER, wā'k-ŭr. ſ. One that walks.

WALKINGSTAFF, wā'k-ĭng-ſtăf. ſ. A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport himſelf in walking.

WALL, wā'l. ſ. A ſeries of bricks or ſtone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the ſides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; to take the Wall, to take the upper place; not to give place.

To WALL, wā'l. v. a. To incloſe with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wā'l-krēp-ŭr. ſ. A bird.

WALLET, wŏl'-lĭt. ſ. A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack; any thing protuberant or ſwagging.

WALLEYED, wâ'l-îde. a. Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wâ'l-flow-ûr. ſ. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, wâ'l-frôt. ſ. Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To WALLOP, wôl'-lûp. v. n. To boil.

WALLOUSE, wâ'l-lous. ſ. An inſect.

To WALLOW, wôl'-lô. v. n. To move heavily and clumſily; to roll himſelf in mire or any thing filthily; to live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

WALLOW, wôl'-lô. ſ. A kind of rolling walk.

WALLRUE, wâ'l-rô. ſ. An herb.

WALLWORT, wâ'l-wûrt. ſ. A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT, wâ'l-nût. ſ. The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wâ'l-pêp-pûr. ſ. Houſeleek.

WALTRON, wâ'l-trûn. ſ. The ſea-horſe.

To WAMBLE, wômb'l. v. n. To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

WAN, wân'. a. Pale as with ſickneſs, anguid of look.

WAND, wônd'. ſ. A ſmall ſtick or twig, a long rod; any ſtaff of authority or uſe; a charming rod.

To WANDER, wôn'-dûr. v. n. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain courſe; to deviate, to go aſtray.

To WANDER, wôn'-dûr. v. a. To travel over without a certain courſe.

WANDERER, wôn'-dêr-ûr. ſ. Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wôn'-dêr-îng. ſ. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, miſtaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.

To WANE, wâne. v. n. To grow leſs, to decreaſe; to decline, to ſink.

WANE, wâne. ſ. Decreaſe of the moon; decline, diminution, declenſion.

WANNED, wând'. a. Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wân'-nîs. ſ. Paleneſs, languor.

To WANT, wônt'. v. a. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary; to be defective in ſomething; to fall ſhort of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wiſh for, to long for.

To WANT, wônt'. v. n. To be wanted, to be improperly abſent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wônt'. ſ. Need; deficiency; the ſtate of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wôn'-tûn. a. Laſcivious, libidinous; licentious, diſſolute; frolickſome, gay, ſportive, airy; looſe, unreſtrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, ſuperfluous; not regular, turned fortuitouſly.

WANTON, wôn'-tûn. ſ. A laſcivious perſon, a ſtrumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an inſignificant flatterer; a word of ſlight endearment.

To WANTON, wôn'-tûn. v. n. To play laſciviouſly; to revel; to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wôn'-tûn-lŷ. ad. Laſciviouſly, frolickſomely, gayly, ſportively.

WANTONNESS, wôn'-tûn-nîs. ſ. Laſciviouſneſs, letchery; ſportiveneſs, frolick, humour; licentiouſneſs, negligence of reſtraint.

WANTWIT, wônt'-wit. ſ. A fool, an idiot.

WAPED, wâ'-pêd. a. Dejected, cruſhed by miſery. Obſolete.

WAR, wâr. ſ. The exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command; the inſtruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profeſſion of arms; hoſtility, ſtate of oppoſition, act of oppoſition.

To WAR, wâr. v. n. To make war, to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

To WARBLE, wârbl. v. a. To quaver any ſound; to cauſe to quaver; to utter muſically.

To WARBLE, wârbl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiouſly; to ſing.

WARBLER, wâr-blûr. ſ. A ſinger, a ſongſter.

To WARD, wârd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obſtruct, to turn aſide any thing miſchievous.

To WARD, wârd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

WARD, wârd. ſ. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortreſs, ſtrong hold; diſtrict of a town; cuſtody, confinement; the part of a lock which correſponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the ſtate of a child

under a guardian; guardianſhip, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wâ'rdn. ſ. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wâ'r-dûr. ſ. A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wâ'rd-môte. ſ. A meeting, a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wâ'rd-rôbe. ſ. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wâ'rd-ſhip. ſ. Guardianſhip; pupillage, ſtate of being under ward.

WARE, wâ're. The preterite of Wear, more frequently Wore.

WARE, wâ're. a. For this we commonly ſay Aware: Being in expectation of, being provided againſt; cautious, wary.

To WARE, wâ're. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wâ're. ſ. Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

WAREHOUSE, wâ're-hous. ſ. A ſtore-houſe of merchandiſe.

WARELESS, wâ're-lls. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wâ'r-fâre. ſ. Military ſervice, military life.

WARILY, wâ'-rỳ-lỳ. ad. Cautiouſly, with timorous prudence, with wiſe forethought.

WARINESS, wâ'-rỳ-nis. ſ. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

WARLIKE, wâ'r-like. a. Fit for war, diſpoſed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLUCK, wâ'r-lûk. ſ. A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wâ'rm. a. Not cold, though not hot, heated to a ſmall degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; buſy in action; fanciful, enthuſiaſtick.

To WARM, wâ'rm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wâ'r-ming-pân. ſ. A covered braſs pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wâ'r-ming-ſtône. ſ. The Warming-ſtone is digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wâ'rm-lỳ. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wâ'rm-nis. } ſ.
WARMTH, wâ'rmth. }
Gentle heat; zeal, paſſion, fervour mind; fanciſulneſs, enthuſiaſm.

To WARN, wâ'rn. v. a. To cauti againſt any fault or danger, to give pr vious notice of ill; to admoniſh to a duty to be performed, or practice or pla to be avoided or forſaken; to notify pr viouſly good or bad.

WARNING, wâ'r-ning. ſ. Cauti againſt faults or dangers, previous noti of ill.

WARP, wâ'rp. ſ. That order of thre in a thing woven that croſſes the woof

To WARP, wâ'rp. v. n. To chan from the true ſituation by inteſtine m tion; to contraſt; to loſe its prop courſe or direction.

To WARP, wâ'rp. v. a. To contra to ſhrivel, to turn aſide from the tr direction.

To WARRANT, wŏr'-rênt. v. n. T ſupport or maintain, to atteſt; to gi authority; to juſtify; to exempt, to pr vilege, to ſecure; to declare upon ſur ty.

WARRANT, wŏr'-rênt. ſ. A writ co ferring ſome right or authority; a w giving the officer of juſtice the power caption; a juſtificatory commiſſion teſtimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wŏr'-rênt-êbl. Juſtifiable, defenſible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wŏr'-rênt-êbnis. ſ. Juſtifiableneſs.

WARRANTABLY, wŏr'-rênt-êb-l ad. Juſtifiably.

WARRANTER, wŏr'-rênt-ûr. ſ. O who gives authority; one who gives curity.

WARRANTISE, wŏr'-rên-tîze. ſ. A thority, ſecurity. Not uſed.

WARRANTY, wŏr'-rênt-ỳ. ſ. Auth rity, juſtificatory mandate; ſecurity.

WARREN, wŏr'-rln. ſ. A kind of pa for rabbets.

WARRENER, wŏr'-rln-ûr. ſ. T keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wâ'r-ryûr. ſ. A ſoldi a military man.

WART, wâ'rt. ſ. A corneous exc cence, a ſmall protuberance on the ſk

WARTWORT, wâ'rt-wûrt. ſ. Spu

WARTY, wâ'r-tỳ. a. Grown over w warts.

WARWORN, wâ'r-wôrn. a. W with war.

WARY, wâ'-rỳ. a. Cautious, ſcru lous, timorouſly prudent.

WAS, wŏz'. The preterite of To Be.

To WASH, wŏsh'. v. a. To cleanſe by ablution; to moiſten; to affect by ablution; to colour by waſhing.

To WASH, wŏsh'. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanſe clothes.

WASH, wŏsh'. ſ. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marſh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or coſmetick lotion; a ſuperficial ſtain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes; the act of waſhing the clothes of a family, the linen waſhed at once.

WASHBALL, wŏsh'-bâl. ſ. Ball made of ſoap.

WASHER, wŏsh'-ŭr. ſ. One that waſhes.

WASHY, wŏsh'-ȳ. a. Watry, damp; weak, not ſolid.

WASP, wâſp'. ſ. A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

WASPISH, wâs'-piſh. a. Peeviſh, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wâs'-piſh-lȳ. ad. Peeviſhly.

WASPISHNESS, wâs'-piſh-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, irritability.

WASSAIL, wŏs'-sêl. ſ. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wŏs'-sêl-ŭr. ſ. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wŏſt'. The ſecond perſon of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wâ'ſte. v. a. To diminiſh; to deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to deſtroy, to deſolate; to wear out; to ſpend, to conſume.

To WASTE, wâ'ſte. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

WASTE, wâ'ſte. a. Deſtroyed, ruined; deſolate, uncultivated; ſuperfluous, exuberant, loſt for want of occupiers; worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wâ'ſte. ſ. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction, conſumption, loſs; uſeleſs expence; deſolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied; region ruined and deſerted; miſchief, deſtruction.

WASTEFUL, wâ'ſte-fûl. a. Deſtructive, ruinous; wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive; laviſh, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wâ'ſte-fûl-ȳ. ad. With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wâ'ſte-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Prodigality.

WASTER, wâ's-tŭr. ſ. One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly, a ſquanderer, vain conſumer.

WATCH, wŏtſh'. ſ. Forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleep; attention, cloſe obſervation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men ſet to guard; place where a guard is ſet; a period of the night; a pocket-clock, a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

To WATCH, wŏtſh'. v. n. Not to ſleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiouſly obſervant; to be inſidiouſly attentive.

To WATCH, wŏtſh'. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to obſerve in ambuſh; to tend; to obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wŏtſh'-ŭr. ſ. One who watches; diligent overlooker or obſerver.

WATCHET, wŏtſh'-ĭt. a. Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wŏtſh'-fûl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely obſervant.

WATCHFULLY, wŏtſh'-fûl-ȳ. ad. Vigilantly, cautiouſly, attentively, with cautious obſervation.

WATCHFULNESS, wŏtſh'-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Vigilance, heed, ſuſpicious attention, cautious regard; inability to ſleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wŏtſh'-hous. ſ. Place where the watch is ſet.

WATCHING, wŏtſh'-ĭng. ſ. Inability to ſleep.

WATCHMAKER, wŏtſh'-mâ-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WATCHMAN, wŏtſh'-mân. ſ. Guard, centinel, one ſet to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wŏtſh'-towr. ſ. Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

WATCHWORD, wŏtſh'-wŭrd. ſ. The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WATER, wâ'-tŭr. ſ. One of the four elements; the ſea; urine; To hold Water, to be ſound, to be tight; it is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

To WATER, wâ'-tŭr. v. a. To irrigate, to ſupply with moiſture; to ſupply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams; to diverſify as with waves.

To WATER, wâ'-tŭr. v. n. To ſhed moiſture; to get or take in water, to be uſed in ſupplying water: The mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wâ'-tûr-kûl-ûrz. ſ. Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water, thoſe they call Watercolours.

WATERCRESSES, wâ'-tûr-krês-sîz. ſ. A plant. There are five ſpecies.

WATERER, wâ'-tûr-ûr. ſ. One who waters.

WATERFALL, wâ'-tûr-fâl. ſ. Cataract, caſcade.

WATERFOWL, wâ'-tûr-fowl. ſ. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wâ-tûr-grô'-îl. ſ. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wâ'-tûr-ŷ-nis. ſ. Humidity, moiſture.

WATERISH, wâ'-tûr-îſh. a. Reſembling water; moiſt, inſipid.

WATERISHNESS, wâ'-tûr-îſh-nîs. ſ. Thinneſs, reſemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'-tûr-lêf. ſ. A plant.

WATERLILLY, wâ'-tûr-lîl'-lŷ. ſ. A plant.

WATERMAN, wâ'-tûr-mân. ſ. A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wâ'-tûr-mârk. ſ. The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

WATERMELON, wâ'-tûr-mêl'-ûn. ſ. A plant.

WATERMILL, wâ'-tûr-mil. ſ. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wâ'-tûr-mînt. ſ. A plant.

WATERRADISH, wâ'-tûr-râd'-îſh. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes, which ſee.

WATERRAT, wâ'-tûr-rât. ſ. A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wâ'-tûr-rôk'-ît. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WATERVIOLET, wâ'-tûr-vî'-ô-lêt. ſ. A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'-tûr-sâf'-fŷr. ſ. A ſort of ſtone. The occidental ſapphire is neither ſo bright nor ſo hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wâ'-tûr-wîth. ſ. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with: its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or ſap, to the droughty traveller.

WATERWORK, wâ'-tûr-wûrk. ſ. Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

WATERY, wâ'-tûr-ŷ. a. Thin, liquid, like water; taſteleſs; inſipid, vapid, ſpiritleſs; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; conſiſting of water.

WATTLE, wôt'l. ſ. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wôt'l. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form, by platting twigs.

WAVE, wâ've. ſ. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface, billow; unevenneſs, inequality.

To WAVE, wâ've. v. n. To play looſely, to float; to be moved as a ſignal.

To WAVE, wâ've. v. a. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface; to move looſely to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aſide for the preſent.

To WAVER, wâ'-vûr. v. n. To play to and fro, to move looſely; to be unſettled; to be uncertain or inconſtant; to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wâ'-vêr-ûr. ſ. One unſettled and irreſolute.

WAVY, wâ'-vŷ. a. Riſing in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâ'l. v. n. To cry, to howl.

WAX, wâks'. ſ. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters; the ſubſtance that exudes from the ear.

To WAX, wâks'. v. a. To ſmear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wâks'. v. n. pret. Waxed, part. paſſ. Waxed, Waxen. To grow, to increaſe, to become bigger or more; to paſs into any ſtate, to become, to grow.

WAXEN, wâks'n. a. Made of wax.

WAY, wâ'. ſ. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; courſe, direction of motion; advance of life; paſſage, power of progreſſion made or given; local tendency; courſe, regular progreſſion; ſituation where a thing may probably be found; a ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; acceſs, means of admittance; ſphere of obſervation; means, mediate inſtrument, intermediate thing; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; rule, method to act or know; general ſcheme of acting; By the Way, without neceſſary connection with the main deſign; to go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wā'-fār-ŭr. ſ. Paſſenger, traveller.
WAYFARING, wā'-fār-ĭng. a. Travelling, paſſing, being on a journey.
To WAYLAY, wā'-lā. v. a. To watch inſidiouſly in the way, to beſet by ambuſh.
WAYLAYER, wā'-lā-ŭr. ſ. One who waits in ambuſh for another.
WAYLESS, wā'-lĭs. a. Pathleſs, untracked.
WAYMARK, wā'-mărk. ſ. Mark to guide in travelling.
WAYWARD, wā'-wĕrd. a. Froward, peeviſh, moroſe, vexatious.
WAYWARDLY, wā'-wĕrd-lў. ad. Frowardly, perverſely.
WAYWARDNESS, wā'-wĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Frowardneſs, perverſeneſs.
WE, wē. pronoun. The plural of I. See I.
WEAK, wēk. a. Feeble, not ſtrong; infirm, not healthy; ſoft, pliant, not ſtiff; low of ſound; feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well ſupported by argument; unfortified.
To WEAKEN, wē'kn. v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.
WEAKLING, wēk-lĭng. ſ. A feeble creature.
WEAKLY, wē'k-lў. ad. Feebly, with want of ſtrength.
WEAKLY, wē'k-lў. a. Not ſtrong, not healthy.
WEAKNESS, wē'k-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſtrength, want of force, feebleneſs; infirmity, unhealthineſs; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of reſolution, fooliſhneſs of mind; defect, failing.
WEAKSIDE, wē'k-sīde. ſ. Foible, deficience, infirmity.
WEAL, wē'l. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity, flouriſhing ſtate; republick, ſtate, publick intereſt.
WEALTH, wĕlth'. ſ. Riches, money, or precious goods.
WEALTHILY, wĕlth'-ў-lў. ad. Richly.
WEALTHINESS, wĕlth'-ў-nĭs. ſ. Richneſs.
WEALTHY, wĕlth'-ў. a. Rich, opulent, abundant.
To WEAN, wē'n. v. a. To put from the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.
WEANLING, wē'n-lĭng. ſ. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.
WEAPON, wĕp'n. ſ. Inſtrument of offence.
WEAPONED, wĕp'nd. a. Armed for offence, furniſhed with arms.
WEAPONLESS, wĕp'n-lĭs. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.
To WEAR, wē'r. v. a. To waſte with uſe or time; to conſume tediouſly; to carry appendant to the body, to uſe as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; to Wear out, to haraſs; to waſte or deſtroy by uſe.
To WEAR, wē'r. v. n. To be waſted with uſe or time; to be tediouſly ſpent; to paſs by degrees.
WEAR, wē'r. ſ. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water, often written Weir or Wier.
WEARER, wē'r-ŭr. ſ. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.
WEARING, wē'r-ĭng. ſ. Clothes.
WEARINESS, wē'-rў-nĭs. ſ. Laſſitude, ſtate of being ſpent with labour; fatigue, cauſe of laſſitude; impatience of any thing; tediouſneſs.
WEARISOME, wē'-rў-sŭm. a. Troubleſome, tedious, cauſing wearineſs.
WEARISOMELY, wē'-rў-sŭm-lў. ad. Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.
WEARISOMENESS, wē'-rў-sŭm-nĭs. ſ. The quality of tiring; the ſtate of being eaſily tired.
To WEARY, wē'-rў. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to haraſs, to ſubdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.
WEARY, wē'-rў. a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; deſirous to diſcontinue; cauſing wearineſs, tireſome.
WEASEL, wē'zl. ſ. A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.
WEASAND, wē'zn. ſ. The windpipe, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.
WEATHER, wĕth'-ŭr. ſ. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs; the change of the ſtate of the air; tempeſt, ſtorm.
To WEATHER, wĕth'-ŭr. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to paſs with difficulty; To Weather a point, to gain a point againſt the wind; To Weather out, to endure.
WEATHERBEATEN, wĕth'-ĕr-bēt'n. a. Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.
WEATHERCOCK, wĕth'-ĕr-kŏk. ſ. An artificial

artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconſtant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wĕth'-ĕr-drĭvn. part. Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wĕth'-ĕr-gâdzh. ſ. Any thing that ſhews the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wĕth'-ĕr-glâs. ſ. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wĕth'-ĕr-ſpў. ſ. A ſtargazer, an aſtrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wĕth'-ĕr-wīze. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wē'v. v. a. preterite Wove, Weaved; part. paſſ. Woven, Weaved. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpoſe, to inſert.

To WEAVE, wē'v. v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wē'v-ŭr. ſ. One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wĕb'. ſ. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.

WEBBED, wĕb'd. a. Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wĕb'-fût-ĭd. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wĕd'. v. a. To marry, to take for huſband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondneſs.

To WED, wĕd'. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wĕd'-ding ſ. Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wĕdzh'. ſ. A body, which having a ſharp edge, cantinually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; a maſs of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wĕdzh'. v. a. To faſten with wedges, to ſtraiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wĕd'-lŏk. ſ. Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wĕn'z-dâ. ſ. The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.

WEE, wē'. a. Little, ſmall.

WEECHELM, witſh'-ĕlm. ſ. A ſpecies of elm.

WEED, wē'd. ſ. An herb noxious or uſeleſs; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wē'd. v. a. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wē'd-ŭr. ſ. One that take away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wē'd-hŏk. ſ. A hoo by which weeds are cut away or extir pated.

WEEDLESS, wē'd-lĭs. a. Free fro weeds, free from any thing uſeleſs o noxious.

WEEDY, wē'd-ў. a. Conſiſting of weed abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wē'k. ſ. The ſpace of ſeven day

WEEKDAY, wē'k-dâ. ſ. Any day n Sunday.

WEEKLY, wē'k-lў. a. Happenin produced, or done once a week, hebd madary.

WEEKLY, wē'k-lў. ad. Once a wee by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wē'n. v. n. To imagine, form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wē'p. v. n. preter. and par paſſ. Wept, Weeped. To ſhow ſorro by tears; to ſhed tears from any paſſion to lament, to complain.

To WEEP, wē'p. v. a. To lament wi tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to ſh moiſture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wē'p-ŭr. ſ. One who ſhe tears, a mourner; a white border on t ſleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEET, wē't. v. n. pret. Wot, Wote. To know, to be informed, have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wē't-lĭs. a. Unknowin

WEEVIL, wē'vl. ſ. A grub.

WEEZEL, wē'zl. ſ. See WEASEL.

WEFT, wĕft'. ſ. The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wĕf'-tidzh. ſ. Texture

To WEIGH, wâ'. v. a. To exami by the balance; to be equivalent to weight; to pay, allot, or tak weight; to raiſe, to take up the anch to examine; to balance in the mind; Weigh down, to overbalance; to ov burden, to oppreſs with weight.

To WEIGH, wâ'. v. n. To h weight; to be conſidered as importa to raiſe the anchor; to bear heavily, preſs hard.

WEIGHED, wâ'de. ad. Experienced

WEIGHER, wâ'-ŭr. ſ. He who weig

WEIGHT, wâ'te. ſ. Quantity meaſur by the balance; a maſs by which, as ſtandard, other bodies are examine ponderous maſs; gravity, heavineſs, tendency to the center; preſſure, burth overwhelming power; importance, pow influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wâ't-tĭl-ў. ad. Hea ly, ponderouſly; ſolidly, importantly

WEIGHTINESS, wā't-tȳ-nls. ſ. Ponderoſity, gravity, heavineſs; ſolidity, force, importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wā'te-lls. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wā't-tȳ. a. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, ſevere.

WELCOME, wĕl'-kŭm. a. Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly, grateful, pleaſing; to bid Welcome, to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

WELCOME, wĕl'-kŭm. interj. A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer.

WELCOME, wĕl'-kŭm. ſ. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, wĕl'-kŭm. v. a. To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

WELCOMENESS, wĕl'-kŭm-nis. ſ. Gratefulneſs.

WELCOMER, wĕl'-kŭm-ŭr. ſ. The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wĕld'. ſ. Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

WELFARE, wĕl'-fâre. ſ. Happineſs, ſucceſs, proſperity.

WELKED, wĕlkt'. a. Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wĕl'-kin. ſ. The viſible regions of the air.

WELL, wĕl'. ſ. A ſpring, a fountain, a ſource; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL, wĕl'. v. n. To ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring.

WELL, wĕl'. a. Not ſick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

WELL, wĕl'. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; ſkilfully, properly; not amiſs, not unſucceſsfully; with praiſe, favourably; As Well as, together with, not leſs than; Well is him or me, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almoſt; it is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wĕl'-ă-dā. interject. Alas.

WELLBEING, wĕl-bē'-ing. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity.

WELLBORN, wĕl-bā'rn. a. Not mean-deſcended.

WELLBRED, wĕl-brĕd'. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wĕl-nā'-tſhŭrd. a. Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wĕl'-dŭn'. interject. A word of praiſe.

WELLFAVOURED, wĕl-fā'-vŭrd. a. Beautiful, pleaſing to the eye.

WELLMET, wĕl-mĕt'. interj. A term of ſalutation.

WELLNIGH, wĕl-nī'. ad. Almoſt.

WELLSPENT, wĕl'-ſpĕnt. a. Paſſed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wĕl'-ſpring. ſ. Fountain, ſource.

WELLWILLER, wĕl'-wil-lŭr. ſ. One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wĕl-wiſh'. ſ. A wiſh of happineſs.

WELLWISHER, wĕl-wiſh'-ŭr. ſ. One who wiſhes the good of another.

WELT, wĕlt'. ſ. A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELTER, wĕlt'-ŭr. v. n. To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wĕn'. ſ. A fleſhy or callous exceſcence or protuberance.

WENCH, wĕntſh'. ſ. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

WENCHER, wĕntſh'-ŭr. ſ. A fornicator.

To WEND, wĕnd'. v. n. To go, to paſs to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wĕn'-nȳ. a. Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, wĕnt'. pret. See WEND and GO.

WEPT, wĕpt'. pret. and. part. of Weep.

WERE, wĕr'. pret. of the verb To Be.

WERT, wĕrt'. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of To Be.

WEST, wĕſt'. ſ. The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wĕſt'. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

WEST, wĕſt'. ad. To the weſt of any place.

WESTERING, wĕſt'-ĕr-ing. a. Paſſing to the weſt.

WESTERLY, wĕſt'-ĕr-lȳ. a. Tending to being towards the weſt.

WESTERN, wĕſt'-ĕrn. a. Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

WESTWARD, wĕſt'-wĕrd. ad. Towards the weſt.

WESTWARDLY, wĕſt'-wĕrd-lȳ. ad. With tendency to the weſt.

WET, wĕt'. a. Humid, having ſome moiſture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wĕt'. ſ. Water, humidity, moiſture.

To WET, wĕt'. v. a. To moiſten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wĕth'-ĕr. ſ. A ram caſtrated.

WETNESS, wĕt'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being wet, moiſture.

To WEX, wăks'. v. a. To grow, to increaſe.

WEZAND, wē'zn. ſ. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwāle. ſ. The largeſt of fiſh, the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwā'-lȳ. a. Marked in ſtreaks.

WHARF, hwārf. ſ. A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

WHARFAGE, hwārf-idzh. ſ. Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwārf-in dzhŭr. ſ. One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwŏt'. pronoun. That which; which part; ſomething that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of ſeveral; an interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion; What though, What imports it though? notwithſtanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is uſed adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwŏt-ĕv'-ŭr. }
WHATSOEVER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. } pronouns.

Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, ſpecifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the ſame, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwēl. ſ. A puſtule, a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwēt. ſ. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwē'tn. a. Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwĭt'-yĕr. ſ. A ſmall bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwē'dl. v. a. To entice by ſoft words, to flatter, to perſuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwēl. ſ. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured; the inſtrument of ſpinning; rotation, revolution; a compaſs about, a tract approaching to circula

To WHEEL, hwēl. v. n. To move o wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve to have a rotatory motion; to turn, t have viciſſitudes; to fetch a compaſs; t roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwēl. v. a. To put int a rotatory motion, to make to whi round.

WHEELBARROW, hwēl-băr-rō. ſ. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwēl-ŭr. ſ. A maker wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwēl-rīte. ſ. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwēl-ȳ. a. Circular, ſuit able to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwēz. v. n. To breath with noiſe.

WHELK, hwĕlk'. ſ. An inequality, protuberance; a puſtule. See WELK.

To WHELM, hwĕlm'. v. n. To cove with ſomething not to be thrown off, t bury; to throw upon ſomething ſo as t cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwĕlp'. ſ. The young of dog, a puppy; the young of any bea of prey; a ſon; a young man.

To WHELP, hwĕlp'. v. n. To brin young.

WHEN, hwĕn'. ad. At the time that at what time; what time; at which time after the time that; at what particul time; When as, at the time when, wh time.

WHENCE, hwĕns'. ad. From wh place; from what perſon; from wh premiſes; from which place or perſon for which cauſe; from what ſource from Whence, a vicious mode of ſpeech of Whence, another barbariſm.

WHENCESOEVER, hwĕns'-sō-ĕv'-ŭr ad. From what place ſoever.

WHENEVER, hwĕn-ĕv'-ŭr. }
WHENSOEVER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. } ad.

At whatſoever time.

WHERE, whē're. ad. At which pla or places; at what place; at the pla in which; any Where, at any place Where, like Here, has in compoſition kind of pronominal ſignification.

WHEREABOUT, hwē're-ă-bout. a Near what place; near which place concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwēre-ăz'. ad. When the contrary; at which place; the thi being ſo that.

WHEREAT, hwēre-ăt'. ad. At whi

WHEREBY, hwêre-bȳ'. ad. By which.
WHEREVER, hwêre-ĕv'-ûr. ad. At whatſoever place.
WHEREFORE, hwêr'-fôre. ad. For which reaſon; for what reaſon.
WHEREIN, hwêre-în'. ad. In which.
WHEREINTO, hwêre-în-tô'. ad. Into which.
WHERENESS, hwê're-nis. ſ. Ubiety.
WHEREOF, hwêre-of'. ad. Of which.
WHEREON, hwêre-ôn'. ad. On which.
WHERESO, hwê're-sô.
WHERESOEVER, hwêre-sô-ĕv'-ûr. } ad.
In what place ſoever.
WHERETO, hwêre-tô'.
WHEREUNTO, hwêre-ûn-tô'. } ad.
To which.
WHEREUPON, hwêre-ûp-ôn'. ad. Upon which.
WHEREWITH, hwêre-with'.
WHEREWITHAL, hwêre-with-âl'. } ad.
With which.
To WHERRET, hwĕr'-rit. v. a. To hurry, to trouble, to teaze; to give a box on the ear.
WHERRY, hwĕr'-rȳ. ſ. A light boat uſed on rivers.
To WHET, hwĕt'. v. a. To ſharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.
WHET, hwĕt'. ſ. The act of ſharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.
WHETHER, hwĕth'-ûr. ad. A particle expreſſing one part of a diſjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.
WHETHER, hwĕth'-ûr. pronoun. Which of two.
WHETSTONE, hwĕt'-ſtôn. ſ. Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.
WHETTER, hwĕt'-tûr. ſ. One that whets or ſharpens.
WHEY, hwê'. ſ. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or curdy part is ſeparated; it is uſed of any thing white and thin.
WHEYEY, hwê'-ȳ.
WHEYISH, hwê'-iſh. } a.
Partaking of whey, reſembling whey.
WHICH, hwitſh'. pron. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was uſed for Who, and related likewiſe to perſons, as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.
WHICHSOEVER, hwitſh"-sô-ĕv'-ûr. pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwif'. ſ. A blaſt, a puff of wind.
To WHIFFLE, hwif'l. v. n. To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.
WHIFFLER, hwif'-flûr. ſ. One that blows ſtrongly; one of no conſequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.
WHIG, hwig'. ſ. Whey; the name of a party.
WHIGGISH, hwig'-giſh. a. Relating to the whigs.
WHIGGISM, hwig'-gizm. ſ. The notions of a whig.
WHILE, whîle. ſ. Time, ſpace of time.
WHILE, hwîle.
WHILST, hwîlſt. } ad.
During the time that; as long as; at the ſame time that.
To WHILE, hwîle. v. n. To loiter.
WHILOM, whî'-lûm. ad. Formerly, once, of old.
WHIM, hwim'. ſ. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.
To WHIMPER, hwim'-pûr. v. n. To cry without any loud noiſe.
WHIMPLED, hwim'pld. a. This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.
WHIMSEY, hwim'-zȳ. ſ. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.
WHIMSICAL, hwim'-zȳ-kĕl. a. Freakiſh, capricious, oddly fanciful.
WHIN, hwin'. ſ. A weed, furze.
To WHINE, hwîne. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noiſe, to moan meanly and effeminately.
WHINE, hwîne. ſ. Plaintive noiſe, mean or affected complaint.
To WHINNY, hwin'-nȳ. v. n. To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.
WHINYARD, hwin'-yêrd. ſ. A ſword, in contempt.
To WHIP, hwip'. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible; to ſew ſlightly; to drive with laſhes; to correct with laſhes; to laſh with ſarcaſm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.
To WHIP, hwip'. v. n. To move nimbly.
WHIP, hwip'. ſ. An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.
WHIPCORD, hwip'-kârd. ſ. Cord of which laſhes are made.
WHIPGRAFTING, hwip'-grăf-ting. ſ. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the ſtock.
WHIPHAND, hwip'-hând. ſ. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwĭp'-lăſh. ſ. The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One who puniſhes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwĭp'-pĭng-pōſt. ſ. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

WHIPSAW, hwĭp'-sâ. ſ. The Whipſaw is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwĭp'-ſtăf. ſ. A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip.

WHIPSTER, hwĭps'-tŭr. ſ. A nimble fellow.

WHIPT, hwĭpt'. for Whipped.

To **WHIRL**, hwĕrl'. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To **WHIRL**, hwĕrl'. v. n. To run round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwĕrl'. ſ. Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLBAT, hwĕrl'-băt. ſ. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwĕr'-lȳ-gig. ſ. A toy which children ſpin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwĕrl'-pĭt. } ſ.
WHIRLPOOL, hwĕrl'-pōl. }
A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center, a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwĕrl'-wĭnd. ſ. A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwĕr'-rĭng. a. A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it, as the Whirring pheaſant.

WHISK, hwĭſk'. ſ. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.

To **WHISK**, hwĭſk'. v. a. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom; to move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

WHISKER, hwĭs'-kŭr. ſ. The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven, the muſtachio.

To **WHISPER**, hwĭs'-pŭr. v. n. To ſpeak with a low voice.

To **WHISPER**, hwĭs'-pŭr. v. a. To addreſs in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt ſecretly.

WHISPER, hwĭs'-pŭr. ſ. A low ſoft voice.

WHISPERER, hwĭs'-pĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ſpeaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwĭſt'. Still, ſilent; be ſtill.

WHIST, hwĭſt'. ſ. A game at cards requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To **WHISTLE**, hwĭs'l. v. n. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

To **WHISTLE**, hwĭs'l. v. a. To call by a whiſtle.

WHISTLE, hwĭs'l. ſ. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument; the mouth, the organ of whiſtling; a ſmall wind inſtrument; the noiſe of winds; a call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwĭs'-lŭr. ſ. One who whiſtles.

WHIT, hwĭt'. ſ. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwī'te. a. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours, ſnowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence; grey with age; pure, unblemiſhed.

WHITE, hwī'te. ſ. Whiteneſs, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is ſhot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To **WHITE**, hwī'te. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwīte-lĕd'. ſ. The ceruſe; a kind of ſubſtance much uſed in houſe-painting.

WHITELY, hwī'te-lȳ. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwī'te-mēt. ſ. Food made of milk; the fleſh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To **WHITEN**, hwī'tn. v. a. To make white.

To **WHITEN**, hwī'tn. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwī'te-nŭr. ſ. One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwī'te-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being white, freedom from colour, paleneſs; purity, cleanneſs.

WHITEPOT, hwī'te-pŏt. ſ. A kind of food.

WHITETHORN, hwī'te-thârn. ſ. A ſpecies of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwī'te-wŏſh. ſ. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair; the waſh put on walls to whiten them.

To **WHITEWASH**, hwī'te-wŏſh. v. a. To make white by applying a waſh to the ſurface; to give a fair repreſentation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwī'te-wīne. ſ. A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwith'-ŭr. ad. To what place, interrogatively; to what place, abſolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwith-ŭr-sŏ-ĕv'-ŭr. ad. To whatſoever place.

WHITING, hwī't-ing. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh; a ſoft chalk.

WHITISH, hwī't-iſh. a. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwī't-iſh-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſomewhat white.

WHITELEATHER, hwīt'-lĕth-ŭr. ſ. Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

WHITLOW, hwīt'-lō. ſ. A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwī'ts-tŭr. ſ. A whiter.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwīt'-sŭn-tīde. ſ. Becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white; the feaſt of Pentecoſt.

WHITTLE, hwĭt'l. ſ. A white dreſs for a woman; a knife.

To WHIZ, hwĭz'. v. a. To make a loud humming noiſe.

WHO, hŏ'. pron. A pronoun relative applied to perſons; As who ſhould ſay, elliptically for as one who ſhould ſay.

WHOEVER, hŏ-ĕv'-ŭr. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hō'le. a. All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well without any hurt or ſickneſs.

WHOLE, hō'le. ſ. The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hō'le-sāle. ſ. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parts.

WHOLESOME, hō'l-ſŭm. a. Sound, contributing to health; preſerving, ſalubrious; kindly, pleaſing.

WHOLESOMELY, hō'le-ſŭm-lў. ad. Salubriouſly, ſalutiferouſly.

WHOLESOMENESS, hō'le-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Quality of conducing to health, ſalubrity; ſalutarineſs, conduciveneſs to good.

WHOLLY, hō'l-ў. ad. Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, hōm. The accuſative of Who, ſingular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hŏm-sŏ-ĕv'-ŭr. pron. Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, hŭb'-bŭb. ſ. Hubbub.

WHOOP, hōp. ſ. A ſhout of purſuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hōp. v. n. To ſhout with malignity; to ſhout in the chaſe.

WHORE, hōr. ſ. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men, a fornicatreſs, an adultreſs, a ſtrumpet; a proſtitute, a woman who receives men for money.

To WHORE, hōr. v. n. To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

To WHORE, hōr. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

WHOREDOM, hōr-dŭm. ſ. Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hōr-mās-tŭr. } ſ.
WHOREMONGER, hōr-mŭng-gŭr. }
One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

WHORESON, hōr-ſŭn. ſ. A baſtard.

WHORISH, hōr-iſh. a. Unchaſte, incontinent.

WHORTLEBERRY, hŭrt'l-bĕr-rў. ſ. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hōz. Genitive of Who; genitive of Which.

WHOSO, hō'-sō. } pronoun.
WHOSOEVER, hō-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. }
Any without reſtriction.

WHURT, hwŭrt'. ſ. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwў'. ad. For what reaſon? interrogatively; for which reaſon, relatively; for what reaſon, relatively; it is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwў'-nŏt. ſ. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wĭk'. ſ. The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wĭk'-ĕd. a. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame; curſed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wĭk'-ĕd-lў. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wĭk'-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wĭk'-ŭr. a. Made of ſmall ſticks.

WICKET, wĭk'-ĕt. ſ. A ſmall gate.

WIDE, wīde. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wīde. ad. At a distance; with great extent.

WIDELY, wīde-lȳ. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wīdn. v. a. To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wīdn. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itself.

WIDENESS, wīde-nis. ſ. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, widzh'-ŭn. ſ. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

WIDOW, wid'-ō. ſ. A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WIDOW, wid'-ō. v. a. To deprive of a huſband; to endow with a widow-right; to ſtrip of any thing good.

WIDOWER, wid'-ō-ŭr. ſ. One who has loſt his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'-ō-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate of a widow; eſtate ſettled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wid'-ō-hŭnt'-ŭr. ſ. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wid'-ō-māk-ŭr. ſ. One who deprives women of their huſbands.

WIDTH, width'. ſ. Breadth, wideneſs.

To WIELD, wēld. v. a. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, wēl-dȳ. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wī'-rȳ. a. Made of wire: it were better written Wiry; drawn into wire; wet, weariſh, moiſt.

WIFE, wīfe. ſ. plural Wives. A woman that has a huſband; it is uſed for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wig'. ſ. Falſe hair worn on the head; a ſort of cake.

WIGHT, wīte. ſ. A perſon, a being.

WILD, wīld. a. Not tame, not domeſtick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; deſart, uninhabited; ſavage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempeſtuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconſtant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, looſe; uncouth, ſtrange; done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan; meerly imaginary.

WILD, wīld. ſ. A deſart, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wil'-dĕr. v. a. To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

WILDERNESS, wil'-dĕr-nis. ſ. A deſart, a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs; the ſtate of being wild or diſorderly.

WILDFIRE, wīld-fīre. ſ. A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wīld-gōō-tshā'-ſe. ſ. A purſuit of ſomething unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wīl-ding. ſ. A wild ſour apple.

WILDLY, wīld-lȳ. ad. Without cultivation; with diſorder, with perturbation or diſtraction; without attention; without judgment; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wīld-nis. ſ. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; ſavageneſs, brutality, uncultivated ſtate; deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wild-sĕr'-vis. ſ. A plant.

WILE, wīle. ſ. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a ſtratagem, a practice artful, ſ

WILFUL, wil'-fŭl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverſe, inflexible; done or ſuffered by deſign.

WILFULLY, wil'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly; by deſign, on purpoſe.

WILFULNESS, wil'-fŭl-nis. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perverſeneſs.

WILILY, wī'-lȳ-lȳ. ad. By ſtratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wī'-lȳ-nis. ſ. Cunning, guile.

WILL, wil'. ſ. Choice, arbitrary determination; diſcretion; command, direction; diſpoſition, inclination, deſire; power, government; divine determination; teſtament, diſpoſition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindneſs; right intention; Ill-will, malignity.

To WILL, wil'. v. a. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; to be inclined or reſolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILLING, wil'-ling. a. Inclined to any thing; pleaſed, deſirous; favourable, well diſpoſed to any thing; ready, complying; ſpontaneous; conſenting.

WILLINGLY, wil'-ling-lȳ. ad. With one's own conſent, without diſſent; without reluctance; by one's own deſire.

WILLINGNESS, wil'-ling-nis. ſ. Conſent, freedom from reluctance, readineſs, compliance.

WILLOW, wil'-lō. ſ. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wĭl'-lō-ĭsh. a. Reſembling the colour of willow.
WILLOWWORT, wĭl'-lō-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.
WILY, wī'-lȳ. a. Cunning, ſly, full of ſtratagem.
WIMBLE, wĭm'bl. ſ. An inſtrument with which holes are bored.
WIMPLE, wĭm'pl. ſ. A hood, a veil.
To WIN, wĭn'. v. a. pret. Wan and Won; part. Won. To gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt; to gain ſomething withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by perſuaſion; to gain by courtſhip.
To WIN, wĭn'. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.
To WINCE, wĭns'e. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
To WINCH, wĭns'e. v. a. To kick with impatience, to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.
WIND, wī'nd or wĭnd'. ſ. A ſtronger motion of the air; direction of the blaſt from a particular point; breath, power or act of reſpiration; breath modulated by an inſtrument; air impregnated with ſcent; flatulence, windineſs; any thing inſignificant or light as wind; Down the Wind, to decay; To take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.
To WIND, wī'nd. v. a. To blow, to ſound by inflation; to turn round, to twiſt; to regulate in action; to noſe, to follow by ſcent; to turn by ſhifts and expedients; to introduce by inſinuation; to change; to entwiſt, to enfold, to encircle; To Wind out, to extricate; To Wind up, to bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the ſpring; to raiſe by degrees; to ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.
To WIND, wī'nd. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be diſentangled.
WINDBOUND, wī'nd-bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.
WINDER, wī'nd-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.
WINDFALL, wī'nd-fâl. ſ. Fruit blown down from the tree.
WINDFLOWER, wī'nd-flow-ŭr. ſ. The anemone. A flower.
WINDGALL, wī'nd gâl. ſ. Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt.
WINDGUN, wī'nd-gŭn. ſ. Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.
WINDINESS, wĭn'-dȳ-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffineſs.
WINDING, wī'nd-ĭng. ſ. Flexure, meander.
WINDINGSHEET, wī'nd-ĭng-ſhēt. ſ. A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.
WINDLASS, wĭn'-lĕs. ſ. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.
WINDMILL, wī'nd-mĭl. ſ. A mill turned by the wind.
WINDOW, wĭn'-dō. ſ. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines croſſing each other; an aperture reſembling a window.
To WINDOW, wĭn'-dō. v. a. To furniſh with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.
WINDPIPE, wī'nd-pīpe. ſ. The paſſage of the breath.
WINDWARD, wĭnd'-wĕrd. ad. Towards the wind.
WINDY, wĭn'-dȳ. a. Conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempeſtuous, moleſted with wind; puffy, flatulent.
WINE, wī'ne. ſ. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of Wines.
WING, wĭng'. ſ. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies; a fan to winnow; flight, paſſage by the wing; the ſide bodies of an army; any ſide piece.
To WING, wĭng'. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to ſupply with ſide bodies.
To WING, wĭng'. v. n. To paſs by flight.
WINGED, wĭng'd. a. Furniſhed with wings, flying, ſwift, rapid, hurt in the wing.
WINGEDPEA, wĭngd'-pē. ſ. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wing'-shĕl. ſ. The ſhell that covers the wings of inſects.
WINGY, wing'-ў. a. Having wings.
To WINK, wink'. v. n. To ſhut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eye-lids; to cloſe and exclude the light; to connive, to ſeem not to ſee, to tolerate; to be dim.
WINK, wink'. ſ. Act of cloſing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.
WINKER, wink'-ŭr. ſ. One who winks.
WINKINGLY, wink'-ing-lў. ad. With the eye almoſt cloſed.
WINNER, win'-nŭr. ſ. One who wins.
WINNING, win'-ning. part. a. Attractive, charming.
WINNING, win'-ning. ſ. The ſum won.
To WINNOW, win'-nŏ. v. a. To ſeparate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to ſift, to examine; to ſeparate, to part.
To WINNOW, win'-nŏ. v. n. To part corn from chaff.
WINNOWER, win'-nŏ-ŭr. ſ. He who winnows.
WINTER, win'-tŭr. ſ. The cold ſeaſon of the year.
To WINTER, win'-tŭr. v. n. To paſs the winter.
WINTERBEATEN, win'-tŭr-bĕtn. a. Haraſſed by ſevere weather.
WINTERCHERRY, win'-tŭr-tshĕr-rў. ſ. A plant.
WINTERCITRON, win'-tŭr-cit'-trŭn. ſ. A ſort of pear.
WINTERGREEN, win'-tŭr-grēn. ſ. A plant.
WINTERLY, win'-tŭr-lў. a. Such as is ſuitable to winter, of a wintry kind.
WINTRY, win'-trў. a. Belonging to winter.
WINY, wī'ne-ў. a. Having the taſte or qualities of wine.
To WIPE, wīpe. v. a. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft; to take away by terſion; to ſtrike off gently; to clear away; To Wipe out, to efface.
WIPE, wīpe. ſ. An act of cleaſing; a blow, a ſtroke, a jeer, a jybe, a ſarcaſm; a bird.
WIPER, wī'p-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.
WIRE, wī'-ŭr. ſ. Metal drawn into ſlender threads.
To WIREDRAW, wī'-ŭr-drâ. v. a. To ſpin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.
WIREDRAWER, wī'-ŭr-drâ-ŭr. ſ. One who ſpins wire.
To WIS, wis'. v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. Wiſt. To know.
WISDOM, wiz'-dŭm. ſ. Sapience, the power of judging rightly.
WISE, wī'ze. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; ſkilful, dexterous; ſkilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wiſe man.
WISE, wī'ze. ſ. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.
WISEACRE, wī'ze-ākr. ſ. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete. A fool, a dunce.
WISELY, wī'ze-lў. ad. Judiciouſly; prudently.
WISENESS, wī'ze-nis. ſ. Wiſdom, ſapience.
To WISH, wiſh'. v. n. To have ſtrong deſire, to long; to be diſpoſed or inclined.
To WISH, wiſh'. v. a. To deſire, to long for; to recommend by wiſhing; to imprecate; to aſk.
WISH, wiſh'. ſ. Longing deſire; thing deſired; deſire expreſſed.
WISHER, wiſh'-ŭr. ſ. One who longs; one who expreſſes wiſhes.
WISHFUL, wiſh'-fŭl. a. Longing, ſhowing deſire.
WISHFULLY, wiſh'-fŭl-ў. ad. Earneſtly, with longing.
WISP, wiſp'. ſ. A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.
WIST, wiſt'. pret. and part. of Wis.
WISTFUL, wiſt'-fŭl. a. Attentive, earneſt, full of thought.
WISTFULLY, wiſt'-fŭl-lў. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.
WISTLY, wiſt'-lў. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.
WIT, wit'. ſ. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickneſs of fancy; ſentiment produced by quickneſs of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; ſenſe, judgment; in the plural, ſound mind; contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients.
WITCRAFT, wit'-krâft. ſ. Contrivance, invention.
WITCRACKER, wit'-krăk-ŭr. ſ. A joker, one who breaks a jeſt.
WITWORM, wit'-wŭrm. ſ. One that feeds on wit.
WITCH, witsh'. ſ. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, with'. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.
WITCHCRAFT, with'-kraft. ſ. The practices of witches.
WITCHERY, with'-er-y. ſ. Enchantment.
WITH, with and with. prepoſit. By, noting the cauſe; noting the means; noting the inſtrument; on the ſide of, for; in oppoſition to, in competition or conteſt; noting compariſon; in ſociety; in company of; in appendage, noting conſequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing; noting connection; immediately after; amongſt; upon; in conſent.
WITHAL, with-a'l. ad. Along with the reſt, likewiſe, at the ſame time; it is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe With.
To WITHDRAW, with-dra'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.
To WITHDRAW, with-dra'. v. n. To retire, to retreat.
WITHDRAWINGROOM, with-dra'-ing-rom. ſ. Room behind another room for retirement.
WITHE, with. ſ. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.
To WITHER, with'-er. v. n. To fade, to grow ſapleſs, to dry up; to waſte, or pine away; to loſe or want animal moiſture.
To WITHER, with'-er. v. a. To make to fade; to make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle.
WITHEREDNESS, with'-erd-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being withered, marcidity.
WITHERS, with'-erz. ſ. Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.
WITHERRUNG, with'-er-rung. ſ. An injury cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide.
To WITHHOLD, with-ho'ld. v. a. Withheld, or Withholden, pret. and part. To reſtrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuſe.
WITHHOLDEN, with-ho'ldn. part. paſſ. of Withhold.
WITHHOLDER, with-ho'l-dur. ſ. He who withholds.
WITHIN, with-in'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compaſs of; not beyond, uſed both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the incloſure of.
WITHIN, with-in'. ad. In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.
WITHINSIDE, with-in'-side. ad. In the interiour parts.
WITHOUT, with-out'. prep. Not with; in a ſtate of abſence from; in the ſtate of not having; beyond, not within the compaſs of; in the negation, or omiſſion of; not by, not by the uſe of, not by the help of; on the outſide of; not within; with exemption from.
WITHOUT, with-out'. ad. Not on the inſide; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.
WITHOUT, with-out'. conjunct. Unleſs, if not, except.
To WITHSTAND, with-ſtand'. v. a. To gainſtand, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.
WITHSTANDER, with-ſtand'-ur. ſ. An opponent, reſiſting power.
WITHY, with'-y. ſ. Willow.
WITLESS, wit'-lis. a. Wanting underſtanding.
WITLING, wit'-ling. ſ. A pretender to wit, a man of petty ſmartneſs.
WITNESS, wit'-nis. ſ. Teſtimony, atteſtation; one who gives teſtimony; With a Witneſs, effectually, to a great degree.
To WITNESS, wit'-nis. v. a. To atteſt.
To WITNESS, wit'-nis. v. n. To bear teſtimony.
WITNESS, wit'-nis. interj. An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.
WITSNAPPER, wit'-ſnap-pur. ſ. One who affects repartee.
WITTED, wit'-tid. a. Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.
WITTICISM, wit'-ty-ſizm. ſ. A mean attempt at wit.
WITTILY, wit'-ty-ly. ad. Ingeniouſly, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.
WITTINESS, wit'-ty-nis. ſ. The quality of being witty.
WITTINGLY, wit'-ting-ly. ad. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by deſign.
WITTOL, wit'-tol. ſ. A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented.
WITTOLLY, wit'-tol-y. a. Cuckoldly.
WITTY, wit'-ty. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; ſarcaſtick, full of taunts.
To WIVE, wi've. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To

To WIVE, wīve. v. a. To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wīve-lȳ. ad. Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wīvz. ſ. The plural of Wife.

WIZARD, wiz'-ẽrd. ſ. A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wō'. ſ. Grief, ſorrow, miſery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curſe; Wo is uſed for a ſtop or ceſſation.

WOAD, wō'd. ſ. A plant cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wō'-bȳ-gŏn. ſ. Loſt in wo.

WOFUL, wō'-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, ſorry.

WOFULLY, wō'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a ſenſe of contempt.

WOLD, wō'ld. ſ. Wold, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wŭlf'. ſ. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wŭlf'-dŏg. ſ. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wŭlf'-ĭſh. a. Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wŭlfs'-bāne. ſ. A poiſonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wŭlfs'-mĭlk. ſ. An herb.

WOLVISH, wŭl'-vĭſh. a. Reſembling a wolf.

WOMAN, wŭm'-ŭn. ſ. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a perſon of rank.

WOMANED, wŭm'-ŭnd. a. Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wŭm'-ŭn-hā-tŭr. ſ. One that has an averſion for the female ſex.

WOMANHOOD, wŭm'-ŭn-hŭd. ſ. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wŭm'-ŭn-ĭſh. a. Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wŭm'-ŭn-īze. v. a. To emaſculate, to effeminate, to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

WOMANKIND, wŭm-ŭn-kȳ'nd. ſ. The female ſex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wŭm'-ŭn-lȳ. a. Becoming a woman, ſuiting a woman, feminine; not childiſh, not girliſh.

WOMB, wō'm. ſ. The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place where any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wō'm. v. a. To incloſe, to breed in ſecret.

WOMBY, wō'm-ȳ. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wim'-mĭn. Plural of woman.

WON, wŭn'. part. The preterite and participle paſſive of Win.

To WON, wŏn'. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wŭn'-dŭr. v. n. To be ſtruck with admiration, to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

WONDER, wŭn'-dŭr. ſ. Admiration, aſtoniſhment, amazement; cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl. a. Admirable, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing.

WONDERFULLY, wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl-ȳ. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wŭn'-dĕr-ſtrŭk. a. Amazed.

WONDROUS, wŭn'-drŭs. a. Admirable, marvellous, ſtrange, ſurpriſing.

WONDROUSLY, wŭn'-drŭs-lȳ. ad. To a ſtrange degree.

To WONT, } wŭnt'. { v. n.
To be WONT, }

Preterite and participle Wont. To be accuſtomed, to uſe, to be uſed.

WONT, wŭnt'. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

WONT, wō'nt. A contraction of Will not.

WONTED, wŭn'-tĭd. part. a. Accuſtomed, uſed, uſual.

WONTEDNESS, wŭn'-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. State of being accuſtomed to.

To WOO, wō'. v. a. To court, to ſue to for love; to court ſolicitouſly, to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wō'. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wŭd'. ſ. A large and thick plantation of trees; the ſubſtance of trees timber.

WOODBINE, wŭd'-bīne. ſ. Honeyſuckle.

WOODCOCK, wŭd'-kŏk. ſ. A bird of paſſage with a long bill: his food is not known.

WOODED, wŭd'-ĭd. a. Supplied with wood.

WOODDRINK, wŭd'-drĭnk. ſ. Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods as ſaſſafras.

WOODEN, wŭd'n. a. Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumſy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wůd'-hôle. ſ. Place where wood is laid up.
WOODLAND, wůd'-lånd. ſ. Woods, ground covered with woods.
WOODLARK, wůd'-lårk. ſ. A melodious ſort of wild lark.
WOODLOUSE, wůd'-lous. ſ. The name of an inſect, the millepes.
WOODMAN, wůd'-mån. ſ. A ſportſman, a hunter.
WOODMONGER, wůd'-můng-gůr. ſ. A woodſeller.
WOODNOTE, wůd'-nôte. ſ. Wild muſick.
WOODNYMPH, wůd'-nimf. ſ. Dryad.
WOODOFFERING, wůd'-ŏf-fĕr-ing. ſ. Wood burnt on the altar.
WOODPECKER, wůd'-pĕk-kůr. ſ. A bird.
WOODPIGEON, wůd'-pidzh-in. ſ. A wild pigeon.
WOODROOF, wůd'-rŏf. ſ. An herb.
WOODSORREL, wůd'-sŏr-rĭl. ſ. A plant.
WOODWARD, wůd'-wård. ſ. A foreſter.
WOODY, wůd'-ȳ. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, conſiſting of wood; relating to woods.
WOOER, wȍ'-ůr. ſ. One who courts a woman.
WOOF, wȍf. ſ. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
WOOINGLY, wȍ'-ing-lȳ. ad. Pleaſingly, ſo as to invite ſtay.
WOOL, wůl'. ſ. The fleece of ſheep, that which is woven into cloth; any ſhort thick hair.
WOOLLEN, wůl'-lin. a. Made of wool.
WOOLPACK, wůl'-påk. } ſ.
WOOLSACK, wůl'-såk. }
A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords; any thing bulky without weight.
WOOLLY, wůl'-lȳ. a. Conſiſting of wool, clothed with wool; reſembling wool.
WORD, wůrd'. ſ. A ſingle part of ſpeech; a ſhort diſcourſe; talk, diſcourſe; diſpute, verbal contention; promiſe; ſignal, token; account, tydings, meſſage; declaration; affirmation; ſcripture, word of God; the ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.
To WORD, wůrd'. v. a. To expreſs in proper words.
WORE, wȍre. The preterite of Wear.

To WORK, wůrk'. v. n. pret. Worked, or Wrought. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other phyſick; to act as on an object; to make way.
To WORK, wůrk'. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any ſtate; to influence by ſucceſſive impulſes; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To work out, to effect by toil; to eraze, to efface; To Work up, to raiſe.
WORK, wůrk'. ſ. Toil, labour, employment; a ſtate of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To ſet on Work, to employ, to engage.
WORKER, wůrk'-ůr. ſ. One that works.
WORKFELLOW, wůrk'-fĕl-lŏ. ſ. One engaged in the ſame work with another.
WORKHOUSE, wůrk'-hous.
WORKINGHOUSE, wůrk'-ing-hous. } ſ.
A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
WORKINGDAY, wůrk'-ing-dȧ. ſ. Day on which labour is permitted, not the ſabbath.
WORKMAN, wůrk'-mån. ſ. An artificer, a maker of any thing.
WORKMANLY, wůrk'-mån-lȳ. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.
WORKMANSHIP, wůrk'-mån-ſhip. ſ. Manufacture, ſomething made by any one; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working.
WORKMASTER, wůrk'-mȧs-tůr. ſ. The performer of any work.
WORKWOMAN, wůrk'-wům-ůn. ſ. A woman ſkilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.
WORKYDAY, wůrk'-ȳ-dȧ. ſ. The day not the ſabbath.
WORLD, wůrld'. ſ. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; ſyſtem of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; preſent ſtate of exiſtence; a ſecular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expreſſion for many; courſe of life; the

manners of men; In the World, in poſſibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'-lŷ-nis. ſ. Covetouſneſs, addictedneſs to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'-ling. ſ. A mortal ſet upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-lŷ. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future ſtate; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-lŷ. ad. With relation to the preſent life.

WORM, wûrm'. ſ. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth; a poiſonous ſerpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that ſpins ſilk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; ſomething tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing ſpiral.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. n. To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. a. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'-ẽtn. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthleſs.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. ſ. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'-ŷ. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wôrn. part. paſſ. of Wear.

To WORRY, wûr'-rŷ. v. a. To tear or mangle as a beaſt tears its prey; to haraſs, to perſecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrs'. a. The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrs'. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrs'. ſ. The loſs, not the advantage, not the better; ſomething leſs good.

To WORSE, wûrs'. v. a. To put to diſadvantage. Not in uſe.

WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. ſ. Dignity, eminence, excellence; a character of honour; a term of ironical reſpect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, reſpect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to reſpect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'-ſhip-fûl. a. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical reſpect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'-ſhip-fûl-ŷ. ad. Reſpectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wûr'-ſhip-pûr. ſ. Adorer, one that worſhips.

WORST, wûrſt'. a. the ſuperlative of Bad; Moſt bad, moſt ill.

WORST, wûrſt'. ſ. The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate.

To WORST, wûrſt'. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûs'-tid. ſ. Woollen yarn, wool ſpun.

WORT, wûrt'. ſ. Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer either unfermented or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth'. ſ. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth'. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deſerving of; equal in poſſeſſions to.

WORTHILY, wûr'-thŷ-lŷ. ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deſervedly, juſtly, not without cauſe.

WORTHINESS, wûr'-thŷ-nis. ſ. Deſert, excellence, dignity, virtue; fitneſs of being worthy, quality of deſerving.

WORTHLESS, wûrth'-lis. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûrth'-lês-nis. ſ. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûr'-thŷ. a. Deſerving ſuch as merits; valuable, noble, illuſtrious; having worth, having virtue; fit, able for any quality good or bad, equal in value; ſuitable to any thing bad; deſerving of ill.

WORTHY, wûr'-thŷ. ſ. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wôt'. v. n. To know, to be aware.

WOVE, wô've. The preterite and participle paſſive of Weave.

WOVEN, wô'vn. The participle paſſive of Weave.

WOULD, wûd'. The preterite of Will; it is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood; was or reſolved, wiſh or wiſhed to; it is a familiar term for Wiſh to do, or to have

WOUND, wô'nd. ſ. A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, wô'nd. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wou'nd. The preterite and participle paſſive of Wind.

WOUNDLESS, wo͝ond-lis. a. Exempt from wounds.
WOUNDWORT, wo͝ond-wûrt. ſ. A plant.
WRACK, rák'. ſ. Deſtruction of a ſhip; ruin, deſtruction.
To WRACK, rák'. v. a. To deſtroy in the water, to wreck; in ſeems in Milton to mean to rock, to ſhake; to torture, to torment.
To WRANGLE, rång'-gl. v. n. To diſpute peeviſhly, to quarrel perverſely.
WRANGLE, rång'-gl. ſ. A quarrel, a perverſe diſpute.
WRANGLER, rång'-glůr. ſ. A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.
To WRAP, ráp'. v. a. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round; to compriſe, to contain; To Wrap up, to involve totally; to tranſport, to put in ecſtaſy.
WRAPPER, ráp'-půr. ſ. One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.
WRATH, ráth. ſ. Anger, fury, rage.
WRATHFUL, ráth-fůl. a. Angry, furious, raging.
WRATHFULLY, ráth-fůl-ў. ad. Furiouſly, paſſionately.
WRATHLESS, ráth-lis. a. Free from anger.
To WREAK, rék'. v. a. old preterite and part. paſſ. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent deſign.
WREAK, rék'. ſ. Revenge, vengeance; paſſion, furious fit.
WREAKFUL, rék'-fůl. a. Revengeful, angry.
WREATH, ré'th. ſ. Any thing curled or twiſted; a garland, a chaplet.
To WREATH, ré'th. v. a. preterite Wreathed, part. paſſ. Wreathed, Wreathen. To curl, to twiſt, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.
WREATHY, ré'th-ў. a. Spiral, curled, twiſted.
WRECK, rák'. ſ. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; diſſolution by violence; ruin, deſtruction.
To WRECK, rák'. v. a. To deſtroy by ſhiping on rocks or ſands; to ruin.
To WRECK, rák'. v. n. To ſuffer wreck.
WREN, rén'. ſ. A ſmall bird.
To WRENCH, rentſh'. v. a. To pull by violence, to wreſt, to force; to ſprain, to diſtort.
WRENCH, rentſh'. ſ. A violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.
To WREST, rést'. v. a. To twiſt by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to diſtort, to writhe, to force.
WREST, rést'. ſ. Diſtortion, violence.
WRESTER, rés'-tůr. ſ. He who wreſts.
To WRESTLE, rés'l. v. n. To contend who ſhall throw the other down; to ſtruggle, to contend.
WRESTLER, rés'-lůr. ſ. One who wreſtles, one who profeſſes the athletick art; one who contends in wreſtling.
WRETCH, rétſh'. ſ. A miſerable mortal; a worthleſs ſorry creature; it is uſed by way of ſlight, ironical pity, or contempt.
WRETCHED, rétſh'-id. a. Miſerable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; ſorry, pitiful, paltry, worthleſs; deſpicable, hatefully contemptible.
WRETCHEDLY, rétſh'-id-lў. ad. Miſerably, unhappily; meanly, deſpicably.
WRETCHEDNESS, rétſh'-éd-nis. ſ. Miſery, unhappineſs, afflicted ſtate; pitifulneſs, deſpicableneſs.
To WRIGGLE, rig'l. v. n. To move to and fro with ſhort motions.
To WRIGGLE, rig'l. v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.
WRIGHT, rí'te. ſ. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.
To WRING, ring'. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Wringed and Wrung. To twiſt, to turn round with violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to haraſs, to diſtreſs, to torture; to diſtort, to turn to a wrong purpoſe; to perſecute with extortion.
To WRING, ring'. v. n. To writhe with anguiſh.
WRINGER, ring'-ůr. ſ. One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.
WRINKLE, rink'l. ſ. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face; any roughneſs.
To WRINKLE, rink'l. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.
WRIST, rist'. ſ. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.
WRISTBAND, ris'-bénd. ſ. The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.
WRIT, rit'. ſ. Any thing written, ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed

in ſpeaking of the Bible. A judicial proceſs; a legal inſtrument.

WRIT, rĭt'. The preterite of Write.

To WRITE, rīte. v. a. preterite Writ or Wrote; part. paſſ. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To expreſs by means of letters; to engrave, to impreſs; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rīte. v. n. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to ſend letters; to call one's ſelf, to be entitled, to uſe the ſtile of; to compoſe, to form compoſitions.

WRITER, rī'-tŭr. ſ. One who practices the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rīthe. v. a. To diſtort, to deform with diſtortion; to twiſt with violence; to wreſt, to force by violence; to twiſt.

To WRITHE, rīthe. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rī'-tĭng. ſ. A legal inſtrument; a compoſure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rī'-tĭng-mās-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rĭt'n. The participle paſſive of Write.

WRONG, rŏng'. ſ. An injury, a deſigned or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rŏng'. a. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not phyſically right, unfit, unſuitable.

WRONG, rŏng'. ad. Not rightly, amiſs.

To WRONG, rŏng'. v. a. To injure, to uſe unjuſtly.

WRONGDOER, rŏng'-dō-ŭr. ſ. An injurious perſon.

WRONGER, rŏng'-ŭr. ſ. He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rŏng'-fŭl. a. Injurious unjuſt.

WRONGFULLY, rŏng'-fŭl-ў. ad. Unjuſtly.

WRONGHEAD, rŏng'-hĕd.

WRONGHEADED, rŏng'-hĕd-ĭd. Having a perverſe underſtanding.

WRONGLY, rŏng'-lў. ad. Unjuſt, amiſs.

WRONGLESSLY, rŏng'-lĭs-lў. ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, rō'te. pret. and part. of Write.

WROTH, rŏth'. a. Angry. Out of uſe.

WROUGHT, râ't. the pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of Work. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, cauſed; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked, actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, diſturbed.

WRUNG, rŭng'. The preter. and part. paſſ. of Wring.

WRY, rў'. a. Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; diſtorted; wrung, perverted, wreſted.

To WRY, rў'. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X Is a letter, which though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

YACHT, yŏt'. ſ. A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD, yärd. ſ. Incloſed ground adjoining to a houſe; a meaſure of three feet; the ſupports of the ſails.

YARE, yä're. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yä're-lў. ad. Dextrouſly, ſkilfully.

YARN, yärn. ſ. Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yär'-rō. ſ. A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL, yäl. ſ. A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN, yän. v. n. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to expreſs deſire by yawning.

YAWN, yän. ſ. Oſcitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yän'-ning. a. Sleepy, ſlumbering.

YCLAD, ў-klăd'. part. for Clad. Clothed.

YCLEPED, ў-klĕpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yē. The nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yā. ad. Yes.

To YEAN, yēn. v. n. To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

YEANLING, yēn-ling. ſ. The young of ſheep.

YEAR, yēr. ſ. Twelve months; it is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yēr-ling. a. Being a year old.

YEARLY, yēr-lў. a. Annual, happening every year, laſting a year.

YEARLY, yēr-lў. ad. Annually, once a year.

To YEARN, yĕrn'. v. n. To feel great internal uneaſineſs.

To YEARN, yĕrn'. v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yŏke. ſ. The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, Yolk.

To YELL, yĕl'. v. n. To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL, yĕl'. ſ. A cry of horror.

YELLOW, yăl'-lō. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YELLOWBOY, yăl'-lō-boy. ſ. A gold coin.

YELLOWHAMMER, yăl'-lō-hăm-mŭr. ſ. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yăl'-lō-iſh. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yăl'-lō-iſh-nĕs. ſ. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yăl'-lō-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being yellow; it is uſed in Shakeſpeare for jealouſy.

YELLOWS, yăl'-lōz. ſ. A diſeaſe in horſes.

To YELP, yĕlp'. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEO-

YEOMAN, yēm'-mŭn. ſ. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

YEOMANRY, yēm'-mŭn-rў. ſ. The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yĕrk'. v. a. To throw out or move with a ſpring.

YERK, yĕrk'. ſ. A quick motion.

To YERN, yĕrn'. v. a. See YEARN.

YES, yĭs'. ad. A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle oppoſed to No.

YEST, yēſt'. ſ. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the ſpume on a troubled ſea.

YESTY, yēs'-tў. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

YESTER, yĭs'-tŭr. a. Being next before the preſent day.

YESTERDAY, yĭs'-tŭr-dā. ſ. The day laſt paſt, the next day before to-day.

YESTERNIGHT, yĭs'-tŭr-nīte. ſ. The night before this night.

YET, yĕt'. conjunct. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, however.

YET, yĕt'. ad. Beſide, over and above; ſtill, the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame; once again; at this time, ſo ſoon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at leaſt; it notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined; ſtill, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yō'. ſ. A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD, yēld. v. a. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to reſign, to give up; to ſurrender.

To YIELD, yēld. v. n. To give up the conqueſt, to ſubmit; to comply with any perſon; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yēl-dŭr. ſ. One who yields.

YOKE, yō'ke. ſ. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of ſervitude, ſlavery; a chain, a link, bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yō'ke. v. a. To bind by yoke or carriage; to join or couple wi another; to enſlave, to ſubdue; to r ſtrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yō'ke-ĕlm. ſ. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yō'ke-fĕl-lō. } ſ.
YOKEMATE, yō'ke-māte. }
Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yō'ke. ſ. The yellow part an egg. See YELK.

YON, yŏn'. } a.
YONDER, yŏn'-dŭr. }
Being at a diſtance within view.

YORE, yō're. ad. Long; of old tim long ago.

YOU, yō'. pron. The oblique caſe Ye; it is uſed in the nominative; it the ceremonial word for the ſecond pe ſon ſingular, and is always uſed, exce in ſolemn language.

YOUNG, yŭng'. a. Being in the fi part of life, not old; ignorant, wea it is ſometimes applied to vegetable li

YOUNG, yŭng'. ſ. The offſpring animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yŭng'-ĭſh. a. Somewh young.

YOUNGLING, yŭng'-lĭng. ſ. A creature in the firſt part of life.

YOUNGLY, yŭng'-lў. ad. Early life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yŭng'-ſtŭr. } ſ.
YOUNKER, yŭnk'-ŭr. }
A young perſon.

YOUR, yō'r. pronoun. Belonging you; Yours is uſed when the ſubſtanti goes before or is underſtood, as this Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yŭr-sĕlf'. ſ. You, ex you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, yō'th. ſ. The part of l ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcenc a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yō'th-fŭl. a. Young ſuitable to the firſt part of life; vigorou as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yō'th-fŭl-ў. ad. a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yō'th-ў. a. Young, yout ful.

Z.

ANY, zā'-nȳ. ſ. One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

EAL, zē'l. ſ. Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

EALOT, zĕl'-ŭt. ſ. One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

EALOUS, zĕl'-ŭs. a. Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

EALOUSLY, zĕl'-ŭs-lȳ. ad. With paſſionate ardour.

EALOUSNESS, zĕl'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being zealous.

ECHIN, tſhĕ-kē'n. ſ. A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ENITH, zē'-nĭth. ſ. The point over head oppoſite the nadir.

EPHYR, zĕf'-fĕr.
EPHYRUS, zĕf'-fĕr-ŭs. } ſ.
The weſt wind, and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

EST, zĕſt'. ſ. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh, a taſte added.

ZEST, zĕſt'. v. a. To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ETETICK, zē-tĕt'-ĭk. a. Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zhŏ'g-mȧ. ſ. A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZODIACK, zŏ'-dzhĕk. ſ. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

ZONE, zō'ne. ſ. A girdle; a diviſion of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zŏ-ŏg'-grȧ-fŭr. ſ. One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zŏ-ŏg'-grȧ-fȳ. ſ. A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zŏ-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zŏ'-ŏ-fīte. ſ. Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mĭſt. ſ. A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOOTOMY, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

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